



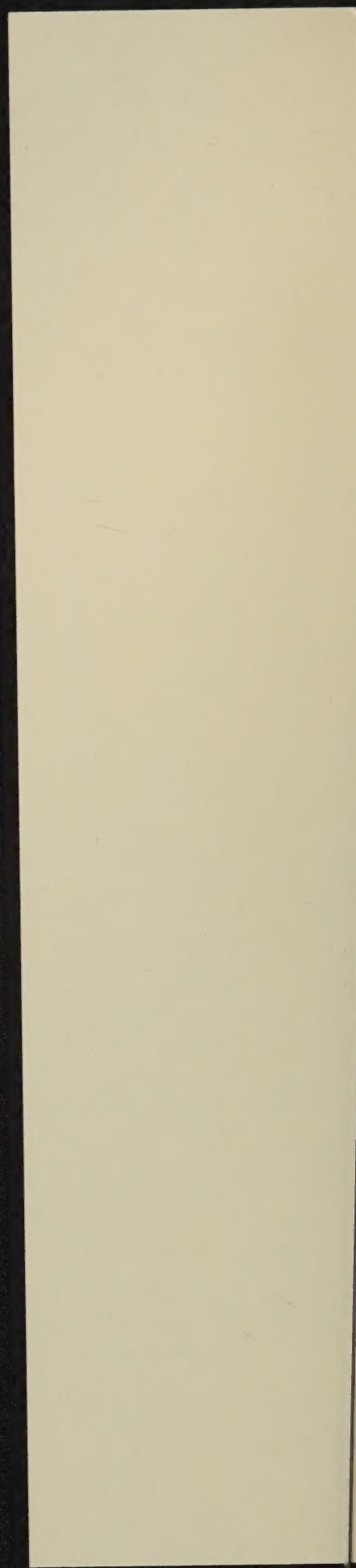
Katadids in Hadley. Sept 26. 1845
do " Sept 29. 1845.
do " References Sept 26.
do S. Hadley do Oct 3.

Rock & stones, same day.
Sandstone under April 7/1846
Sandstone Quarry Sept 10. 1845 + again
Granitic stones, gravel, &c. do - do.
Chestnut Region &c - do. do
Sandstone rocks at N. Hadley. Sept. 12. do.
Hadley Stream - - " " do
Rocks on Mt. Warner " 26. do.
Rocks not on lowlands " 26. do
Greenstone fragments " 9. do
Sandstone on Holyoke Nov. 11. do.
Granite + Quartz on do April 7. 1846

Judd, Sylvester
Notebook No. 3

July 1, 1845 -
April 26, 1846

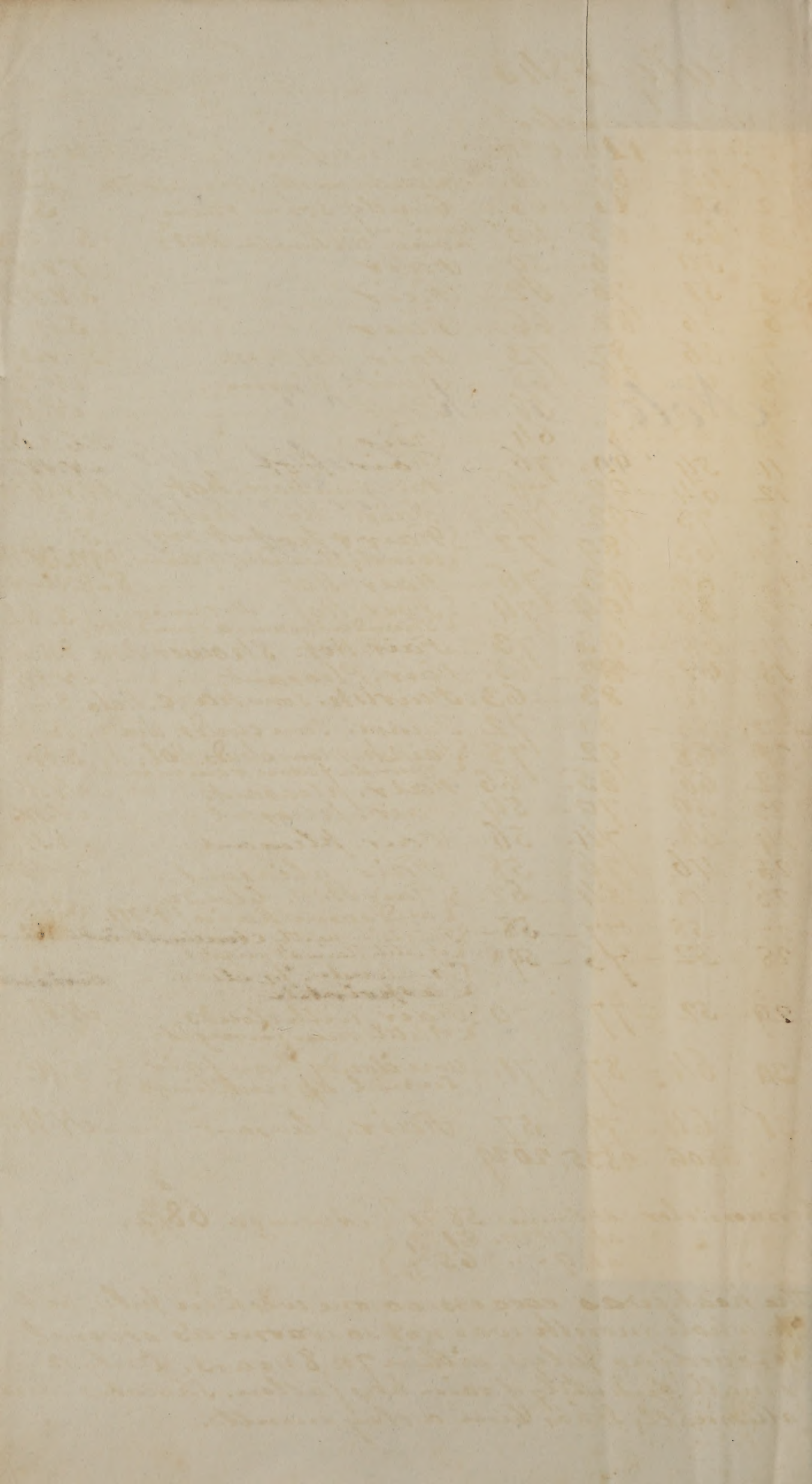
Spine
damaged -
handle
carefully!



Note Book, No. 3.

Commenced July 1, 1845.

by Sylvester Judd,
Northampton.



July 1845.

Thermometer.

Sunrise, 4 A.M. 9 P.M.

Weather

Wind

Tuesday	1	49	66	56	Cloudy mostly. Some fair P.M.	S.E.
	2	56	65	65	Cloudy. Some rain.	S.
	3	65	65	60	Rain in night Rainy till sometime P.M.	S. - N.W.
	4	50	76	59	Fair	N. & S.
	5	51	76	62	Fair	S. & N.
Sunday	6	56	82	66	Fair	S.W.
	7	56	87	73	Fair. Hot P.M.	S.W. & N.W.
	8	66	86	68	Fair. Warm	N.W.
	9	54	75	56	Fair	N.E.
	10	47	78	64	Fair.	N.E. & S.
	11	54	90	76	Fair. Hot	N.W.
	12	64	92	76	Fair. Some haze. hot.	N. & N.W.
Sunday	13	73	92	74	Fair. do. hot.	S.E.
	14	63	89	72	Fair & hot A.M. Wind, thunder, rain, P.M.	S. - S.W. - W.
	15	69	93	76	Fair. Hot	S. S.E.
	16	66	94	74	Fair. Hot. No rain here. Thunder showers around P.M.	S.W. & N.W.
	17	68	93	73	Fair. Hot. Shower P.M.	N.W.
	18	62	82	65	Fair. Pleasant.	S. in part
	19	56	83	63	Fairish. Some haze. Halo.	S. in part
Sunday	20	56	85	72	Fairish. Some clouds. Windy.	Souther
	21	68	92	78	Fairish. Many clouds. Hot. Thunder & some rain in night.	S.W.
	22	66	85	66	Fair. pleasant.	N.W.
	23	59	79	54	Fair. pleasant.	N.W.
	24	48	74	56	Fair. pleasant	N.W.
	25	46	76	58	Fair. pleasant.	N.W. & S.
	26	48	84	62	Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M. and some Rain P.M.	S. - S.W.
Sunday	27	58	77	58	Fairish - partly cloudy. A sprinkle.	N.E. & E.
	28	52	76	59	A little rain at night 1/2 cloudy. 1/2 clear a sprinkle	Various
	29	52	77	70	Fair with clouds. A little rain in night	N.W.
	30	64	87	71	More cloudy than fair several sprinklings	S.W.
	31	64	79	57	Fair. pleasant	N.W.
1806 2535 2629						

Thermometer - at Sunrise $58\frac{8}{31}$ } Average $68\frac{1}{2}$.
 at 1 P.M. $81\frac{24}{31}$
 at 9 " " $65\frac{14}{31}$

The heat was excessive one week in July, but the whole month was not so warm as several preceding Julys, within 7 or 8 years. Only a small quantity of rain has fallen. Showers were all small. It has been a dry month.

July 1845

Money matters

July 7	On hand, from the other book	205.70
12	Cash of Abner Bryant, Buffalo, by letter sent by J. H. Pratt, on old account	5.00
Aug. 11	July dividend on B. & P. Rail Road shares which J. W. brought from N. York	35
14	Apphia Paid here for various things (See include June 8th book) 2.34. but only 1.12 is for things charged in this account.	1.12
	Deduction of what Peninnah had of App. (paid to P. Office & m. P. O. Bill)	0.25
		<u>\$ 247.07</u>

Expenditures

July 10.	Lent Coffin Clarke and took his note on 5 per cent. Int. on demand	195.00
10	16 yards Merrimac Cotton at 9 ³ / ₄ cents. (It cost 36 cents per lb. - weighed 4 ² / ₃ lbs.)	1.56
11	Peninnah had 25. mending wagon 6 ^c	0.31
15	Paid Butler for this book of 4 quires bought of him a few days ago,	1.12
16	Mending Waterpot 6 ^c . Peas 13 ^c	0.19
17	14 lbs Graham flour 42 ^c . Paid Mr. Durant 12 ^c	0.54
19	Sharpening razor 6 ^c . Bread 6 ^c	0.12
21	Paid the express for Miss Gaultkins History of Norwich, sent to me from New- London, by her, & a letter within it.	0.63
21	Washerwoman 50 ^c ; Snuff 8 ^c	0.58
22	Paid Mrs. Thayer for work on dresses	0.75
25	Paid for 5 lbs Lamb 35 ^c . Cheese 10 ^c	0.45
28	1/2 peck new potatoes 13 ^c - Charity 25 ^c	0.38
"	for calf skins shoes for Peninnah 1.20	1.20
31	Paid Strong & Clark for horse & buggy to E. Hampton Graham flour 18 ^c . Bread 6 ^c	0.75 0.24
		<u>203.83</u>
Aug. 2	2 Dr Steak 16 ^c . Wife 11 ^c . Apples 11 ^c	0.38
	Paid Mr. Hale July 28 for mending shoes 44 ^c	44
4	Washwoman 50 ^c . 6th 1 qt. to short berries 28 ^c	78
7	Graham flour 22. Ground pepper 6 ^c	28
7	Book that Jos. H. W. sent to wife by express. (seems on examination to have been written by Sylvester)	38
8	1 peck potatoes 20 ^c . Cheese 18 ^c . Crackers 6 ^c	44
11	2 Dr fresh pork 16 ^c . 2 Dr beef 14 ^c . 2 doz. Crackers 12 ^c	42
13	Paid for 7 Dr lamb 45 ^c . 12 Dr G. flour 39 ^c . 2 Dr coffee 25 ^c	1.09
13	Cheese 8 ^c . Coffee 6 ^c . Fish skin 10 ^c . Crackers & bread 19 ^c	0.43
14	7 qts Whortleberries 49 ^c (Hall had 2 qts of them) Peninnah had of Apphia, some weeks since	0.49 0.25
	yeast 5 for App. 5 discount on bill.	209.21
14	Paid Mrs. Durant for 75 ¹ / ₂ quarts of milk from June 11 to August 11.	3.02
14	Carried to new account	34.74
		<u>\$ 247.07</u>

July 1845

Tuesday 1. My Family.

Son J. Walker & family are in N. York, but he is trying to find business elsewhere. Hopkin is in N. York, bookkeeping for William Bogardus. Sylvester is in Augusta, Maine; Apphia who lives in Augusta is now here, and Peninnah who has been in Augusta since August 1843, came home with her. G. Parkman is in Reading, a lawyer, but intends to leave that place. Hall still belongs to the Association or Community, & lives in a house opposite Paul Strong's. He & wife & child are about to visit to her friends in Colebrook, Conn.

Grandchildren I have 6, viz. J. W. has 3. Sylvester 1, Hall 1, Apphia 1.

Gen. Jackson died June 8. In some cities and places there has been a great parade, and pompous ceremonies, on account of his death. These things seem to me to be performed chiefly for political effect. The people must be gulled. There is much real respect for General Jackson, but the men who get up these shows, &c. are not those who feel the most of it.

Friday 4. Independence. Not much was done here except what the boys did with crackers, &c. No cannon were fired. The bells were rung once. There was no Tea-party, unless among children &c. The Tea-party has not been omitted before for many years, perhaps 40 years. Hall came in here with his wife & child on Wednesday and started for Colebrook this morning. I walked with him on or near the Rail-road down to near Pascommuck, yesterday P. M.

Postage. The 5 cent & 10 cent postage began July 1, and produced much joy among the letter writers. It seemed to be raised as an important event. The Independent Mail which carried letters to many places in N. England and New York, &c. for 6 cents each, continued in operation till July 1. Most of the correspondence of my family has been through that mail for almost a year.

July 1845

Saturday 5. The late rains have refreshed the earth but did not wet it thoroughly.

Sunday 6. Rev. Aaron Warner, Professor at Amherst, preached.

Monday 7. A pleasant warm day. Vegetation advances fast. I and Apphia walked over to Hadley middle street & back, A.M. Haying has just commenced in Hadley meadow. Rye in H. is whitish, & most of the heads are nodding. On the plains, rye appears to be almost white. Oats in H. present a fine green color; the panicles are all out.

Herdsgrass in H. has a purplish color, from the numerous blossoms or anthers. It presents a fine appearance, as it waves in the wind. Corn is about 2 feet high as it stands, & looks well. It has been hoed twice.

Broom corn is about a foot high as it stands, except some second planting, & is promising. Has been hoed twice.

Potatoes are a foot high - some more, some less. Chesnut Trees are considerably white with blossoms in N.H. but whether not full, or past full, I know not. Cherries, English, are not yet gone. The old kind of red cherries are now ripe.

Meadow nodding lilies, yellow with tiger spots, are beginning to blossom. (The Canadense, I suppose)

Raspberries & begin to be ripe. Some are quite ripe, Thimbleberries especially the raspberries.

Peas sell at 6¢ per bushel of pods.

Tall herb, leaf like meadow rue or some anemones continues in blossom - some are 4 or 5 feet high. It is a handsome plant. (It is meadow Rue.)

John's Wort is in blossom - has been sometime. Hardhack is in blossom, one kind.

Bind weed or wild morning glory is very plenty on the meadows & plains - white. Seems Convolvulus sepium of Dewey, C. repens of Eaton.

Wind Flower, tall & coarse, (Anemone Virginiana, I suppose) is common by Hadley roads. Many have 3 flower stalks. Thimbleweed, Eaton.

Red lily on uplands - flower erect & reddish with dark spots - is in flower. (Lilium Philadelphicum.)

Buttercup Berry (Mitschella repens) shows its tubular flowers, in twos. Has been out sometime, probably.

Monkey Flower (Mimulus ringens) in flower in wet places.

Knotted weed (Arisaema) is in blossom or near it.

Wood sorrel (yellow blossom) is in flower (Oxalis stricta.)

July 1845

Tuesday 8. Sister Smith & her daughter here.

Wednesday 9. Walked out to Hall's place with Apphia
for App. & picked a mess of pears.

Wrote to Andrew F. Warner of Upper Middletown
in reply to his of the 7th about the Warners.

Chesnut Woods are conspicuous by their white
blossoms. Seem not yet full.

Rye on the plains is almost ready to harvest, but
not quite. Rye on the eastern hills is whitish.

Haying is going on very generally this week.

Many timelot, not cut till this week.

All say that grass is much lighter than
usual. There has not been rain enough.

Red-top on the plains gives them in many places
a reddish appearance.

Englisher Poa grasses all show dry, withered heads.
or at least, the common kinds.

Elder blossoms are now more conspicuous than
any other by fences, roadsides, &c. The white
broad ryms make a fine appearance. I
observe none of the red berried elder, but presume
it is here.

Lofty Hollyhocks are plenty in gardens. (Althoea)

Thursday 10. Wrote to Hall at Colebrook.

Henry Hooker of Hartford & wife (Sarah Hall) were here at tea.

Friday 11. Rev. Eleazar Williams called here, a descendant
of Eunice Williams. Walked up to the river by the canal
with Apphia.

Saturday 12. Finished my letter to Miss F. M. (Aulkins,
the Historian of Norwich, Conn. in relation
to some errors in her history &c. The
letter contained in all $5\frac{1}{2}$ sheets - postage
I paid 15 cents - almost 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Cherries have now been catable 3 weeks or more,
but are almost gone. Wife baked cherry pies yes-
terday for the 10th time, viz June 20, 27, July 4, 11th.
I purchased $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of cherries, & have had about
a bushel from Mr. Shepard's trees, by picking the
same quantity for them.

Hottest day this year. Day & dusty.

Hay - much has been cut & got in this week.

Harvesting has begun on the east side
of the river, & probably on this side Rye.

Evening noises. Crickets and Grasshoppers
are the chief singers, or music makers.

Frogs are generally still. Horned bugs are
flying. Lightning bugs are very numerous
in low lands, and elsewhere.

July 1845

Saturday 12 - continued.

Birds - a few still sing in the orchards, fields and woods, but their notes are rather faint this hot weather. The wood birds are more musical than the others.

Flies have become numerous and annoying. Chesnut Trees have grown whiter showing that they were not in full blossom when noticed before.

Peas. My marrowfats are over 7 feet high and pods not numerous. These high peas are not the most profitable ones.

Sunday 13. Very hot. Ground very dry.

Prof Aaron Warner preached. But few attended P.M. The heat kept people at home like the severest cold of winter.

Monday 14. Very hot A.M. Wind, thunder & some rain in afternoon. Walked out to Hall's with Peninnah & hoed some in his garden and picked a peck of his peas. Wrote to C. Parkman.

Reaping. None done on the road to the Community. Some done farther south last week. Harvesting seems to be a little earlier east of the river than on this side. Anberst paper of 11th says most of the rye would be cut last week and this week.

By inquiry. I find they began to harvest in South Hadley last week, but only the plains; and in our meadows, some rye was cradled on the 11th. Most of the rye is cut with a cradle nowadays. The crop is full middling.

Tuesday 15. The 5th hot day. Vegetation on dry land, is suffering. The rain of yesterday was too little to do much good.

Grass standing sells higher than usual, under the expectation of a short crop.

Sister Lyman and George here. Letter from Hall.

Wednesday } 6th hot day, and the hottest.

16 } Thunder around us P.M. No rain here.

In New York city July 11. 12m. 3pm

12. 88 - 91

13. 92 - 94

14. 95 - 98

15. 96 - 96

Philadelphia 95° to 100°

{ Hartford July 12. 97°. 13th 96°

{ 14th 99°. 15. 94. 16th 98°

17th 93.

July 1845

Wednesday 16 - continued.

Drought. Complaints of this, come from several states. The quantity of rain this season has been small in most or all of the states. The wheat crop seems to be a middling one.

New Flour. 34 barrels from new wheat, raised in or near Dayton, Ohio, arrived at Buffalo on the 11th of July. Wheat must have been harvested in the Miami valley the latter part of June. Last year it was from June 17 to 24.

Wild Raspberries offered at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a quart.

Cucumbers - some are large enough to eat.

Beets. Mr. Shepard has beets of considerable bigness.

String Beans - have been large enough several days.

Tomatoes are in blossom - have been some days.

Squashes - only small ones here - not large enough to eat.

Cherries. Some late kinds still remain.

Black currants are ripe. Strong smell of fruit & leaves.

Sweet Pea, French Marigold are in blossom.

Wild Geranium & Thoroughwort " " do.

Poppies are in blossom - have been some time.

Milk Weed }
Mullein } These are prominent plants & flowers,
Yarrow } by roads, fences, &c.

Mullein }
Canada Thistle } like the preceding.

Flabane and Oxeye Daisy still show themselves.

Jewel Weed or Touch-me-not (*Impatiens*) is in blossom.

[The Garden Snapper belongs to this genus. (Wild fl.)
Eaton calls it balsam weed. 60 Varieties, dewey.]

Fumitory is in blossom & has been so some time.

(It comes up in my garden.)

Pride of the meadow (so they call it, but this name is not in books) is in flower in many gardens.

Is it not a *Spiraea*? or meadow sweet?

Probably is Queen of the Meadows or *S. ulmaria*.

Corn in gardens and in a few fields shows pannicle.

Apples. Some Jonetings are ripe.

Low mallows are in blossom.

{ Steeple bush (*Spiraea tomentosa*) is in blossom - purple.
Willow Hardhack, or meadow sweet, is in blossom.
These two *Spiraeas* grow together and are very common - flowers rather pretty.

Fireweed, or what I call so, is in blossom, and the blossom is yellow. Books say true fireweed has a white flower - perhaps a mistake in Eaton.

[P.S. This is wild Lettuce.

July 1845

Thursday 17. Still hot - A shower at 3 P.M.

Wrote to Hall at Colebrook.

Wrote to A. F. Warner, Upper Middletown, in reply to his 2^d letter.

Friday 18. Cooler weather. We have had a week or 7 days of such heat as we seldom experience for so long a time. Apphia and I walked out to Hall's and I hoed in his garden and thinned out his beets.

Chestnut blossoms are turning brown and falling. Some aments an order 6 inches long.

Wrote to Henry M. Leeds, Boston, in reply to his of May 29.

Yellow flower currants are turning red and black. Taste is quite sour but not unpleasant.

Cherries. Some Eng. Cherries are but just ripe.

The 5 leaf climbing vine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia* I suppose) has flower buds, flowers and berries.

Saturday } Cooler. Some haze. Halo around the sun.

19

Visited the Upper Meadow, A.M. Went down to Con. river in old Rainbow.

Corn looks well - is just beginning to show pannicles.

Broomcorn. Some was killed by frost and planted over. This is only 12 or 15 inches high. Most of broomcorn is two feet high, and some 2½ feet or more.

Rye - is about half cut - perhaps more than half. The rest is quite ready to be cut. The crop is good.

Wheat - some is still green, & some is turning yellow, or is yellow. Not many pieces to be seen.

Oats, are turning from green to yellow or white. Some pieces are still green. A good crop apparently.

Potatoes look well. I notice no signs of disease.

Grass is about half cut in old Rainbow and more than half in higher meadows.

This hot week has been a great week for haying and harvesting; also last week for haying.

The Cradle - say the cuts almost all grain now - wheat, rye, oats. Sickles are almost out of use. Seldom is one seen in the meadow.

Hoeing. I observed some hoeing Indian corn for the 4th time. Many are satisfied with 3 hoeings, especially when hurried with other business.

1 piece of an acre or two of pumpkins & squashes, said to be Henry Shephard's - are in blossom.

Some Beans.

July 1845

Saturday 19 - Meadow continued.

Old Rainbow. The Grasses growing here are:-

Poa or English - Pannicles white & dead.

Red top - Pannicles reddish - very plenty in some places, some quite tall.

Thatch, so called, or *Andropogon furcatus*.

Forked Spike, or Forked head grass. This is found in almost all parts of this meadow; in some places quite thick, but generally mingled with other grasses. The forked heads only just begin to show themselves - some are out. makes good hay.

These are the 3 principal grasses, but there are others, as,

Other *Andropogons* - ^[probably the one referred to is not *Andropogon*, but a *Panicum*] one kind with pannicles.

Blue Grass, the farmers name one species of tall hard stem, broad leaf grass, with a reddish pannicle. Lower part is bluish. Not valuable. [*Calamagrostis*].

Rye grass, or something that looks like English Rye grass or *Lolium perenne*. Has spikes with 2 rows of seeds. Is found on uplands also, where it spreads by the roots and is troublesome. In some places near the river it occupies the ground & forms a heavy sward. [*Festuca repens*].

Herds grass or Timothy. Some grows here.

Red and white clover - some grow here - not much white, however.

Some other grasses, are found here.

Plants growing among the grasses, &c are many, as

Rose bushes, in abundance, in some places

Lupines

The plant resembling Meadow Rue; seems some kind of *Thalictrum*; is very plenty in this meadow as well as in upland mowings.

Crowfoot or Buttercups, some.

Crowfoot *Geranium*, some.

Lilies, yellow, drooping - abundant. Some reddish.

Wild Morning Glory (*Convolvulus repens*) is plenty - some flowers white, some white with a little tinge of red.

Yarrow in blossom - plenty in spots - not generally.

Pansy - in spots near the river.

Fleabane - in flower - in spots.

John's wort, in flower - a little here & there.

Wild Barley, or something with a barley head, but never bears seed - found in many places.

A kind of grass that looks like chess.

July 1845

Saturday 19 - Old Rainbow - continued.
Plants growing there.

Oxeye daisy - a few.

Verbain [&] not common

Fireweed ^(used for collige)

Clematis or Virgin's Bower, near the River

Milkweed do do

Jewel Weed (Impatiens) do do

5 leaf creeper or climber do do

Is not this the Ampelopsis of Eaton?

3 leaf poison vine - is found in various parts
of the meadow. (Rhus toxicodendron)

Joint weed (arsemant) grows where the
grass was destroyed by the sand in 1843.

Mullein, & and many plants & weeds

Elder grow on the sandy places.

Plant that looks like milkweed, but flowers erect,
grows near the river. (see 25th.)

Parlane, Pigweed, & other garden weeds
grow on the sandy shore of the river.

Poplars, 5 angled & grow on the sandy shore
& Willows & on sandy places in meadow.

Yellow top plant, common in uplands, is
plenty in this meadow - full of small yellow
flowers. (see 25th)

Scabish or Tree primrose - yellow flower
of some size, is plenty when grass is gone.

Meadow Sweet or Willow Hardhack
is common in some places, when not
much grass grows - is in blossom

Thistles. The tall meadow thistle is 5 or
6 feet high, but not yet in blossom. Has
much fewer prickles than other sorts -
is woolly, or downy.

Canada Thistle is in various places, but
covers some large spots of ground near
the river, & grows high - some 3 + 3 1/2 feet.
There is a profusion of purple blossoms,
which give them a very handsome ap-
pearance, & send their fragrance all
around, and the bees on the flowers fill
the air with their humming noise.

Nettle leaf Plant, with a spike of whorled flowers
seems to belong to the mint tribe.

Wild Germander or Woodsage is found here,
or Teucrium canadense. of the mint tribe

Common Thistle is in blossom. Very few in meadow.

July 1845.

Saturday 19. Old Rainbow - continued.

Plants found there.

Monkey flower - blue - near River
many flowers grow here whose names I know
not; also plants not in flower.

Some sedges, brakes, &c.

The sand which covered so much of the meadow
in 1843 and covered up & killed the grasses,
is in some places bare & barren; in others
a few herbs & plants partially cover the sand;
in others, there are many sorts of weeds, grassy,
flowers, &c. The effect of the sand has been
to increase the sorts of plants very much,
but to root out, for the present, the more useful
grasses. The latter are increasing however.

The shore of the river opposite Hadley Fort meadow,
is composed of recently deposited sand for 8
10, or 12 rods in width; adjoining this, the water
for some distance is shallow - the channel
is near the Hadley side. Above this recent sand
is sand deposited a few years before on which
weeds, poplars, willows, & other plants have
begun to grow; still higher are tall bushes
of poplar, willow, &c. and when these have
been cut down, are various species of tall
grasses, flowering plants, &c.

Wild cherries, on trees 8 or 10 feet high, on Old
Rainbow bank, where the road crosses it,
hang in handsome racemes; are almost
as large as some Eng. cherries; are red and
turning black, and are not uneatable.

Grasshoppers in the meadow are generally
quite small - a few large ones are seen.

Birds in the meadow are not noisy. There
is no continued song. Bobolinks, larks
and ground sparrows are seen & heard.
Many of the bobolinks seem to be young ones.

In the afternoon, I walked down again
to & through Old Rainbow, to Con. River
with Apphia and Peninnah.

Chesnuts on the lower parts of Holyoke
are still whitish, but flowers are fading.

July 1845

Sunday } Pres. Humphry preached. Meeting
20 } very thin, P.M.

6. ~~Side~~ religious assemblies meet here regularly every Sabbath & have for a long time, viz. 2 Cong. 1 Unit. 1 Meth. 1 Bap. & 1 Epis. Some of them are small. I believe the Catholics sometimes have a priest. There is also a Methodist meeting house on some other, at West Farms, and a meeting of Methodists, I believe, at the Woolen Factory. Also, some kind of meeting at the Community.

The Hot Weather of July 11 to 17 both inclusive, is noticed in papers far & near, especially city papers, Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, &c. It is said however not to exceed the heat of 1825. Deaths are numerous in cities, &c. Drought or dry weather continues in most parts of the country.

Harvesting in Michigan was going on July 6 to 12 inclusive, or week before last, - and last week also, it is presumed.

Monday } Wrote to James W. with Apphia - & sent to
21 } him a power of attorney to draw my July dividend on B. & F. Rail Road.

Received 5 dollars of Abner Bryant, of Buffalo in a letter from him, on a debt of 12 or 13 dollars which he owed me 10 years ago.

Received on Saturday from Miss F. M. Caultkins who is now in New London, her History of Norwich, and a letter from her. Came by express and express charges 62½ cents.

A very Hot day - perhaps quite as hot as any this year. Was 92° at 1 P.M. when clouds were over the sun - was up to 94° after one o'clock. At 9 the Therm. was up to 78½, which has not occurred for years before, at that hour, P.M.

Thunder showers around us in the night and a short shower here.

Wheat harvest commenced here to day.

Tuesday } Wrote again to Miss F. M. Caultkins
22 } 3 sheets.

Also to S. S. Tiffany, at Windsor, in reply to his

Harvesting began in Wisconsin or was going on July 15th. In Northern Indiana July 7 to 12 and and after, probably 14th - 19th July.

July 1845.

Wednesday } A fine, cool day.
23.

Bouncing Bet (*Saponaria officinalis*) is in flower and has long been. Naturalized. Flowers fragrant. Called Soapwort. Flowers have become double, white. Is very abundant about houses, by sides of streets, &c.

Indian Corn - most pieces show panicles, & some silks.

Broom Corn - a few forward pieces begin to show heads.

Potatoes - a few new ones are sold at 1 dollar a bush.
Not many are offered.

Bass Trees. I find that our American Bass trees are full of berries, and the stem which holds the berries passes through a narrow leaf just like the English Linden tree. The leaves are much larger than those of the linden tree, generally.

White Maples. These have leaves much deeper gashed than the red and hard maples, and the lobes are longer. If the leaf be compared to a hand, the white ones have longer fingers, and much less palms than the other sorts.

Rabbit foot clover is abundant in the meadow. The heads are a little reddish, not much.

In the afternoon I walked down Mill River to Middle meadow, crossed that meadow to Connecticut river, & went on to the ferry, & to Hockanum, called at brother Johnson's. Then followed up the bank of the Connecticut to Fort River bridge - crossed Fort meadow to the east side and continued up Fort river to the upland & came out to the road again. Came home through Hadley, crossed Aqua vitae meadow, &c.

Haying. The grass is almost all cut in middle meadow, & the meadow above it; in Hockanum (on the street) and in Hadley meadow & Aqua vitae. The latter has yielded a great crop of hay, except some places of deep sand. In Fort meadow, the grass is not so stout, and not so much of it gathered.

Andropogon or forked thatch and red top are the principal grasses in Fort meadow and Aqua vitae, especially the latter; with some poa, hudsgrass, clover, bluegrass, &c.

July 1845

Wednesday 23. — continued. Hadley, &c

Thatch (*andropogon furcatus*) forms the greater part of the heavy swath in Aqua vitae, though there is much high reed tops, and some other kinds. This thatch does not grow in swamps or wet land. There grow other kinds of tall grass that look some like thatch, in the wetter places.

Flowering plants grow in and about the meadows in Hadley, as in Northampton, but not so many.

Meadow Sweet, Meadow Rue or like it, a farrow, Wild morning Glory, a yellow top, Monkey flower, &c. are in Hadley. Also, seabish, John's wort, &c

Corn in Hadley as in N.H. — most pieces show pannicles, and some show silks. The former precede the latter a few days.

Broom corn is the great crop in Fort meadow and the home meadow. Some very good and some quite small yet. The more forward pieces show the heads or pannicles, in some hills, not generally.

Rye is generally cut in Hadley and Northampton & Wheat will be mostly harvested this week; not much wheat sown.

Oats will be ready next week, I should think. Hoeing. Some are hoeing I. corn & broom corn for the 3d or 4th time, in both towns.

Changes of the River.

Above Hockanum ferry, on the Hadley side, the sand bank extends 10 or 12 rods from the shore, and more than that against the upper end of Shepherd's Island. Below Northampton Bridge, by the side of aqua vitae, down to the lower end apparently, a sand bank extends into the river 8, 10 & in some places, 12 rods from the shore. The deep water is next to Northampton shore. East of Elwell's Island, a sandy bank or shore extends several rods toward Hadley, viz. above the bridge. The river is pretty low, now, as are all streams.

The river is gradually changing its bed in very many places. The new channel across Hockanum meadow, gives the farmers much trouble in getting off their crops from the island.

July 1845

Wednesday 23. continued

Dogwood, red & brown branch, } are full of green
False Bitter sweet, Elder, } berries.
Bass, dog cherry, &c.

One species of wild cherry has handsome black berries, which are eatable.

Meadow plums are of good size, green, and almost as round as a cherry, in N. H.

Virgin's Bower is in blossom on both sides of river. Pond Lilies are abundant where water stands, especially below the bank on upperside of middle meadow, towards S.W. end.

Rushes, but not the scouring rushes - a kind more smooth & brittle, and annual, grow abundantly where water stood in the spring, but has long been dried up, below mid. meadow upper bank, on the north side of aqua vitae, next to the bank on which the road runs, &c.

Monkey Flowers grow on the edge of these rushy places. Climbing plants are abundant on the side of mid. meadow hill, above the water and water lilies, among the trees, shrubs & herbs.

Vervain with purple flower is common on Mill River, and is frequent in Hadley.

(See 25th) A tall plant with flower buds of the color of those of milk weed, but standing erect, and leaves having some resemblance to milk weed is abundant on Mill river, Fort river, &c. I know not its name. Is 5 or 6 feet high, leaves in whorls. There is another kind not so tall, with smoother leaves, full of bunches of purple flowers. The tall kind is at lower side of Old Rainbow.

Cinquefoil or Ampelopsis. This 5 leaf climber on Fort river has buds, &c. just like the climber on buildings here.

Sumac - some trees or shrubs have flower heads red, and some have yellow & green.

Balm of Gilead Poplar. I know of very few of these. Some trees cut down last year, by the 3rd or lower bridge below Pleasant Street, (just below Apthorpe's) seemed to be of this kind, as do the small ones that have sprung up around the stumps. The leaf is very large, and shaped like that of the Cotton Poplar, and the branches are 5 angled like the cotton poplar. The old trees stood in or near water, & had a peculiar scent, perceived at some distance. The Cotton poplar has no fragrance.

July 1845

Wednesday, 23 - continued.

Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) is common with its white flowers, whorled in threes, near brooks, ponds, &c. on both sides of the river. Some are by brook at east end of Mr. Shepard's lot. There are other kinds with more narrow leaves. The grass resembling rye grass grows in Hadley near the river, in some places. It grows on the borders of Mr. Shepard's garden, around Mr. Hopkins' house, &c. It spreads by the roots and is very difficult to eradicate.

Is this *Triticum repens*, or a *holium*? or neither? Grasses of several kinds shoot up flower stalks and have flowers a second time after being mown but the common poas never send up a flower stalk the 2^d time in one year. How is it with redtop? How with *poa nervata*? *poa compressa*? Ragged Lady, shows blue flowers. (What is Botan. name? in gardens.)

Lichnidiads. These flowers are conspicuous in gardens - are tall. Red, white, &c. Seem not same species that flowered weeks ago.

Blue whortleberries on low bushes are more than ripe. None are offered for sale - are not plenty on bushes.

Thursday } In afternoon Apphia and I walked to
24 } rocky ridge west of Hatfield road, where is a fine prospect.

Cedars near this ridge are full of white berries and make a fine appearance.

Evergreens at a distance at this season look very much like deciduous trees. That part that has grown this year on evergreens is a paler green than the old; and the deciduous trees become darker. On Holyoke, Torr, &c. elsewhere the difference in color is hardly perceptible. - Cedars, which are not much seen, have a different green from other evergreens.

Nasturtion shows its yellow flower - has sometime spoken and in Dr. Walker's garden not yet in blossom seems different from a smaller, earlier plant that I have called *speknaed*. Dr. W.'s is a high, bushy plant, & makes a show.

Growberry or Poketweed, is in blossom & has been some time.

July 1845

Friday 25.

Cicuta maculata, - grows near brooks, &c.
Called by Dewey meadow Parsnip, and Musquash
Root - has no resemblance to parsnip.
Stem of some 6 feet high & more, & of a purplish
color; some places of a deeper color than others.
In flower & has been some time. Seems not
to exactly agree with the book description.
Is poisonous.

Mustard shows yellow blossoms about
houses, and has for sometime.

In Afternoon, walked by the side of the
canal to end of South street; then
into the meadow; examined the low
grounds each side of the road which
are commonly covered with water, but
now dry; went down on N.E. side of
Pynchon's Meadow; then crossed the
lots up to fort hill; went round the hill
on the lower side & came out into maple
street.

I. corn in S. meadow much as elsewhere; many
pieces show both pannicles & silks.

Broom corn as in the other meadow. The season
has been so dry that this meadow is nearly
as forlorn as the other - perhaps not quite.

Grass. Much of it cut, but considerable not cut, in
the lower, moister parts, of this meadow. I
noticed no forked thatch here, but some
of the tall grass that some call blue grass
which has a pannicle not much spread - reddish.
On lands recently laid down clover is common
but on those laid down 3 or 4 years ago, most
of the grass is red top and fescue grass. On
lower lands, red top is almost the only
good grass, the rest being coarse water grasses.
There is much land in the lower parts of this meadow
where water stands for weeks or months, and
sometimes all the year. Almost all is free of
water now.

Water grasses, brakes & a little red top, and much
trash grow on portions of this low land.

Rushes (like those before noticed perhaps) grow
on much of the wetter part of the low land.
They are 3 feet high & some more, and the stalk
below the middle has many little branches. Upper
part is smooth. They are not the scouring rush.

July 1845

Friday 25. South Meadow—continued.

Sweet Flag. This grows plentifully in some low places, where it was probably never planted by man. I see no remains or signs of flowers.

Pond Dogwood } This bush grows in the
or Button Bush } lowest, wettest parts of
(*Cephalanthus Occi*) the meadow; even where
(*dentalis*.) water stands all the year.

This bush covers many acres; it has now bright green leaves, and the inflorescence is a perfect globe, almost an inch in diameter, made up of white florets. This inflorescence when in the bud & not larger than a buckshot is quite round, and continues its globular form till in full blossom, or after. These globes are now of various sizes, small & large. Buds green, flowers white, & pistils exsert. The wood is not hard & has a pith within. This shrub grows crooked—inclines this way & that way, & sometimes is almost horizontal—seldom over 5 or 6 feet high, but sometimes 8. It is difficult to approach it on account of water at most times; and now it is difficult to walk among it on account of its crooked growth; & some of it is still in mud or water.

Dogwood, both the red branch and brown branch are full of berries in the lower parts of the meadow (not the lowest;) and on the outskirts. Some of the berries of the brown branch are turning red and black and are the most miserably tasted, the most uneatable of all fruits. They are truly dog-berries.

Yellow Top, I have before noticed this plant. I suppose it is Golden rod; there is more than one species but most of it seems to be *Solidago ciliaris*. It is plenty on uplands & meadows in some places, and is at present the most common wild flower there is, making many places quite yellow.

July 1845

Friday 25. South Meadow—continued.

Asclepias, or milk weed, or silkweed.

The common kind (*A. Syriaca*) now has pods filled with seed-cotton.

A. incarnata, I suppose, — is very plenty along canal & some in meadow — flowers erect, and reddish or purple. Looks like the other milk weed, and the stem is full of milk like the other. leaves different somewhat.

A. quadrifolia I suppose. — is plenty in N. H. and Hadley meadow, & elsewhere; has purple flowers like the others, or white & purple, and flowers are erect. Eaton says 1½ to 2 feet high. It is frequently 5 feet high here. leaves mostly in fours, around the stem, but some are 5 or 3, whorled. Plant is not milky.

Perhaps this is not an *Asclepias* [Np. See Aug. 6.]

Meadow Rue, or { Has been flowering for 2
(*Rue anemone* { months — is very plenty
or something similar) in some parts of South Meadow — commonly 2 to 4 feet high — sometimes 5 or more. Flowers always white now — perhaps some were reddish 2 months ago.

Wild Sunflower under Fort Hill begins to show yellow flowers. — Plant 5 or 6 feet high. *Helianthus trachelifolius*, or *decapetalus*, I suppose.

Jewel weed is abundant under Fort Hill, N.E. side, and elsewhere. (*Impatiens*)

Fire weed. The kind that I have before noticed is common on the canal, outside of meadow, &c. Flowers yellow — seed winged and very easily carried in the air. Some are 5 or 6 feet high, and I noticed one over 7 feet high. Leaves are what is called pinnatifid, but there is not much to them but the midrib. Is this *Senecio aureus*? or Ragwort? or what is it? Perhaps, com. Fireweed Su 30th

There is a more showy species, not yet in flower — has abundance of leaves, pinnatifid, but much larger than the other, & less gouged out on the sides. Stem nearly an inch in diameter in lower part.

Water Parsnip (*Sium*) so I call it, grows in this meadow. Stem angular; leaves pinnate. White flowers in umbels. Looks like *Cicuta*, but stalk is green. It has no parsnip appearance.

July 1845

Friday 25. South meadow. - continued.

Mr A. Clark, son of late Benjamin Clark, was mowing on land his father bought 41 years ago. Said this land produced 3 times as much as it did then. Also Lemuel Clark's land, not far off yielded 3 times as much as it did when Mr C. purchased it. Not much grass seed sown 41 years ago - many acres covered with bushes, &c. Many acres, a large tract in all, adjoining Pyncheon meadow, is still covered with bushes, Tussock brakes, sedge; is too low & wet to be cultivated. A great deal of pond dogwood here.

Virvain, white flower, and purple flower, grow in this meadow.

Joint weed or knot weed (*arcesmarta*) grows in this meadow - is in blossom - perhaps is Heartsease

Fleabane is still seen here. Meadow sweet very plenty.
Arrowhead - Wood Sorrel.

About the Garden & fields.

Roman Wormwood, or Ragweed, } Is very common.
or Wild wormwood, or Hogweed } Leaves bipinnatifid
(*Ambrosia elatior*)

Pigweed or Goosefoot. } Very plenty. Pigs
or green pigweed, or white } love it.
goosefoot, (*Chenopodium album*)

Pigweed red, or red pigweed } What is it?
or red goosefoot. (*Achenopodium*)

A *Polygonum* shows white flowers on a slender spike. common about the garden & by fences. Seems to be *P. virginicum*. Flowers few & remote on the spike. Stem has the knotted joints of other knotweeds, & leaves & stem resemble prince's feather.

Asparagus is naturalized in various places especially below the great bridge, in Hadley meadow.

Tansy is naturalized in many places, especially on the canal, back of South street. There is a large spot of tansy in the meadow below Fort river bridge. Some in Old Rainbow.

Oleander are on the wane - have been in blossom two weeks or more. All in wooden vessels filled with earth, & moveable.

Bedstraw (leaves in Ges - perhaps *Galium brachiatum*) is in flower
Spicy Wintergreen (*Gaultheria*) is in flower - has been sometime

Althea, so called, but is not the *althea* of the books is flowering. Woody stem, not herbaceous. What is this?

July 1845

Saturday 26.

Crop Grains. The wheat crop is now said to be a fair one - an average one at least in the middle and Western States. Flour is now selling in N. York from 4.12 to 4.31 per barrel - very low.

Rye in New England is a fair crop or more.

Oats are said to be a light crop in some states.

They are 42 cents in N. York or more, & 50 cents here. Harvesting. They were cutting wheat in the vicinity of Geneva, N.Y. July 15-19 - & probably before & after. In Ontario, Wayne & Otsego counties, the harvest began about July 10, but not much done till the week July 14-19, and much wheat was cut after 19th.

This has been a great week for haying & harvesting in this vicinity. Most grass is cut except on swampy or wet lands, in this town; also all the rye and most of wheat. The grass crop is less than last year, but not so much less here as in some hill towns. No soaking rain yet.

Sunday 27. A man preached A.M. in regard to the state of religion in France, &c. had been there some years - A stranger, also. P.M.

Wrote to Hephzibah at night.

Monday 28. Not well. My old difficulties seem to be increased.

Tuesday 29. Peninnah and I walked out to Hall's. He and his wife and child returned from Connecticut last Friday.

Hall says the following kinds of trees grow in Coldbrook. The town is on high land, rough & uneven. Trees in Coldbrook. Beech is the most common tree there, mostly white, some red. Sugar Maple is also very plenty, some soft maples on low lands. Hornlock is plenty in East part of the town on some streams and side hills elsewhere, but much of the town has little or none. White Ash is frequent, and black ash a little. Birches are common, black, yellow, white and a sort called grey. Chesnuts a few only, said to have been more formerly, but never many. Oaks, white, red, black, yellow, rather more plenty than Chesnut but not plenty, & never were. White pines are hardly to be found now, but there was formerly a considerable number. Cherry trees, a few; formerly many were sawed into boards. A few of these - Bass, Elm, Butternut, Walnut, poplar, and tulip tree. No yellow pine, cedar, spruce nor fir. Hackmatack few or none. Sumac, alder, & other shrubs. Coldbrook as to timber seems to be similar to some hill towns west of Northampton, but this side of the height of land.

July 1845

Tuesday 29 - continued.

Locusts - the noise which we attribute to locusts has been heard 2 or 3 days.

Crickets - have begun their regular autumnal song, or notes, which will continue.

Grasshoppers have done the same, but their sounds will become more prominent.

The notes of these insects (crickets) have long been heard; also of grasshoppers, but they seem to become more loud & distinct.

Catadids, I have not heard.

Wood birds. Some of these still sing in the woods, but there is no continued song of birds in the woods or fields. Some notes are heard; but mostly in the woods.

Shelled beans - we had today - some had them before.

Wednesday } In afternoon visited at sister
30 } Lyman's, Easthampton with
wife and Apphia. Her children all at
home. Walked into the meadow on
the Manhan river with George to
see what grew there.

Meadow Sweet } These are the most common
Steeple Bush } flowers by the roadside.
Golden Rod } and very common in the
yarrow } meadow, in E.H.

The grass in the meadow is composed of a large portion of Redtop. and considerable thatch, and some proa or English clover, hard grass, &c. Meadow land sells from 40 or 50 to 80 or 90 dollars per acre.

Meadow Rue is common; also Bellstraw
asclepias one or two kinds, Arrow Head,
Pond Lily in low places, Fleabane, Scabious
or Tree Primrose, purple Verbain, Joint-weed
cicuta, sium, fireweed as I call it, 2 sort,
Jewel weed, amaranthus, clematis,
monkey flower, pond dogwood, one eye daisy
lilies a few, John's wort, thoroughwort, Evening Primrose
Polygala sanguinea with cylindric heads is
common in this meadow; also found in N.H.
Smilax peduncularis, or Jacob's ladder
with its arching stems & tendrils is common
there; also found in N.H. meadow. Hagen berries

July 1845

Wednesday 30. Easthampton Meadow, continued.

Hedysarum—one species there, in flower.

Lysimachia, or *Loosestrife*, 2 kinds or more with yellow flowers. Also in N. Hampton.

Leptandra, or *Culver's Physic*, with its spikes of white flowers.—from 1 to 4 on a plant, is very plenty there; also found in N.H. meadow. Leaves whorled.

Horehound is there. So George L. calls it. Flowers very small, perhaps, *Water Horehound*.

Lobelia, 2 species or more. Also

Cardinal flower; we found one splendid plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Pleurisy Root & a species of milkweed, *Butterfly weed*, { with orange flowers, (*Asclepias tuberosa*) grows on the plain E.H. Leaves not opposite.

Elecampane—grows by the road side E.H. has now large yellow flowers, &

Dodder. This parasite is abundant in E.H. meadow, around other plants, is full of white blossoms.

Heal all (*Prunella*) is common in E.H. & N.H.

Sundew—a diminutive plant, is in blossom on the banks of the canal in E.H.

Poison Sumach. We saw one bush, in E.H. meadow or a bunch of bushes, spreading, 8 feet high, leaves pinhate, body whitish, no flowers nor seed. I have never noticed a shrub of this kind in Northampton (*Rhus venenata*).

Ground very dry in Easthampton, and almost every where. Rye harvesting done, and hay on uplands mostly done; considerable grass in the meadow not yet cut. Grass crop about $\frac{2}{3}$ done.

Fireweed & what I have called *fireweed* (yellow *Tall Lettuce*) blossoms for weeks past, seems to be *Tall or wild Lettuce* (*Lactuca elongata*). The inflorescence is much like that of lettuce, and the leaves are milky like lettuce.

The other kind not yet in flower may be *Fireweed*, but probably not. Leaves are milky.

July 1845

Thursday { Dry weather continues; some
31, corn on the sandy plains is much
injured, but in general corn looks fresh
and green. Pastures look brownish,
especially on dry lands. Wells and springs
and streams are low.

Apple-tree worms. I never knew so few as we
had last spring. There were scarcely any on
the wild cherries, and they are fresh and green
and full of fruit. Perhaps the ice of last
winter destroyed the eggs on the limbs of trees.

Brier Berries { These berries are very scarce
Dew Berries } on the bushes I have noticed.
Whortle Berries

Berries on a species of *Liburnum* on Mill River
are quite large & oblong - as large as small
cherries, and thrice as large as dogberries.
False bitter-sweet has handsome clusters
of round berries.

Deadly Nightshade - not common, has both
leaves, and small balls hanging like potatoe
balls. Leaves some like potatoe, tomatoe, &c.

Horse-mint (*Mentha borealis*) with a strong mint
smell, is in flower. Several bunches of small
white or pale blue flowers all round the stem. Two
leaves at each bunch of flowers. (Pale purple flowers. Daisy
[Possibly, I have mistaken the species.]

Moorewort & *Lysimachia ciliata*. has shown its
or loose-ripe yellow flowers some weeks, & still does.

Water-Horehound (*Lycopus*) shows small flowers, round
as square stem - in bunches like mint.

Flowers in Gardens.

Phlox (*Lichnidea*) is very common, & quite showy
Hollyhocks, of various colors, do. do. from 3 to 8 feet high
Carkspur, Mallows, Marigolds, Snapdragons, &c.
Bouncing Bet, Tiger Lilies, *Chelopsis*, a few roses,
Petunia (so called by ap. & pin.) Sweet pea; feverfew, *lychnis*
Campanula bells, Catchfly, Nasturtium.

Fruits. Cherries, currants, raspberries are nearly gone
Few or no berries are offered for sale, though some
are ripe. Some apples are ripe and sold at 75 cts.
Mr. Shepard has one tree of ripe peats. [or more

Vegetables. Potatoes, squashes, Cucumbers, shelled beans,
and beets are common in gardens &c. large enough for
eating. Green corn is almost ready. Some tomatoes
are large enough, but still green.

August 1845

Thermometer.

At sunrise, 10m. 90m.

Weather.

Wind.

Friday	1	44	81	65	Fair	N.W.
	2	53	84	61	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M.	S. & E.
Sunday	3	59	85	60	1/2 cloudy, 1/2 clear.	N.W.
	4	48	85	67	mostly Fair	N.W.
	5	54	88	73	Fair. Hot.	S.E. N.W.
	6	58	88	70	Fair. Hot.	N.E. S.E. S.
	7	60	90	68	Mostly cloudy. Hot.	N.E. S.E.
	8	58	90	74	Mostly Fair. Hot	N.E. S.E.
	9	70	89	72	mostly cloudy. Hot.	S. and S.W.
Sunday	10	67	89	73	1/2 cloudy, Hot	Southerly.
	11	69	84	68	{ Cloudy. Th. Shown at 6 1/2 pm. } { Heavy shower at 11. night }	S.W.
	12	68	80	64	Fair, pleasant	N.W.
	13	52	85	69	Fairish	Southerly
	14	65	87	68	Fair	N.W.
	15	63	80	62	Fair	N.E. S.E.
	16	53	81	62	Fair	N.E. S.E.
Sunday	17	53	87	67	Fair	N.E. N.W. S.E.
	18	64	83	66	Cloudy	Southerly.
	19	64	85	69	Fair	do.
	20	64	83	72	Mostly cloudy	do.
	21	68	86	73	Mostly cloudy, and some rain.	do.
	22	71	86	74	1/2 cloudy. Small shower at 5 1/2 P.M.	do
	23	70	86	72	{ much rain in the night } { Day mostly clear. }	do.
Sunday	24	69	88	67	Fair	N.E. N.W.
	25	57	84	64	Fair.	Northerly.
	26	58	87	68	Fair	do
	27	64	69	56	Cloudy. Long Shower P.M.	N.E.
	28	50	70	54	Fair	N.E.
	29	45	71	57	mostly Fair.	Southerly.
	30	57	72	61	Cloudy	Variable
Sunday	31	53	80	58	Fair - pleasant.	Northerly

1848 2583 - 2054

Thermometer at sunrise $59^{\circ} \frac{31}{100}$
 " at 10m. $83^{\circ} \frac{10}{100}$
 " at 90m. $66^{\circ} \frac{31}{100}$ } Average $69^{\circ} \frac{68}{93}$

August has been a little warmer than July
 but not so warm as some preceding Augusts.
 It has been dry; no rain except 3 or 4 showers
 but these showers have done much good.

August 1845

Friday 1. The month commences with dry weather and dry earth.

Burdock has long exhibited green burs. A few of them begin to show the flower at one end; the bur & flower resemble the head & flower of the Canada Thistle.

Hedysarum. One species with purple flowers has been in flower on the canal 2 or 3 weeks. It is the same as that noticed at Easthampton.

Ellder. The kind that has the old dry seed vessels of last year remaining (resemble the cone of pines) has like the yellow pine full size green aments or cones, which are close & not spread or opened as yet, but nearly full grown. Also has small cylindric green aments, shaped like the red ones in the spring.

Everlasting or } One species of this, 1 to 2 feet high;
Gudweed } has been in blossom a week or two.
Scent } *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*
but may be another species. Very woolly & white.
Flower has a little yellow in the centre.

Noon sleep or } This is the *Mirabilis jalapa* now in
4 o'clock } flower from seeds sown. The flowers
open towards night, and close before noon the
next day, & never open again, some white, some red.
It is the "flower of a day."

Honeysuckle. The common kind is still in flower. Flower red outside, yellow within or orange, and called sub-ringent. Has been in blossom 2 months.

Atthia. The bush or shrub so called, is abundant and full of flowers - red, white, blue &c.

Sunflowers! A few of these broad flowers show themselves.

Unicorn plant (*Martynia proboscidea*) has green fruit with long horns; also some of the flowers remain with their strong odor.

Saturday } I have been more troubled by my
2 } heart complaint the last week than
any week since I first noticed the complaint
which was almost 10 years ago. My difficulty
about the bladder (not within it) is also
troublesome. The machine seems
to be wearing out, or perhaps, is almost
worn out. As to my sight, I do not
use spectacles, but find it difficult to
read small print in the evening, or
in a room not well lighted, in the day
time.

August 1845

Sunday } Rev. Solo. Lyman of E.H. preached
3 } I did not attend.

Monday } Still dry & fair. Vegetation suffering.
4

Spikenard in Dr. Walker's garden just begins to blossom.
Is the real *Aralia racemosa*, 5 feet high or more.
A large herbaceous plant, & spreading much.

Marshall Malloes (*Althaea officinalis*) 5 or 6 feet high, just
begins to blossom. Flower like the other *Althaea*
or hollyhocks, but much fewer, & stalk much more
leafy, & not so high.

Marygold's - It is the French Marygold (*Tagetes patula*)
that has the stem spreading or swelled below the
flower, formerly common in our gardens. The
African Marygold (*Tagetes erecta*) is similar, but
perhaps not a swelled stem, leaves pinnate.

The *Calendula officinalis* is the Pot Marygold, formerly
used in soups, &c.

Most or all kinds of Marygold's have an offensive odor, and
all are called yellow in Eaton. DuRoi says the
Calendula is orange colored. Marygold's under
both genera are now in blossom. The leaves
of the two genera are different.

Fringe Tree or } The numerous hairy peduncles that make the
Smoke Tree } fringe or smoke are now turning brown
and becoming brittle.

Balm or Bee Balm, so called, } Has shown its whorls
or Mountain Mint, Eaton } of red or scarlet flowers
Is *Monarda didyma*. } shed its pleasant odor
some time, & still does so. It is the common
balm of the gardens. The true balm is
Melissa officinalis, or bee-balm, and has white
and blue flowers. From Italy.

Dragon head or } (*Dracocephalum Virginianum*)
Lady of the Lake } is in flower in garden, flower purple.
Description of leaves & square stem is like Snake head
(*Chelone*).

Mirabilis or } By observing these flowers, both white
Noon sleep or } and red, I find that they close up between
4 o'clock } 11 and 12 o'clock - hence the name noon-
sleep, I suppose. They never open again. They open
between 5 and 6 o'clock P.M. or near 6, (not at 4)

Eschscholtzia or } is in blossom from the seed.
Chryseis, 17-2 } Blossom yellow.

The Sow Thistle (*Sonchus Oleraceus*) shows yellow blossoms.
The only prickles are at the end of the teeth on the leaves.

August 1845.

Tuesday } still dry and become hot again. Growing
5 } crops feel the drought very much. Our
garden, which seldom wilts, is now
much affected by the heat, and leaves hang
down, & corn leaves roll up.

Garden Weeds that are tall.

Goosefoot } This most common weed in gardens,
or Pigweed } is *Chenopodium album*, I believe.
The head before it blossoms is whitish, whence
perhaps the album, and the white goosefoot.
The flowers are green, and the anthers seem yellowish.
Eaton calls this plant green pigweed. It was
formerly used as a potherb.

Another Goosefoot, or } is in our garden, but not
Chenopodium hybridum } so common as the other,
and easily distinguished from it. The stem is
5 angled, leaves sub-cordate.

Another Goosefoot } grows in this region, but I
or Red Pigweed } know not the plant
Chenopodium rubrum

Amaranthus hybridus, I suppose, is the common
reddish weed of our gardens - with a head
a little like a cockscomb - of the same genus
with the cockscomb, love-lies-bleeding, &c.

Amaranthus oleraceus, or Potamaranth, is also
a garden weed. I know it not.

Ragweed } is very common in gardens
Wild wormwood } and fields - whole fields
or *Ambrosia elatior* } are covered with it after harvest.

Indian Tobacco } shows its blue blossoms. It has
or *Cobelia inflata* } the taste of bad, strong tobacco.
Capsules are much inflated, whence the name
It has been in flower sometime.

Polygonum
or Knotweed } There are several kinds to be
seen. The *P. avicularis* or Knotgrass (is not a
grass) is abundant about houses - creeping.
P. persicaria or heart's ease, or heart's spot, or
lady's thumb is abundant. Also
P. punctatum, or biting knotweed, or water pepper,
is plenty (arise-mat) There are other kinds
to be seen. Most kinds are in blossom.
Some kinds are climbers, one of which is the
climbing buckwheat, now in blossom.

August 1845

Wednesday A hot, dry, dusty day.

6

Apphia and I went yesterday through the old tanyard, now filled with trees, shrubs & plants; and thence up Mill River to Phelps' meadow, now Wm. Clark's. Meadowsweet, steeple bush, yarrow, goldenrod, &c. are abundant in the old pastures; and in the tanyard and near Phelps' meadow are tangled masses of vegetation, including many running & climbing plants. On the low ground near the meadow is a rank growth of *Asclepias*, goldenrod, bedstraw, *Clematis* & other plants; also wild sunflower.

Climbing plants have been abundant since July began; not many in blossom before July, and some not till August. In yesterday's excursion, I noticed Virginia Bower in abundance; false Bitter Sweet, *Ampelopsis*, *Convolvulus* or wild morning glory; also a plant that looks like *Convolvulus* but has cordate leaves, not sagittate; also a climber very abundant with 3 lobed leaves like leaves of common currant or striped maple; the bedstraw so rough and tangled climbs some on other plants and is full of little flowers.

Mayweed, *Oxychloa*, Fleabane, yet show flowers, by roadsides & in pastures. Also Jewel weed, toadflax, a few buttercups, certain nettles.

Thoroughwort, & *Eupatorium perfoliatum* - is not yet in full blossom.

Trumpet weed } *Eupatorium purpureum*, and
Purple Thoroughwort } *Eupatorium verticillatum*.
Joe Pye weed } These plants have purple flowers
Queen of the Meadow } in corymbs; leaves petioled, lance-

ovate, serrate; the latter is rougher, less purple in stem, and stem less frequently hollow than the former, which is always hollow. Eaton says the stem of *E. v.* is solid and smooth. Leaves are whorled - of *E. p.* in 4s and 5s, in *E. v.* in 3s or 4s. There is also a variety of the *E. p.* called *laevigatum*, which has leaves in 5s.

E. p. 4 to 6 feet high; *E. v.* 6 to 7 feet high. Flower in Aug.

These plants I have before called *Asclepias*, but not without doubt (see July 25.) They are not *Asclepias*, at least, the most of them are not. They are Joe Pye's medicine. There were many of these observed near Mill river yesterday. Not yet in full blossom.

Several other kinds grow in this vicinity; most have white flowers, but some purple, & almost all flower in August.

August 1845

Wednesday } continued

6

Polygonum again (see yesterday)

Prickly knotweed } Polygonum sagittatum. I find
Scratch grass } this to day - with arrow
shaped leaves, and stem very rough with prickles,
pointing downwards. Perhaps this is the species,
P. arifolium; perhaps both grow near together.

The common species with leaves & stem like Prince's
Feather, & a long spike (6 to 10 inches) with remote
white flowers on it, seems to be P. Virginianum.

The Polygonums in the meadow have no spot
on the leaves and no taste; some grow where
there was water the fore part of the season.

Walked down on the East side of Mill River
towards night as far as Parsons' Swamp.
Corn & Potatoes when I went seemed not
to suffer very much; oats looked green,
but the lower leaves of broom corn were
yellow. Grass has grown very little since
it was mown. This part of the meadow
is usually more moist than some other
parts.

Woodchuck holes on the margin or near
the cornfields appeared to be new, & fresh.
Grasshoppers are not so plenty as they usually
are in dry seasons.

Change in leaves. Many branches on the
white maples, and some entire small trees
are turning red, or reddish brown. Why
do they begin so early? I have noticed a few
red leaves on sumacs.

Flowers by the side of Mill River, & Plants.

Blue vervain is handsome; Loosestrife,
yarrow, polygonums, wild morning glory,
a running vine with cordate-ovate leaves, &
one with leaves 5 lobed, & stem & peduncles prickly;
Scabish abundant; Golden Rod, very abun-
dant; some with nodding panicles and
some with erect flowers, and many not
yet in flower; milkweed with pods; 3 leaf poison
Purple Thoroughwort, I found much of it with
leaves in 4s, 5s and 6s, and all 3 sorts grew
in the same bunch; none seemed to be hollow;
also white thoroughwort, Dodder in flower,
meadowsweet, Alder aments, small & large

August 1845

Thursday } A hot, dry, dusty day.

It was my intention to spend my time on more important things than flowers & plants this season, but ill health has induced me to walk much, and to employ myself more or less upon plants. Trees & shrubs of a larger kind, I wished to be acquainted with and their habits, location, &c.

I spend no time in analyzing small flowers. I have neither eyes nor patience for that. I ascertain the genus & species as well as I can in some other way, or by aid of Miss Parkinson, or recently of Penhryn.

Deadly Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) or what I have so called is common in our garden, and elsewhere. Is a strong smelling, potatoe, or tomatoe looking plant, with white blossoms, shaped just like tomato blossoms, but much smaller, and green balls that resemble potato balls but are smaller. Buds, flowers, & balls are nodding.

Jerusalem Cherry, another species of *Solanum*, resembling potatoe tofts somewhat, but much handsomer, bears a sort of cherry looking berry. Geo. Hyman had a plant in a box or pot.

Andropogon furcatus. I find this forked grass when left to itself sends up a stem and forked spike at every joint except the lower ones. The forks are commonly in 3s (or have 3 lines) but many are in 4s and some in 2s. [Eaton says they are generally by 4s.] When the plants grow thick, perhaps the branch stems do not appear.

Pond Dogwood now shows globes of white florets near an inch in diameter.

Green corn & were offered for sale; some Cabbages & Shelled beans have been offered before.

New potatoe, and apples are not plenty. Whortleberries from Pelham were sold here yesterday at 7 cent, per quart.

August 1845

Friday 8 } Another hot, dry, dusty day.

Snake Head (*Chelone glabra*) shows it, flowers on mill river. It has a snake's head & mouth and the top of the upper lip is shaped like the back of a tortoise (*Chelone*) stem square. The Foxglove, Dragon's head, monkey flower, Snapdragon, & other plants of 13th class, 2 order, including the snake head, have some similarity in their flowers; at least those of them under Scrophulariaceae (anti-scorbutic.)

Humming Birds. I saw two to-day, and have seen one before this season. They are not common in this village, I think.

Figwort (*Scrophularia Marylandica*) is in flower and has been sometime. One plant by our garden fence. This flower belongs to the snake head tribe. Square stem.

Saturday 9 } Another hot day. Vegetation is withering and withering. Wells are becoming dry. Cisterns are empty. Mills cannot grind much.

About Sundown son J. W. and wife and 3 children and maid, and son Hephzibah arrived from New York, having set out about 6 this morning.

Sunday 10 } Still hot. I did not attend meeting. Mr. White of Southampton preached. Bats. I saw one this evening, but they are seldom seen here, at least, by me.

Monday 11 } Put letter in Post office for Miss F. M. Caulkins, New London, 3 sheets. Had one from her last week.

Unwell to day. Frances & babe in; babe feeble. Began to have milk of Mrs. Shepard.

Rain has come. A thunder shower between 6 & 7 P.M. and a very heavy shower at 11 in the night.

Tuesday 12 } Pleasant & cooler after the rain. The earth is not deeply saturated. The streams are not much raised & the wells are not raised any.

August 1845.

Wednesday { Things again wilt with the heat.
13

Thursday { Warm & dry.
14

The long drought about New York, in N. Jersey, &c. has diminished the crop of hay nearly half, it is said, and many thin beef creatures are sent to market. I. corn & potatoes, it is feared, will yield only $\frac{1}{2}$ crop. Apples & some other fruits are much injured. Apples sell at 50 to 75 cents. Beans are 1 dollar per bushel & pods. Blackberries plenty; 20,000 bushels are sold daily. Green corn 7 or 8 cents dozen - not good, not plenty. Cucumbers plenty, 3 or 4 cents doz. Chickens high. New cheese 6 to 6 1/2 cts. Eggs 10 cents doz. Fresh fish 3 to 6 cents lb. Salmon 20 cents or more. Pigeons scarce, 1.5 to 1.12 doz. Woodcock plenty, 38 to 50. Mushrooms 1/2 quart. Butter 10.5 to 12.5; 14.5 to 15.5 and best 18.5. Peaches begin to be plenty at 1.50 to 2.00 a basket and best \$3. (The baskets hold only about 3 pecks, J.W. says.) Pears, common, 50 to 87 cts. bushel; best 3 dolls. bushel. Plums, \$1.75 to 3.00 bushel. Potatoes 63 cts. bushel. Tomatoes 1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. Cabbages scarce, Eggplants 63 to 75 cts. doz. Other vegetables, plenty & cheap. There seem to be wholesale prices in the city.

Flour continues low in N.Y. Western 4.12 to 4.31.

Cotton about 6 to 9 cents or 5 to 10 cents.

New Cotton began to come in the latter part of July in Louisiana & Alabama, and in South Carolina soon after. Last year it did begin to come to market till August. The quantity thus early is not great.

Japan Day-lily (*Emerocallis japonica*) began to open last night. They seem to open just before night and close the next day. They belong to the lily class and order (6-1) but have not lily leaves. Leaves are broad heart-ovate.

The Agapanthus, which was in blossom in June belongs to the same class & order and has lily leaves. Mrs. Walker has 2 plants. The Onion stalk with its globe of florets at the top has some resemblance to the agapanthus in flower, but the agapanthus globe of flowers is much the largest and handsomest, and the flowers are lily shaped. The onion belongs to the lily class & order (6-1).

August 1845

Money matters

Aug. 14.	On hand, balance of last account	34.74
28	J. W. paid me for his postage	0.35
Sept 4	Money of Doct. Hooker (indorsed on his note)	5.00.
16	Money of Nathl. Hubbard, Boston, for genealogical information I furnished him	10.00
		<u>\$ 50.09.</u>

Expenditures.

Aug. 15	1 peck potatoes 19 ^c . 3ds steak 24 ^c	0.43
16	6ds Butter at Hockanum 84. Ferriages 15 ^c	0.99.
18.	11lbs Graham Flour 36 ^c . 3 1/8ds Cheese 25 ^c	0.61
18	Washerwoman 50 ^c . Lamb 30cts	0.80.
19	Whortleberries 3qts. 21 ^c . peck potatoes 12 1/2 ^c	0.33
"	11ds Ind. meal 20 ^c . 2 doz Eggs 25	0.45
20.	Corn, beans & squashes 22 ^c . Apples 27 ^c	0.49
"	Crackers 22 ^c . Apples 25	0.47.
23	3lbs steak 24 ^c . Snuff 8 ^c . Cucumbers 8 ^c	0.40
"	2qts shells beans 25 ^c . 1/2 bushel Apples 25 ^c	0.50
"	Charity 25 ^c	0.25
26	Potatoes 1 peck 12 1/2 ^c . 2 Watermelons 18 ^c . 22 ^c 9 ears corn 6 ^c . 9 squashes 1/2. 4 cucumbers 2 ^c 1/2 peck bean pods 10 ^c . Beef 18 ^c Plums 10 ^c . Cheese 20 ^c	0.78 30
	My part of horses & carriages to Greenfield	1.25
	My " of horse & carriage to Mt. Holyoke	0.50
28	Graham flour 22 ^c . 3ds Salmon 24 ^c	0.46
	Paid Shepard for corn 10 ^c . Beans (Phipps) 12 1/2 ^c	0.23.
	Paid Bullen my postage bill for July	1.15
29	Crackers 10 ^c . Mending Kettle 4 ^c . Gift 15 ^c	0.19
Sept 1.	Washing 50 ^c . Potatoes 13. Cheese 19 ^c	0.82
2	Paid Mr Bliss for fixing chair & table	0.25
3	Flour 17lbs. 50 ^c . Lamb 34 ^c	0.84.
	Yeast 5 ^c . Durant for splitting wood 13 ^c	12.49.
	My part of horses & carriages to Mount Tom & to Westhampton 10sb	1.93
9	Toll &c. 8 ^c . + 4 ^c . 10ds Graham flour 30 ^c	0.42
10	17lbs wheat flour 50 ^c . Stage to Hadley &c 15 ^c	0.65
13	Lamb 34 ^c . 15th Washing 50 ^c . wife 13 ^c	0.94
17	Ind. meal 22. Cheese 12, Potatoes 11 ^c	0.45
17	Lard 34 ^c . Yeast 4 ^c	0.38
16	Paid Betsey for 3lbs butter brought last week	0.50
18	10 1/4ds G. flour 31 ^c . Snuff 9 ^c . 23 ^c . 25 1/2ds flour 5.1	1.15
23	9 1/2ds clo. 29. Cotton Cloth 1.21	1.50
24	mending Boots 30. Cheese & crackers 24 ^c	0.54
26.	Ride to Hadley 13. Sweet potatoes 38 ^c	0.51.
29	Do. & ferriage 25.	0.25
Oct 2.	Balance to new account	28.38
		<u>50.09</u>

August 1845

Friday } Dry. Not so warm.
15

I walked with son J. W. down the railroad to the bridge by Pascommuck shore. Have not walked so far before since this month commenced, owing to my heart complaint, which is still quite troublesome.

Broom-corn panicles are generally out; on light dry land, the heat and drought seem to have forced them out prematurely, and the crop will be light.

Virgins' Bower now forms handsome white bowers near old fences and river banks.

Huge weeds, as pigweed, ragweed, heartsease or knotweed, are in flower in abundance by the sides of the railroad.

Golden rod, scabish, vervain, &c. continue their blossoms.

A high weed or plant from 3 to 8 feet high is abundant by roads, fences, brooks, &c. Is in flower on nodding spikes; flowers yellow and very small. Lower leaves ovate; upper ones are 3 lobed. (See Sept. 3.)

Jerusalem Cherry (*Solanum pseudocapsicum*) or Winter Cherry. I observed a plant to day at Mr. Dikemans, with handsome red berries of the size of cherries.

Saturday } Walked over to Hockanum with son J. W.
16 } Corn & broom-corn in this meadow seem not much injured by drought. Grasshoppers not so plenty as I have known them. They have a song at mid-day.

Connecticut river is almost wadeable - very little that is over 6 feet deep, & much of it only 3 or 4. The deepest part is near the Northampton shore. These remarks refer to Hockanum Ferry.

Whortleberry party - one from Hockanum, &c. about 17 in one vehicle, have gone to Shutesbury to-day.

						Dollars
Cuba exported	1844,	1,000,565	boxes sugar	- sold at	14.133.126	
"	"	1843,	889.103	"	"	at 12.447.453.
"	"	1844,	4,633,768	lbs. Leaf Tobacco.	value	449.267.
"	"	1843,	7,280,238	"	do	" 901.000.
"	"	1844,	158,505	m. Segars	1.564.650
"	"	1843,	237,997	"	"	1.687.602

The Island exports 25 millions of dollars yearly.

August 1845

Saturday } The dust rises as much as it has at any
16 } time; it seems to float over & settle on the
whole village.

Arrowhead shows abundance of white flowers
in wet places; some stand in water.

Prince's Feather (*Polygonum orientale*) shows its
red drooping spikes, in gardens, and
some plants very similar, but less showy, are
seen elsewhere.

Japan Lily } These flowers are flowers of today,
& soon sleep } but I find that the time of open-
ing and shutting varies considerably.

Sunflowers are now conspicuous & splendid
in some gardens.

Wild sunflowers are plenty by Mill River, &c

Watermelons were for sale at Amherst
on commencement day, this week.

I have seen none here.

Katadids were heard this evening, and I
presume, long before. I have heard none yet.

Locusts - a very few continue to be heard.

Sunday } A Mr. Swift preached - perhaps a candidate
17 } for settlement.

In the evening J.W. and I went to Isaac Clark's.

Monday } P.M. I walked out to Hall's with J.W.
18 } Very dusty & dry, yet corn in general
has greenness and life.

Golden Rod is the showy plant of the season.
Yarrow, arrow-head, jewel weed, *eupatoriums*,
wild lettuce, life everlasting, scabious, & others
are plenty. Virgin's Bower forms white
bowers in every direction.

Scabane, Mayweed, Monkey flower, &c. may yet be seen.

Blue Aster (*Aster cyaneus*) shows blossoms
This is the first star flower I have noticed
though others may be out.

The high weed with a white flower, which looks
like wild lettuce or fire weed, is in blossom
It is a stately plant.

Another weed with halbert leaves and drooping
flowers, white, has some resemblance to wild lettuce
Leaves have petioles. This may be a *Prenanthes*, yes

August 1845

Tuesday } Dry & dusty.
19

In the afternoon, son in law Jos. H. Williams and dau. in law Jane E. Judd & her child, arrived from Augusta. Sylvester stopped at Boston.

In the evening Mr. Jones of Portland and two sisters of Jos. H. Williams, Zilpah and Anne, came here. They have been to the White Mountains, & thence came down Connecticut river and arrived here this afternoon. Put up at Mr Warner's.

Hoppii returned from Greenfield today; has been gone since Thursday.

Wednesday } Sylvester arrived about 1 P.M.
20

A party of us ascended Mt. Holyoke A.M. viz. Mr. Jones & Jos. H. Williams, Z. & A. Williams, Apphia & Peninah, J. Walker & his wife, and myself. I walked up the new road very steadily, & did not go with the others. It affected my heart less than I expected.

We had at dinner 19 persons, including the babies, viz. 5 children, 5 grandchildren, 3 children in law, 3 others from Maine (Mr Jones & two Miss Williams) myself, wife, and J.W.'s maid. The same 19 were here at tea.

I weighed 158 lbs to-day.

The plants and trees on the side and top of the mountain seem not much affected by the drought. Late summer or autumn flowers bloom among the rocks. Mount Tom also is fresh and green.

It is Court week and the town seems full of people. The 2 taverns are overflowing. There seems to be a great deal of travelling.

Thursday } Mr. Jones and the 2 Williams girls
21 } left for Maine this forenoon.
We all remained at home. Hall was in.

August 1845

Friday } J. W. and Elizabeth, Joseph H. W. Sylvester
22 } and Jane, myself and Hophni went
out to Hall's - 4 walked, 3 rode. Carried
our dinner & spent most of the day with
Hall and Frances. Their little boy is
very puny and feeble, and seems to be
declining - requires much care.

Saturday } Rain - there was a small shower
23 } about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock P.M. yesterday
and much rain fell in the night
with some thunder. Yet the earth
is very far from being saturated.

In afternoon, I and J. W. Sylvester & Albert
walked down the rail road to Pascom-
muck, and to the foot of Mount Tom
west of Pascommuck road, where they
are blasting rocks for the rail road to
go. We crossed the new bridge over the
Manhann. Much progress has been made
on the rail road within a few weeks.

Sunday Mr. Bernant of Easthampton preached.
24 } Sylvester preached for Unitarians P.M.

Monday } We raised a party for Greenfield
25 } J. Walker, Sylvester, Jos. H. Williams
and their wives, Hophni and myself.
8 besides a driver. Left the babies at home
We went up through Hadley, Sunderland,
and Montague, crossed Montague
bridge to Greenfield, went across the
hill east of Greenfield village.
Dined at brother Hall's; in returning
called at sister Smith's, South Deerfield
and reached home at 8 in evening.

Broomcorn is every where the great
crop, though much less so in Montague
than other towns; there is however
a good deal in some parts of Montague.
The panicles of broom corn are gener-
ally out, especially on light, warm land.
Heavy, rich crops are not so fully
out as the middling & light crops.
In 1835, the broom corn was no more
out Sept 25, than it is now.

August 1845

Monday } Ride to Greenfield, continued.
25

The late rains have made grass look fresher. They were cutting very heavy rowen on the lower, moist parts of Deerfield meadow. In general there will not be much rowen except on rich, wet lands.

Indian corn promises a fair crop almost every where. There is much of this raised

Potatoes - some appear well, some not so well. The crop will be light, they all say.

Tobacco is raised to some extent in Hadley, and a little elsewhere.

Hadley and Sunderland to the meeting house, I had seen before; I viewed the north part of Sunderland, and Montague for the first time, having never been there before.

Sunderland, in proceeding north from the tavern, is highland, with only a strip of land near the river capable of cultivation. This strip is from 20 to 80 or 100 rods wide, some of it high interval on the river. In some places there is only room for the road, between the river and highlands. The hills differ much in steepness as they approach the river; in some places they are cleared & afford pasturing. The highest mountain in Sunderland is in the north part, perhaps one or two miles east of the river, & lower hills are on every side of it. There are but few dwelling houses on the road in northern Sunderland, except at a place called the village, about 3 miles north of the bridge or tavern, where there is a block and some machinery, and several houses, & something that looks like a Baptist Meeting House. Yet here, the rocky hills are not far from the river, and the road is far above the river; and there is not much land that can be tilled, but some rocky pastures. There is in Sunderland, a vast extent of mountainous land, & most of it seems to be covered with timber.

Prof. Hitchcock seems to call the highest mountain in Sunderland, Mt Toby, but extends the name to others.

There is a road to Montague higher & east of this river road - must have been the old road I think.

August 1845

Monday Ride to Greenfield continued.
25

Montague. Soon after leaving Sunderlandline, (or perhaps before) the road leaves the river and passes over an uneven & rather high tract of land for some miles, with scattered houses & farms, & cross roads. The land is rather hard, but not the poorest. It is not a pine plain, and the stones are not granite. Some good pieces of land, & some sterile ones. There is apparently some low interval land on the river. On this uneven land, is the village which contains a large number of white houses, shops, &c. and seems to have considerable manufactures, but not on a large scale. There are two places of worship and 2 taverns. There is a stream of water here of some size and there seem to be some good farms on it eastward of the village; some mills, &c. From the north end of the high mountain in Sunderland proceeds a range of hills several miles in length, 2 or 3 miles from the river. They are not very high nor steep, but mostly covered with forests. They are perhaps the old Hunting Hills, or perhaps the uneven lands between them and the river were so called. Montague village seems about as far south as Deerfield village, but I may be mistaken as to this, and I should think the village was 2 miles or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the river. Northeast of the village near the base of the Hills before referred to, there seemed to be a long pine plain, but perhaps not; it was too far to determine what it was. The road after leaving the village turns to the northwest crosses the brook, and continues to Montague bridge, crossing the canal that goes round the Falls, near its southern extremity. The canal goes into the Connecticut not far from opposite the mouth of Deerfield River. The bridge is above the mouth of Deerfield river but not far above. There is an island in the river above the bridge, and also one some distance below. The canal crosses a low plain, on which are many white buildings, called Montague City.

August 1845

Monday } Ride to Greenfield - continued.
25

Deerfield, East of the Hills. This side of the range of hills, or of the mountain, is not nearly so steep & precipitous as the western side. Sugarloaf & some north of that is steep, but most of the range slopes gradually towards the Connecticut, affording pasturing, &c. There is a flat or plain or interval on the river on about the same level as Sunderland village, varying in width, & used for buildings, ploughing land, mowing, &c. and with the hill slope forms apparently good farms. This level tract is quite narrow in some places; much wider in others. Wood & timber seem to be plenty on the mountain side, and are easily conveyed to the houses, &c. So this hill side & plain appeared to me from the opposite side of the Connecticut.

The continuation of this mountain, north of Deerfield river is different. On the west side, except the southern part, the subjacent plain, & elevation above the plain, are so high, that the mountain seems quite low and of no great consequence; but on the east side, except a flat a little above the mouth of Deerfield river, the mountain is high and slopes down to the river for some distance. Apparently, the river turning to the east, a mile or two above. From the side & summit of this hill or mountain there is a fine prospect of the river and the lands on its borders, the more elevated lands and mountains east of the river, including much of Montague, and the high mountain of Sunderland. To the north, the river valley is shut up by hills - where the turn of the river is, I suppose.

Trees. The principal timber noticed on the high lands in Montague, &c. was Oak, chestnut, yellow & white pine, sugar maple, hemlock, cedar on rocky places, ash, butternut, walnut, a few elms, white & other birch. No beech noticed. On lower grounds are some different kinds, probably. The wood on the high hills, I could not determine, but I think much of it is Oak, hemlock, white pine, birch, &c.

August 1845.

Monday Ride to Greenfield — continued.

25

- Flowers, observed, in going up & returning.
- Golden Rod is every where; several species, I think.
There is one sort of white flowers, which seem to belong to golden rod, or solidago genus.
- Thoroughwort — very plenty on wet grounds.
- The purple Thoroughwort, or. *cupatorium*, — common.
- Yarrow }
Yellow } continue to show themselves by road sides.
Potentilla }
- Polygonum (heartsease, &c) } still seen in blossom
Scarish. }
- Canada Thistle, are scattering their downy seeds to the winds.
- Wild Lettuce — most of it is scattering seeds, but some is in blossom.
- Buckwheat fields are all white with blossoms
- Fire weed. I found the real fireweed in whately, with its nauseous odor. The leaf is not pinnatifid; the flower white, with perhaps a very little yellow — but the flower is hardly seen that is, the colored part of it. The involucre encloses at this time a quantity of very soft white down, with a little yellow at the end.
- Snakehead (*Chelone glabra*) is seen in wet grounds.
- Arrowhead, still shows flowers }
- Eleocharis " " " } Flowers mostly
Meadow Sweet " " " } fallen or
Virginia Bower " " " } faded.
- Gerardia (a sort of false foxglove) with a large yellow flower, I noticed in Montague, &c
- Cardinal Flower — found some brilliant ones in whately, on low land.
- Blue Star Flower — seen by the side of the road.
- Blue Curls (*Trichostema dichotoma*) grows by road sides in Sunderland, &c. The long blue stamens, curl over, the whole flower is blue.
- Vervain — a few flowers noticed.
- Wild Sunflower, is abundant in some places.
- Jewel Weed — still full of blossom, on wet land.
- Spiraea. I noticed a cultivated kind in Crofton Hall's garden, & Mr. Shepard has some here. Seems to be an European or Eastern species. The blossoms were out in July, in a sort of pannicle. Stem is not herbaceous. Perhaps a Siberian species.

August 1845.

Tuesday } All remained at home, except Elizabeth
26 } went out to help Frances. The babe is worse.

Wednesday }
27 } Joseph and Apphia and babe started
for Maine today, and Hopkin went
with them as far as Boston; and will go
thence to New York. Apphia has been here
since June 20th.

The family has been 16; is now reduced to 12.
I was sick most of the day; began to vomit to latter
part of the night & continued by turns till sometime
in the afternoon. I know not the cause of this.
Never had such a turn in my life before.

Thursday } Elizabeth returned from Hall's.
28 } I am as usual today. Walked with
Jane to Whitmarsh's place, &c.
Peninnah is sick to-day - Dr. Walker here twice.

Blackberries have been offered here two or 3 days
past at 6 cts. per quart - not plenty; viz. the
high branberries.

Whortleberries seem to be at an end. They
have been plenty in Spatesbury, Pelham, &c.
but not on this side the river.

Peaches - a few begin to be mellow - a very
few on trees near buildings may be called
riper - not one in 100, on those trees.

Blue Plums (or purple) - a few begin to be mellow.
Egg Plums - not yet mellow, except those
that are rotting.

The red native plums in gardens are
about ripe, and are dropping from the
trees. Those in the meadow are not ripe.
They are poor fruit - not fit to eat; may do
for preserves.

Pears } are becoming plenty or more plenty -
Apples } - not abundant yet.

Watermelons have been sold here for some
days - 1 Cent to 1 1/4 cent per lb. - mostly from
West Springfield.

Muskmelons just begin to show themselves -
for sale.

Berries are plenty on several kinds of Viburnum
are green - blue - reddish, &c. Have fallen
from brown branch dogwood, but still adhere
to the red branch.

Wild cherries, black & red, are abundant.
Crowberries - are some red, mostly green, & flowers on same
plant. A showy plant.

August 1845

Friday, son J. Walker & wife, and 3 children
29 and maid, 6 in all, left us for Hartford
and Manchester, Conn. Her father & brother
live in Ct. Only Sylvester and Jane & child
are left besides our own family of three.
Son C. Parkman has not yet arrived.
Peninnah much better to day. Dr. W. here once.

Sylvester & Jane & babe and myself rode to
Pascommuck, & followed that street
down below the end of Mount Tom - on the
way, stopped, and walked up a mountain
road almost half a mile. We went to the
last house in Easthampton, a short distance
from S. Hampton and W. Springfield (Benjamin
Strong's) below the Hendrickses - and then
turned westerly and northwesterly towards
Easthampton centre across a plain
owned in part by several Westhampton
people. Near B. Strong's there is also a road
going easterly over the low mountain.
We eat our dinner from a box. Then
continued to E. H. meeting house, and to
Sister Lyman's; not finding her at home
we went on to Theresa's (Abigail Lyman's)
Parkhill; examined his land & crops some,
and came home about 6 o'clock.

The Mountain Road which we ascended some
distance, is about a mile north of the south
end of the mountain - is almost a carriage
road, & passes over the chestnut part of the
mountain to the south end - was made in
part to induce the Commissioners to lay a
road there to pass over the low mountain
at the end of the high one, a few years since.

The Timber on this road is mostly chestnut,
but some oak, white and yellow pine, hemlock,
birch white & black, hard maple - cedar shrubs,
dogwood, &c. - all much like the chestnut
region farther north. At the foot of the
mountain are the same kinds of trees, and
some red maples, poplars, a few elms, some
sumacs, not the common sort; white bush,
alders, and other shrubs - some shrub oaks,
wild cherry, &c. Rose-bushes.

August 1845

Friday Ride to Mt Tom & Easthampton - continued.
29 Stone.

The soil of the mountain road & chestnut region is generally composed of sand, gravel & pebbles, mostly granitic, & a few large granite rocks are seen towards the bottom. Yet in many places, rocks show themselves, which are composed of sand, gravel & pebbles cemented together - a sort of sandstone, or plum-pudding stone, similar to what is seen higher and farther north. How came this kind of stone in the granite region? Did it fall from the higher parts of the mountain? It lies here in large quantities; also farther north where the steep part of the mountain comes down almost to the road. Much of it has been carried off for cellar walls & other purposes. The same kind of plum-pudding or sandstone is plenty at the foot of the mountain east of Hockanum village, where it has been quarried; also at the north end of Mount Tom, &c.

The high mural precipices that show their naked faces on Mt. Tom, Mt. Holyoke, &c. and the immense masses of fragments that frequently slope up half the distance to the summit, are what Mr. Hitchcock calls Secondary Greenstone. The farmers call them jingling stone, from the noise they make when they strike each other. Called Trap. Mr. Hitchcock gives a strip of sandstone on the N.W. side of Mt. Holyoke in Hadley & Amherst, but not on the side of the high part of Mt. Tom, except near the lower end.

The Chestnut-Soil, I suppose, has been brought there from a distance. [P.S. This chestnut region is all sandstone underneath.]

Flowers near Mt Tom. & in E.H.

The Golden Rod is every where the most numerous flower of the season; indeed, more numerous than all others in most places; some very high, some low, and one herb with white flowers seems to be of this genus. Gerardia with its large yellow flowers was by the mountain road; true Pincweed near the foot; Wild Lettuce is every where some 8 or 9 feet high, some has white flowers; Life Everlasting every where; Blue Star Flowers are very abundant & handsome; also white Star Flowers, two species; Agrimony still shows yellow blossoms and little buds or seeds; Johnswort; Thoroughwort white & Purple both abundant.

* This was a Sonchus - not wild lettuce, most of it.

August 1845

Friday Ride to Mt Tom and E. Hampton, continued.
29

Flowers—continued.

Pennycuial—is still in flower

Heckall is " " do.

Meadow Sweet is " " do (a hardhack

Yarrow is " " do.

Catnip is " " do. (near houses.)

Blue curls are very common by road sides
and almost cover some plains. (A. Lyman, &c.)

Hedysarum, is very common, 2 or 3 species
but almost all plants are out of flower; a few
flowers remain

Fleabane is still in flower—only a few left.

Vervain is " " (the white mostly.)

Snake head (Chelone glabra) both white & purple
are common in moist places.

Polygala—a species with reddish cylindric heads, has
long been in blossom.

Rattle Snake Leaf or } Leaf in network, & veins colored.
Adder's Violet } Looks checkered, or adder like.

It is still in blossom on mountain road. Scape
8 or 10 inches high. White flowers in a spike.

Dewey calls it Rattle Snake violet or Plantain

It is *Goodyera pubescens*.

Rattlebox (*Eriogonum sagittalis*) This plant is abundant
on the plains in N. H. E. H. &c. Is now full of
inflated black or green pods or legumes. The seeds
rattle merrily in the ripe or black legumes.
A few yellow flowers remain, & some flat pods
just begun.

Ladies Tresses (*Neottia tortilis*) is still in blossom
though beginning in June. Flowers on the spike
stand like a spiral or screw, somewhat.

Dodder, the parasite, still shows blossoms.

Gerardia or False Fox Glove. 2 or 3 kinds are about
Mount Tom. Flowers much alike, leaves different
One kind has pinnatifid leaves.

A pink flower on a small herb is very plenty by road sides
and on plains. I know not its name. [see Sept. 4.]

A plant 2 feet high or more has large & handsome
compound flowers, purple & shaped like a thistle.
Maybe a *Leucis*. E. Hampton.

Hedysarum (*nudiflorum* perhaps) grows by the
mountain road. Flowers on a scape. Leaves large.

Wild Sunflower—is plenty in some places.

Common thistles are yet in blossom.

August 1845

Friday Ride to E. Hampton - continued.
29

Flowers, &c. continued.

Plants resembling wild lettuce, but are not. One kind has yellow blossoms & sessile, ovate leaves. - One kind, before noticed, has drooping flowers, white, and 3 lobed leaves. } Names I know not. [Prenanthes]

The tall plants 6 to 8 feet high, with white flowers and wild lettuce leaves, may not be *Lactuca*. I know not how it is. E. A. a species of *Sonchus*

Garden Flowers in E. H.

Globe Amaranth or Bachelor's Button, I noticed. The flower is red & is only a hemisphere, not a globe, in the shape of some very convex buttons. Seem, *Gomphrena globosa*.

Prince's Feather. The common kind (a *Polygonum*) is seen here & there.

There are other flowers on spikes like the P. feather, but more spikes in a cluster & much more of a blood color, or deep red; and the leaves of the plant are reddish. Some call them prince's feather, some love-lies-bleeding. I suspect they belong to the *Amaranthus* genus. There is also the cockscomb, red & shaped like the comb of a cock, & not a long spike.

Garden Chrysanthemum is in blossom - flowers seem whitish or pale yellow. I have before called them Marygolds.

Marygolds, double & single are in blossom.

Feverfew, double, white, is in do.

China Asters - several sorts in Gardens.

Phacelia - is in blossom.

Morning Glory about houses.

Goreopsis - continues in flower in E. H.

Northampton Flowers, besides the above.

Red Honeysuckle continues to blossom by houses.

Lychmidia " " in Gardens, &c.

Japan white lily " " "

Noon sleeps " " "

Eschscholtzia " " "

Old Maid (so called) " " "

Snappers " " "

Mallows " " "

Also yellow honeysuckle, Sunflower, nasturtion, verbena, some hollyhocks, bouncing bet (is rather an outcast), Sweet pea, Dragonhead or Lady of the lake, dahlias,

August 1845

Friday 29 Ride to E Hampton - continued.

Corn - generally looks tolerably well, but some pieces are much injured by drought, and many are some injured. There will be a middling crop or near that. They had begun to cut stalks on 2 or 3 pieces, and some ears were nearly ripe.

Potatoes - tops look well enough, but the crop will be a moderate one. There is no disease. Some early ones, it is said, have sprouted in the ground.

Pumpkins. I observed some that were yellow and nearly ripe.

Ploughing for winter rye had commenced on the plains, and I observed one piece sown.

The late Rains, though not heavy, had given a much more green appearance to grass and other things.

Apples. There were many on some orchards.

In Northampton, &c.

Ash Trees - some are full of winged seeds.

Frilanthus. Some of these trees have large winged seeds.

Bladder Nuts still all hang upon the bushes and are greenish, but the seeds within are smooth and hard.

The shrub called Althaea still shows blossoms, and is almost the only shrub in flower.

The flowers at this season are mostly on herbaceous plants. Meadow Sweet is an exception, as well as Althaea, & there may be others, as Honeysuckle.

But these shrub flowers are few and becoming less.

Katadids are plenty in South Street on elm & other trees. There are none in King Street.

They began to make a noise in July. I hear none towards the bridge. Some in Pleasant Street

Saturday 30. At home.

Sunday 31. Agent of Sunday School Union A.M.
Young Starkweather (son of H. K. S.) P.M.
Sylvester preached for Unitarians.
I was at H. K. Starkweather's in evening.
Chauncy Clark & wife & others there.

~~Trinity~~
~~Shanty~~
~~hauled~~
~~...~~

Stolyoka near Co. Duff

41

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notions

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highway

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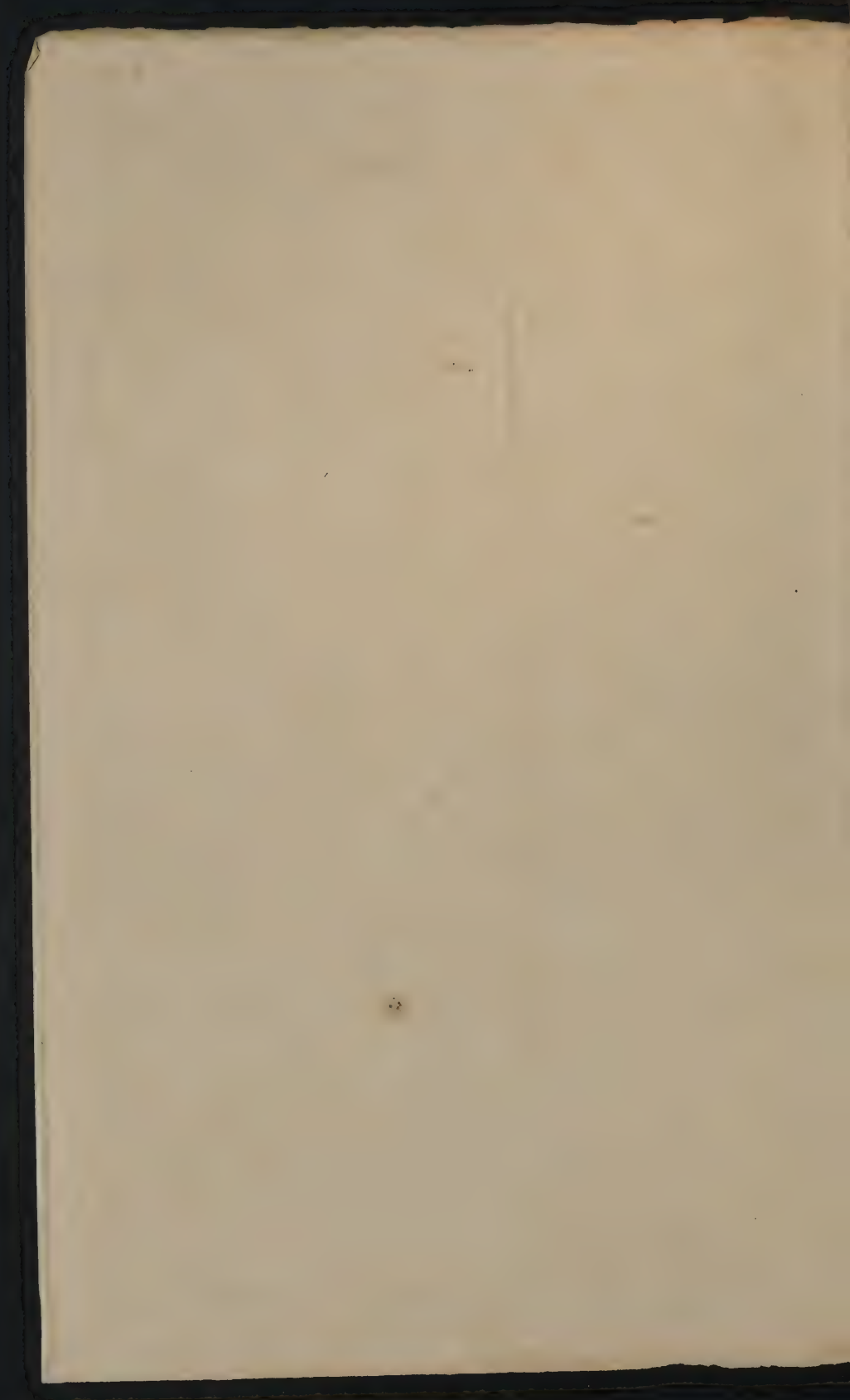
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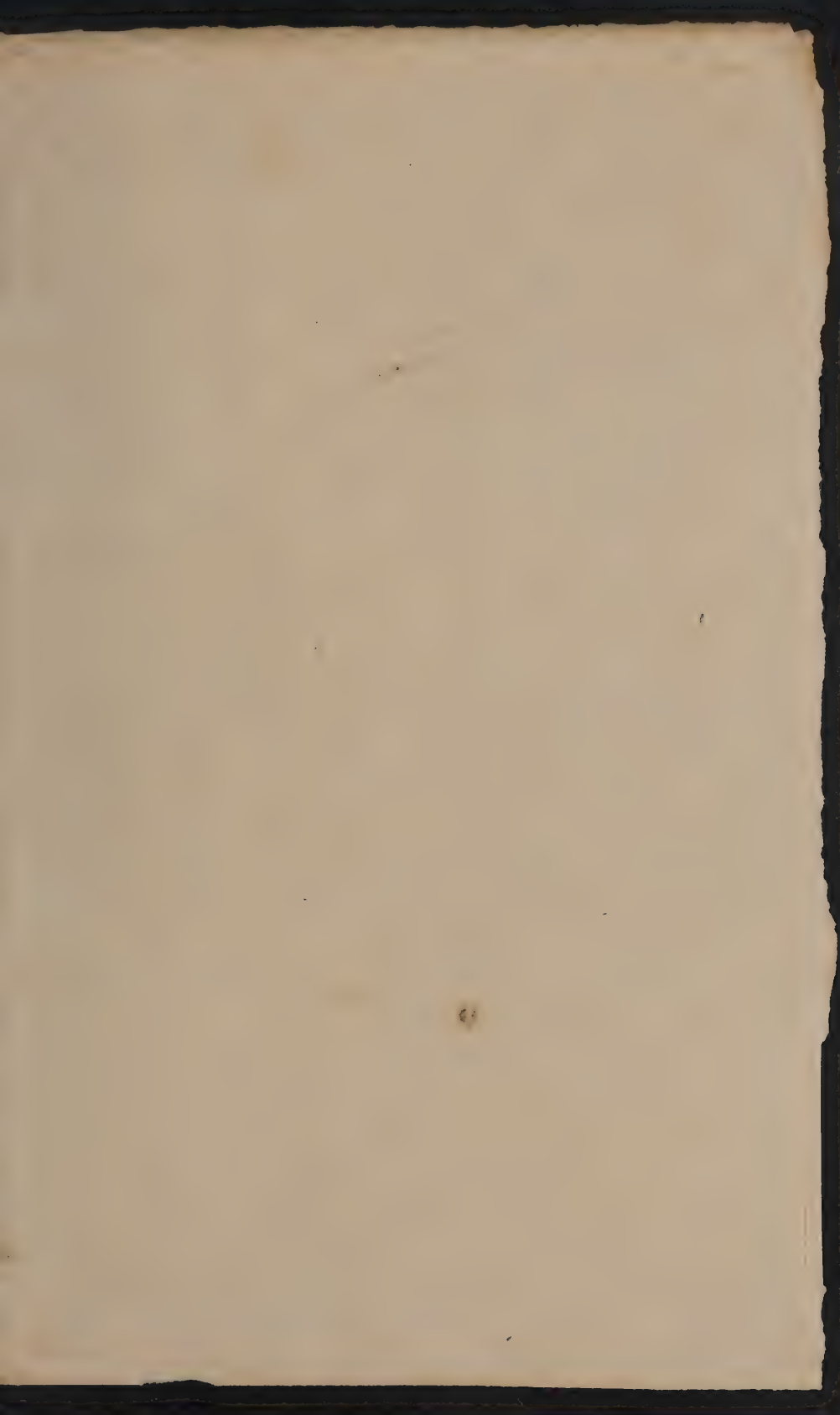
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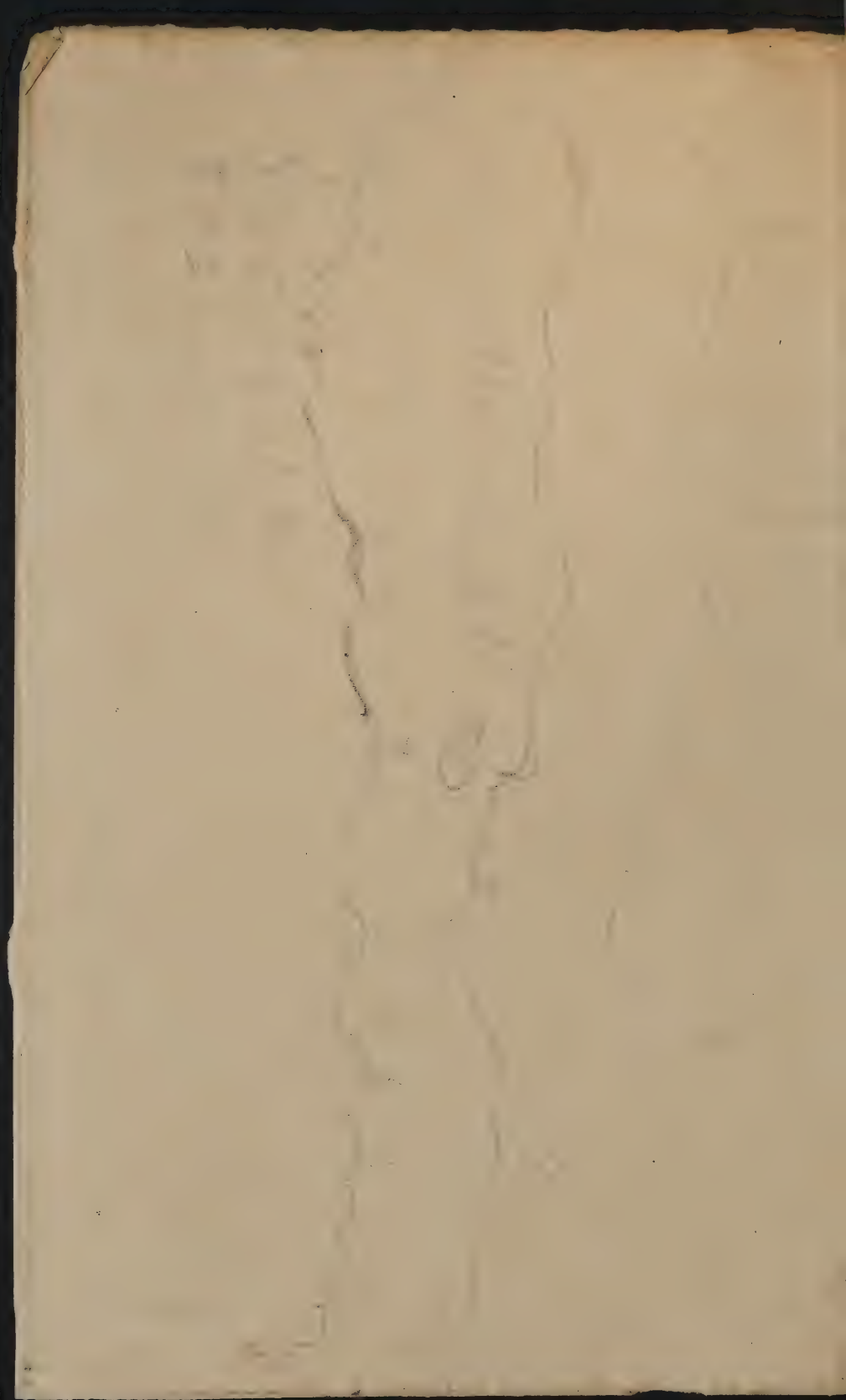
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September 1845

Thermometer.

Sunrise. 1 Pm. 9 Pm.

Weather.

Wind.

Monday	1	42	70	65	Fair & pleasant.	{ Northw. Southw.
	2	66	81	70	Cloudy. Little rain.	Southw.
	3	66	78	59	Rain at sunrise. Fair after.	N.W.
	4	54	79	62	Fair mostly. A shower at sunset	{ Southw.
	5	55	77	62	Mostly Fair	N.W.
	6	54	75	52	do do.	N.W.
Sunday	7	54	80	63	do do. Slight shower Pm.	S.W.
	8	46	64	42	Fair cool. Windy night	N.E. &c.
	9	39	65	55	Cloudy	N.E. S.W.
	10	46	72	55	Fair. Pleasant.	Westerly.
	11	48	70	47	do do	N.W.
	12	39	63	41	do do	N.E. &c.
	13	31	66	54	Frost - not severe. morning clear. day cloudy	{ N.E. - S.W.
Sunday	14	51	62	59	Rain in night and A.M. Cloudy till near sunset	{ S.W.
	15	53	72	56	Fair & pleasant	S.E. N.W.
	16	44	66	44	do do.	N.W.
	17	36	64	60	Cloudy	N.E. S.W.
	18	61	79	68	Fair. warm.	S.
	19	58	68	49	{ Thunder shower in night Fair day.	N.W.
	20	47	76	68	{ Shower in morning Fair after.	Southw.
Sunday	21	60	61	43	{ Some rain A.M. Cloudy - some fair P.M.	do
	22	34	58	38	Some Frost. Fair day.	Northw.
	23	30	63	50	Heavy Frost. Fair.	do.
	24	48	69	50	Rain A.M. partly fair P.M.	N.E.
	25	40	68	48	Fair	N.W.
	26	44	63	49	Fair. with clouds.	Southw.
	27	46	66	56	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M.	N.E.
Sunday	28	50	69	58	Fair mostly.	Southw.
	29	54	72	57	Fair	do.
	30	55	74	64	{ 1/2 fair. 1/2 cloudy. a little rain	do
		1451.	2081.	1644		

At sunrise 48. $\frac{11}{30}$
 At 1 Pm. 69 $\frac{11}{30}$
 At 9 Pm. 54. $\frac{11}{30}$

Average 57 $\frac{1}{2}$. { A pleasant month.
 { Not so warm as some.
 { Fine comfortable half
 of month, or more.

The frost, Sept. 13. Killed squash & cucumber vines & tomatoes, but did not injure beans and corn here, much - but around us & in the meadows, considerable damage was done. See under Sept 15. Corn leaves were killed here. The Frost of 23, more severe than that of 13th. Winter squashes injured, if not covered up.

September 1845

Monday } Rode with Chauncey Clark and H. K
1 } Starkweather down to Hogsbladder
and to the railroad at Passcommuck.
Sandstone. They are blasting a place for
the rail road through the rock at the
foot of Mount Tom, near the northeast point
of the mountain. This rock, or these rocks
are reddish sandstone, I suppose, with many
small stones imbedded; perhaps it is called
pudding stone. This kind of stone continues
apparently up to the steep part of the mountain,
across an old pasture, and has but little
earth on it, but enough to sustain herbage
and small cedars; and formerly it had
trees of considerable size on it. All the low
part of the north end of the mountain, or N.E. end,
seems to be composed chiefly of this stone - and
perhaps it extends up the steeper part some. The
earth on it is not deep, but is very unequal,
some places having much more than others.

This Pudding stone or conglomerate is a coarse
variety of the old Red Sandstone. The conglom-
erate sometimes alternates with the finer varieties
of Sandstone, but commonly increases in quantity
and coarseness as we ascend a mountain of this rock.
The imbedded pebbles, though granitic, are often of the
same color as the rock. Color reddish with spots
or veins of light grey in the finer varieties of sandstone.
The Coal Formation is slaty sandstone, red & gray,
& some of it very argillaceous - (called Graywacke
slate, &c.) Many kinds, all dip to the east.

Greenstone alternates with or forms beds in the
rocks of the coal formation, & both seem to rest
on old red sandstone. Old red sandstone
all dips east.

The mural faces of the greenstone are almost
always on the western side of the ranges;
and Prof. H. accounts for this from the eastern
dipping of the argillaceous sandstones of the
coal formation (or slate of the coal formation.)
The latter is frequently upon the old red sandstone
and under the greenstone. The mural
faces are usually on the western side of greenstone
ridges; a few are on the eastern side, and at the southern
end of Mt Tom, Easthampton, there are mural
faces on both sides (Hitchcock's Geology of the Conn.)

September 1845

Monday } continued.

Greenstone fragments (debris) usually slope up more than half the distance from the bottom to the top of the ledge. H.

Greenstone ridges separate the old red sandstone from the coal formation, almost every where - the red sandstone being west and the coal formation east of the greenstone on Hatcher's maps. H.

Sometimes the greenstone is below the coal formation. Prof. H. does not allude to the granitic alluvion or geest that has been washed against the N.W. side of Tom & Holyoke, & lies gently sloping, and is mostly covered with chestnut trees & some oaks, &c.

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Shade Trees. Channey Clark, H. K. Starkweather and others affirm that there is not a shade tree in South Street that was there 50 years ago when they were boys (H. K. S. in 57. C. C. 55.) A few of the largest were set out near 50 years ago, & may be 50 years old, but most were set out many years after. When they were boys, the only shade trees in the street were a few willows and but a few. At most houses there was no tree. There was one butternut, S.E. side of street beyond meadow road, near Clapp's, & there is one there now.

South Meadow, the S.W. part, had abundance of forest trees growing on it 40 or 45 years ago in the more wet parts; Lemuel Clark got 100 cords of wood on land he bought in this meadow, in one place, & more elsewhere. Besides large trees, there was a great abundance of small trees and shrubs in all the wet parts of this meadow, and grapes were even where very plenty, the vines running over the trees & bushes. Large tracts now ploughed & hoed were then only used for mowing and the grass was the native sedge, rush, and other coarse grasses that grow on wet land, including some thatch, &c. It was called "old grass" - that was a common name, and was not mowed till August, 40-50 years ago.

See Sept. 29. 1845
Kaladicks (the men above named, say) have been in S. Street so long as they can remember - at least, they know not when they began to sing there - have no distinct recollection about them in their younger days.

September 1845.

Tuesday 2 } Walked out to Hall's with Sylvester P.M.
Mary Birge came there yesterday. The
babe very feeble, but called some better.

Autumn Flowers.

The golden rod is much the most plenty;
next are blue star flowers, 2 or 3 kinds
and white ones, 3 or 4 kinds. Blue curls
and rattle boxes are very plenty on the
plain where Hall lives, but mostly out of flower.
Thoroughwort, blue & purple, white snake head,
heart ease, smartweed, scratch weed and
other polygonums, pink polygala,
wood sorrel, arrowhead, yarrow, mayweed,
heal all, mullein, meadowsweet, lobelia,
jewel weed, fire weed, nightshade, cinquefoil,
scabish, wild sunflower, and other flowers
are still seen.

Willow Herb (*Epilobium spicatum*) has been
in flower since July - a showy plant.

Water Beggar-ticks - flowers observed for first time
Common Beggar-ticks - are in flower.

Another kind are in flower.

The 3 kinds grow near each other at lower end of
Mr Shepard's lot on moist ground. The common
kind has leaves pinnate below, ternate above
and is *Bidens frondosa*. One kind has a regular
daisy flower, 8 rays or petals round the outside
and leaves opposite, clasping or sub-cornate, and
tapering at both ends. Seems to be *B. chrysanthemoides*.
One kind has opposite leaves, petioled, & flowers
with few or no rays - The 3 kinds have much
resemblance.

Cotton Grass shows tufts or bunches of a whitish
cottony substance, in wet grounds.

Tall Meadow Thistle } are in blossom.
Common Thistle }

Loose Gentian (*Gentiana saponaria*) shows its
blue buds in bundles of 6 or 8, just ready to open,
in wet ground.

* The climbing plant with cordate, or heart small leaves
has small flowers, somewhat 3 sided, and seeds
with 3 wings. maybe Bind Knotweed { *Polygonum* }
Vervain, white & purple; toadflax, low mallows,
nettles, agrimony, & other flowers which were
out long ago, continue. Life everlasting, 2 or 3 kinds.

* This may be *Polygonum scandens*, or climbing buckwheat.
It is very plenty in some places, covering other plants
for some distance.

September 1845

Wednesday Sylvestre went to E. Hampton, &c.

3

The Tall weed, noticed Aug. 15. and at other times with flower spikes like Roman wormwood (*Ambrosia elatior*) seems to be the *Ambrosia trifida*, or Great Bitterweed, 5 to 8 feet high (Eaton). Leaves 3 lobed (but some are ovate, though not noticed by Eaton). Dewey calls it Giant Ambrosia. Some flowers yet on; some spikes have lost all flowers.

The *Ambrosia elatior* (Ragweed) has flowers yet.

Amaranthus — The common weed in gardens turning reddish in maturity, having a coxcomb or prince's feather top, is *A. hybridus*, I suppose. They are becoming reddish.

A. olivaceus or Pot Amaranth is also common in gardens.

Perhaps other species are here.

The white coxcomb, the False Prince's Feather with red leaves (*A. hypochondriacus*) are American plants; the latter cultivated, the former a weed. There are 3 or 4 species of exotic amaranth here in N.E.

Stingless Nettle, or } Stem almost transparent,
Rich weed, or } & has a snakey or wormy look.
Clear weed } Is in blossom — was so weeks ago.

Influence is some like the nettle. This is a weed about buildings & in moist, shady places. Is plenty on Mr. Shepard's lot. (*Urtica pumila*). Some stalks are 18 inches high.

Pigeons are caught some, in nets on rye fields, but are not plenty.

Chimney Swallows, I suspect, disappeared in August. I have not seen any for some days. There were thousands here a few weeks since.

There is no noise of birds now, except a little in the woods.

Crows in flocks may be seen in some parts of the meadows.

Evening noises are the loud monotonous sounds of the crickets; the more shrill but not so loud noise of grasshoppers; and in some places, katadids. A few katadids are in Pleasant street and many in South street, on elms. They seem to say Ka-ta-did, and now and then Kata-did-did. It is said they have not been in Deerfield 50 years.

September 1845

Thursday Peaches (rare ripen) are many
4 of them ripe. Almost all trees bear
this year. There are many trees in this
village, but only a few in towns around.
Yet some towns about us seem quite as well
adapted to this fruit as N.H.

Purple (Damon) Plums are mostly ripe; few
Pears. many are ripe - many not.

Color of Leaves. A little change may be discerned
in the hues of the leaves, perhaps the effect of long
dry weather. Some are of a lighter green than they
have been; a few are brownish; and a few of the
leaves of sumacs, dewberries & piperidge have
turned red.

Ride. I and wife, Sylvester and Jane & Kate,
and Peninnah & George Lyman, rode to
Westhampton, Doct. Hooker's, by way of E.
Hampton, Pomeroy's meadow, my father's
old place, &c. Had plenty of pears, apples
and peaches at Doct. Hooker's. Sister Sarah
at home; her husband absent. Examined
on the way some trees and plants. Found
the tulip tree, piperidge tree, and rough
bark dogwood plenty near the road, below
the old Gee place, & some north of the place.
Returned by Brother Parsons' stopped only a
few minutes, then; went through the new
village below King's Mill, to Sister Lyman's
and took tea there, & reached home in evening

Flowers—

No new ones noticed. Golden Rod & Asters
are the principal flowers every where.

Borage I saw for the first time in O. Kingsley's door-
yard, with blue blossoms, wrinkled leaves.

Spikenard, I found wild in the woods. out of blossom
Prince's feather. The true *Polygonum orientale*.
I saw in gardens with pink spikes of flowers.
Also, I saw the other kind of red spikes called
Prince's feather, many clustered together, and
of a dark red color. The leaves & stem
reddish or quite red. I satisfied myself
by examination that this is not a *polygonum*,
is not a true prince's feather, but an
amaranthus, perhaps *melancholicus*
or *candatus*.

The pink flower noticed Aug. 29, is very common by
road sides, & seems to be purple *Gerardia*.
—perhaps the *tenuifolia*.

September 1845

Thursday¹
4 Ride to Wetherhampton - continued. Berries,
27

Berries, are very plenty, & turning red, in N.H. none in W.H.
Roughbark Dogwood (*C. Florida*) has clusters of oval
berries. Berries have fallen from other kinds.
Elder has an abundance of black berries.
Spiked Solomon's Seal has speckled berries, turning to red.
Viburnum—some kinds are full of berries.

Piperidge - sometimes are fully sour blue berries.
Sassafras - has oblong blue berries.

High Blackberries. Only a few observed.
Wild cherries. Some trees are still full.

Vaccinium. A bush with whorlberry leaves 2 or 3 feet high is full of round, green berries as large as rifle balls - smooth, handsome globes. The berries are the size of a pea.

They are: *Sagittaria*, the *C. Stammeum*, or *Sagittaria*
Whortleberry, or deer-berry, of the variety album.
Thence the varieties of this species bear names.

and globe-former. Then globose berries are not ripe; taste not unpleasant. On my land at W. H. grapes hang on wild & cultivated vines.

The wild vines are very common.
Hawthorn &

Corn. Thorn. } are full of the fruit peculiar to
Rose bushes, thorn. haws and hips.
Chesnuts, promise a great crop.

Walnuts " " " " some trees, some small.
Butternuts " " " " " " " " " " " "

noticed in Westhampton a slight change in the color of the leaves as elsewhere, and a few red leaves on Piperidge, &c. Yet the general hue of the foliage

remains about the same it has been though the fall changes may be said to have commenced on the leaves of some trees.

Kataclids, (in returning in evening,) were heard on the trees 1 to 2 miles from here; also in South Street

Following. Many are sowing early, on the plains,
but the greater part of farmers are not yet ready.
They will be sowing all this month.
Aiden some have made new ridges in North

False Betty Sweet is full of yellow berries
in Northampton. Ampelopsis has green berries.

Mountain Ash + High Cranberry have reddish berries. L. W. D. H.
 Friday } We did not go abroad.
 5 } Elizabeth (Dwight) Kirkland here, P.M.

Peaches are plenty here - sold from \$1. to 1.50
per bushel.
Watermelons very plenty.

September 1845

Saturday } Margaret Dwight died yesterday and
6 } was buried to-day.

Harvest in England was not completed in the southern counties, the middle of August. There was bad weather.

Haying. A letter from Dublin, July 29, states that the hay is secured; ~~wheat~~ harvest not begun.

Cotton. In the southern states a few bales of cotton were brought to market in July, and later accounts notice new bales at several places in August; still it is evident that but few bales, or at least no great quantities, of new cotton were sold in August.

Flour from New Wheat (Genesee) has been received here — came about Sept. 1.

Pigeons offered at 50 cents a dozen.

Sunday } Sylvester preached at the Community, A.M.
7 } Hall came in for him.

Mr. Swift preached in the old church.
An able man, apparently.

Monday } Sister Smith, Pliny & Apphia here at dinner.
8 }

Peach Tree. Mr. Shepard has a tree 10 or 12 feet high, with about 20 good peaches on it, which, he says, come from a peach stone planted only 3 years ago, viz. in the fall of 1842.

Sister Sarah has trees with peaches on them from stones planted 4 years ago.

A Walk into the meadow by the east side of Mill River, with Peninnah, P.M. She was in pursuit of grasses.

Red branch Dogwood is full of blue berries; the taste is very bad.

Meadow plums are ripe in part — unfit to eat.

Hops grow by the side of Mill River — are a good as any other apparently. I have seen them growing wild elsewhere.

Scabish, flowers from June to September — is yet in flower, viz. *Oenothera biennis*.

I observed white Star flowers, 2 kinds, purple vervain, beggar ticks 2 or 3 kinds; blue soap gentian; wild sunflower, monkey flower, lobelia, golden rod in abundance.

A climbing polygonum (cordate leaves) is full of 3 keeled seeds, & covers the bushes.

September 1845

Monday} Continued. meadow.

8 Virgin's Bower is shooting out its leafy tails and again becoming conspicuous. Since the flowers fell, it has hardly been seen. These tails are the enlarged & lengthened style of the flower - not half developed yet.

Broom corn now presents a splendid & rich appearance - heads all out, & colored.

Tuesday} Thermometer 39°. No frost here, but we shall hear of frost elsewhere, I think.

Sylvester wife & child set out for Maine about 10 o'clock. We have now only our small family of 3; myself, wife & Peminah.

Visit to Holyoke. I went over ^{to} Hockanum to day; crossed the lots N.E. from brother Johnson's to the woods; kept along by the edge of the woods to near the house called Peases; then took the old road across the lower part of the mountain and followed it from Peases to the place where it turns down northerly to Lawrence's Plain; there I took a mountain road going nearly south & ascended by it to the bottom of the steep or greenstone part of the mountain below the 5th peak or summit N.E. of the Grack of the mountain, viz a peak from which the wood has been cut to the summit; this mark distinguishes it from other peaks. I descended to the old road, where I left it, and kept down to Lawrence's Plain; crossed the plain towards the S.W. & descended from the plain some 50 feet to the land on Fort River; then went down the river at no great distance from it to the bridge across it; then took the road to Hockanum Ferry and came home.

The distance from Peas' house on the old road, to the mountain or wood road, may be about a mile, and the ascent by this wood road to the greenstone rocks may be half a mile. Both distances through a chestnut region, where the stones are granite, quartz, &c. Not many stones. Land when cleared sterile. Not much cleared.

September 1845.

Tuesday } Visit to Holyoke continued.

9

Green
inside Stones. This 5th eminence on the ridge of Holyoke, N.E. of the Crack, or low place in the mountain must be South of Lawrence Plain. The greenstone rocks show themselves in the upper part, and below them are fragments (debris) sloping down to the chestnut region. Supposing the fragments and the rocks make an elevation of 200 feet, the fragments would be more than half of that. The timber is all cut off up to the brow of the mountain, & several acres below on the chestnut region. Before the timber was cut, the trees covered nearly all this greenstone region; the mural face, or bare perpendicular rock is not a large portion of the steep region. Bushes, sprouts, weeds, &c. are again hiding the greenstone, & very little is seen at a distance, and that is near the top.

In the chestnut region just below the greenstone debris, are seen coarse red sandstone or pudding stone, granite, & some greenstone. In descending, the greenstone soon ceases, and farther down the pudding stone ceases, and still lower, very little granite is to be seen, but the soil is granitic or silicious. All the granite, quartz, &c. from gravel up to stones 2 feet in diameter (few if any are larger,) are rounded stones, having been made so by friction probably. They seem to have been carried up here from some other region. The sandstone & greenstone are not rounded, & seem to have fallen down from above.

At the foot of the mountain, East of the north part of Hockanum Street, in the open land, are many sandstones of the conglomerate kind; some of which seem to be in situ & to form considerable beds of stone.

Prospect. At the top of the chestnut region, or the bottom of the greenstone, there was a good view to the north, but Northampton village could not be seen. The north part of the meadow and upland, with Bridge Street, &c. could be seen.

September 1845

Tuesday Visit to Holyoke - continued.

Broomcorn, from the place where I was, seemed to occupy a large share of the meadows & hornelots & other uplands in Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton, &c. It had a yellowish rich appearance. The color of other corn (Indian) is much paler, and less attractive.

Trees & Plants.

The brow of the mountain above me was still covered with stunted hemlocks, & some pines, birches, oaks, &c. The evergreens had come down further, but had been cut off. Here as elsewhere Evergreens are the principal trees on the brow of the mountain, and and some below, but some deciduous trees are with them.

On the slope formed of greenstone fragments, judging from the stumps, & from standing trees a little S.W. the principal trees were Birch, mingled with some evergreens and oaks, &c.

Birch trees here and elsewhere are of two or more species, - white, black, and a kind that is whitish or spotted with white, which is the most plenty. Is this black birch, or something else? Bark is rough. Is not yellow birch. The Chestnut region is rather steep in the upper part, but becomes less so farther down. Wood is sledded from the foot of the greenstone slope to the foot of the mountain. There are large piles of wood now on the ground, most of it chestnut - some hard wood. Wood has been conveyed down this road for many years, apparently, & that which grew on the steep greenstone has been conveyed away. The road runs in a low place, having higher land each side. This low place begins between eminences or peaks No 4 & No 5. N.E. of the Crack, and has no water in it. Lower down it ceases.

Chestnut is the most common timber on all the declivity of the mountain, below the sloping greenstone; it is to appearance more numerous than all other trees that grow with it. Some trees are very large.

September 1845.

Tuesday & Visit to Holyoke—continued.

9

The Trees growing with Chestnut, are Oak of white & other kinds; birches, black, white & yellow & perhaps another sort; hard maples, hemlocks, a few white pines, ashes, poplars, &c. In some places Oaks predominate; in others ash or poplar is very plenty. Some poplars are more than 12 inches in diameter & very tall, with leaves like the cotton poplar. A few butternuts and Walnuts. One butternut is 18 inches in diameter. Bass is here.

Dogwood seems to grow by all the mountain paths, but not in the highest places. The Rough bark Dogwood (which has large white involucre in the spring) grows large here;—some 5 inches in diameter & 15 or 18 feet high. —many in one place far above the old roads.

The smooth bark dogwood is very common. Some Witchhazel, Wild Cherry, Sassafras, Laurel grows here & there in most parts of the mountain; some of this small Laurel also.

On the Greenstone slope, that is cut over, and the land below it that is cut over, sprouts have shot up in abundance by the old stumps, as maple, butternut, chestnut, bass, &c. also bushes or shrubs & herbaceous plants of various kinds.

Striped maple is abundant on the greenstone slope—only 2 or 3 feet high & full of winged seeds.

Fire weeds are plenty on this tract where the timber has been cut down, and on other similar tracts, & I find very few except on such land. Fire is not necessary to their growth. They grow all the way up the greenstone ridge, where the trees are gone, & some are on the brow. Some are very large, full of downy seeds, & send forth a strong odor.

Golden Rod & are every where except in Star flowers & thick woods. They extend up the mountain paths to the greenstone & perhaps to the top.

White, yellow & purple flowers could be seen far above where I stood, on the greenstone.

September 1845

Tuesday Visit to Holyoke—continued.

9
Whortles, Sumac, Solomons seal 2 or 3 kinds, Ampelopsis, ferns, maple leaf raspberry? some grasses, &c grew nearly up to greenstone; & some of them on the slope.

Agrimony, Crowfoot Geranium, Lobelia, Thistle, Woodsorrel, wild lettuce, &c are a little lower.

Heclysarum, 2 or 3 kinds, grow by mountain paths. Meadow Rue, Vervain, Linenflower, &c

Some of the preceding are in blossom some not. Some Starflowers, Golden rods & fire weeds are 6 or 7 feet high.

1 Button Ball, I noticed in the midst of the woods.

A Bush with handsome veined leaves—some like Bass, is plenty on the greenstone slope.

Starflowers on the mountain are all white, viz. those high up.

Rattlesnake Plantain grows on the mountain.

Lawrence Plain—is full of Muecurts, Lobelia, Johnswort and another plant.

A Ravine or Deep Gully commences on Lawrence Plain & extends Southwesterly, with a fine stream running in it, and unites with Fort River. The banks of this ravine, where it reaches the Fort river meadow are near 50 feet high & quite steep. On the high steep bank of the Plain next to Fort river are the drooping flowers with 3 lobed leaves, Starflowers, golden rod, 2 or more kinds of hemlock Geraralias, fireweeds 7 feet high, strong scented, Oak leaf drooping flower; near the bottom are wild sunflowers, thistles, some 8 feet high, climbing polygonum with 3 cornered seeds.

On the low moist ground, east of Fort River the Timber is mostly Elm, Bass, ash, maple, (probably red & white) with some butternuts, high alders; & on higher spots, walnut, ironwood, a few Hornbeams, oak, and poplar. On skirts are willows, piperidge, grapes, &c. On the river lower down, towards bridge, are the white maple plenty, some Pond Dogwood, Red branch Dogwood with blue berries.

Near the River above the bridge & on the Hockanum road below, are Hearts ease & other Polygonums; the Polygonum with a spike 8 to 12 inches long, not much on it. Beggarlicks 3 kinds or more, one with a daisy flower. Leedies Tress, Spikenard with red berries, Snake heads in abundance, some 4 feet high, Purple Thoroughwort some 8 feet high, black elder berries, &c

September 1845

Tuesday Visit to Holyoke - continued.

Flowers on Hockanum road, in the fields west of it, and edge of woods, &c.
Mayweed, Yarrow, Fleabane, Ladies tress, snake heads, Heartsease, life everlasting, Lobelia, mullein, Polygala, Beggarticks, Agrimony, Purple & white Thoroughwort, Purple Gerardia, arrowhead, pond lily east of road, Polygonum, Blue Soap Geranium is most abundant above and below Fort river bridge, by river & roadside. Wild Sunflower, by road, above & below bridge, is most abundant, & makes a rich appearance. Star Flowers are most abundant here, white & blue. Golden Rod is " " here as elsewhere. Jacobs Ladder - on the road above Pees house.

Drooping Flowers - 3 sorts by roadside and up the Mountain - some up to greenstone.

- 1 One kind has a purple tube but the open part is white. leaves ovate, or lance-ovate. This is not a compound flower. - about 9 or 10 stamens.
- 2 One kind has ovate petioled leaves; tube green, and the divisions greenish or yellowish. 9 or 10 stamens.
- 3 One kind has 3 lobed or halber leaves below; and towards the top the 2 lower lobes mostly disappear but not quite. 9 or 10 stamens. Tube, &c. whitish.

A flower with a yellow disk & purple or blue rays is plenty below Fort Bridge on sides of road, and is handsome - seems a sort of double star flower, & has narrow leaves like star flower; appearance of flower is some like a thistle - does not open wide like a star flower; has involucre with lanceolate scales. Maybe Aster cyaneus, or A. nova-Angliae, or A. puniceus, or neither. or A. spectabilis. The blue or purple aster so common everywhere resembles the preceding but has fewer petals or rays and they are more spread or open.

These blue asters have a pleasant odor - some of them.

A strong scented yellow labiate flower & plant is common in edge of woods east of Hockanum and by roadside east of Fort River bridge - Very large leaves, broad-ovate, opposite, serrate - Flowers in a pannicle - almost all fallen. Plants generally 2 feet high, but some 3, 4 & 5 feet. Seems Collinsonia canadensis, or Horse-balm but perhaps not. Much odor. Stem 4 sided.

[Yes. It is Collinsonia.]

September, 1845

Visit to Holyoke — continued.

9th, Tuesday.

Solomon's Seal. 1 Kind with 2 leaves and a stem with berries. (Dwarf S. Seal).

2 Clusters S. Seal. — with a cluster of berries, speckled or red at the end of the stem. (C. racemosa.)

3. A kind with a 3 cornered capsule — like a bladder nut. These grow on the mountain; 2 former as far up as I went.

Wild Sarsaparilla — in woods E. of Hockanum.

Wake Robin — " Do.

Both have berries.

Gynormia Virginia — Indian Cucumber, but has no resemblance to a cucumber — on the mountain. Has 2 whorls of leaves, one close to the flower, & one below. Now has berries. Upper whorl has 3 leaves only. Leaf resembles Solo Seal, Jacob's Ladder, &c.

The large Maple Leaf shrub now in flower on the mountain, and has been in flower elsewhere for months, (or was in flower in July) seems to be *Rubus odoratus*, or Flowering Raspberry. Very large leaf — flower resembles a single rose & nearly as large — red or purple.

Drooping Flowers — on opposite page seem to be of the genus *Paeonia* — perhaps not.

Lycopus Virginicus — Bugle weed & one or both of these
" *Eupacrus* — Water Hoarhound. grow on the mountain in wet places.

A plant in edge of woods, Hockanum, is full of compound white flowers, now new & fresh, erect; leaves broad-ovate & large, serrate long petioles, opposite, resembling those of *Collinsonia*. Plant 2 feet high or more.

A Climbing Plant on mountain roads has leaves in threes, deltoid; blueish flowers, & pods. Is it a *Hedysarum*?

Dogwood, red branch is very plenty by Fort River, and by fences &c. elsewhere — all full of handsome blue berries; some white on side. Birds seem to eat them. They taste bad, but not so bad as the brown branch berries. Grow near water; few elsewhere. The brown branch grows on dry, high land, & mountains; also by water.

Partridge berry (*Mitchella*) has attained its full size high up the mountain.

Flowers — on the mountain are mostly confined to the paths, openings & clearings — seem to follow the steps of man. Are not mountain flowers peculiarly, but nearly all may be found on the lowlands, or lands not mountainous. A few grow in the woods where there is no opening or path.

September 1845

~~Wednesday~~ today } I again visited Holyoke, in
10 } reference to timber, stone, form of
mountain, &c. Flowers were incidental.
I went by the road travelled yesterday from
Hockanum to near Lawrence Plain, then
ascended by a road east of yesterday's road
& crossed the chestnut region to the top of
a hill which I call Round Hill, connected
with, & some distance N.E. of the place I was in
yesterday, and about the same height. I
descended the hill on the east side and came
to a mountain road, much used, & fit for
waggons. I followed up this road to the
place where it parted; I took the western one
and went round on the southern side of Round
Hill, & continued up the mountain about as
high as the top of Round Hill to a sandstone
quarry, where they sometimes get stone for
^{5 in cover} ^{hills} underpinning &c. on a steep sidehill. Whether
this quarry is on No 5. or No 6. (numbering the peaks)
I cannot tell. I descended to the other road, then
going south I followed it some distance towards
the mountain (Nos. 6, 7, &c) - returned & followed
the road down to Lawrence's Plain; where
it intersects a road running east across
the plain, near 1/2 mile east of the road
that crosses the plain towards Fort River at
the mills, & comes from Hockanum. I continued
to go east on this plain road for a mile or
two, till I came to where it divides into 2 or 3
roads in the woods & the main branch goes
southerly to & over the mountain in a low
place, that is east of the 8 or 9 peaks. I
was now within a mile of Ashburn West line.
I judge; and nearly opposite Gen. West's house
on the Boston road, I guess. The day was
not long enough to go farther from home; I
turned about, & found in a field S. of the road
Mr. Cook, cutting up corn, had some talk
with him, then returned to the cleared land
on Lawrence Plain, & crossed the plain
to Fort river bank, farther north than I
crossed it yesterday; descended the very steep
bank into the woods & tangled thickets on
Fort River, & continued down the river.
Through chowned lands, now dry, covered with
herbs, shrubs & trees, & some cleared grass ground
to the bridge & Hockanum road. Thence home.

September 1845

Wednesday } Visit to Holyoke continued.
10

Comm
inside Stones. Rounded stones, granitic, quartz, & similar, may be found in places on all parts of the gentle slopes & steeper declivities below the greenstone or from the foot of the mountain to the greenstone debris. These are not plenty, but scattered here & there - some are a mere coarse gravel, & a very few are 2 or 3 feet through. Coarse sandstone may be found in various places with the other stones but the fragments are not rounded. On the lower part of the mountain, East of Hockanum street, and up the road above Percis' house, may be seen large sandstones (of the pudding kind) & even ledges, to appearance. Also sandstone appears just below the greenstone, where I went yesterday & to day - a quarry of it found today; & others said to be farther east. What I call a granitic soil with pebbles included, has been carried (by water, I suppose) over all the N. or N. W. side of the mountain below the greenstone, covering up the sandstone generally, but not in all places, & sloping off far from the mountain rocks in many places. Lawrence's Plain seems only an extension of this sandy, gravelly soil of the mountain, but may be a distinct formation.

Trees. I call this whole region from the bottom of the greenstone to the bottom of the mountain the CHEMUT REGION, that kind of trees being abundant in all parts, & more than equal in number to all other kinds of trees, almost every where - in some places others are the most numerous.

Oaks, white & other species, are next to chemuts.

Birch may be next - 3 or 4 kinds - & on the greenstone fragments, birches exceed all others.

Maple, Ash, Poplar, Bass, hemlock, Walnut are scattered among the others; and in some places some of them are quite plenty.

White Pine, Butternut, Elm, only a very few.

Small trees, as Dogwood, Sassafras, Iron wood, alder, witch hazel are not uncommon. Grapevines.

Mountain Laurel is common. Spicebush.

Yellow Pine, tall statelike trees, show themselves on both roads that I ascended by to day - but I saw none on the roads west of these. Most trees are of good height - some very tall, of chemut, oak, birch, maple, &c.

September 1845

Wednesday Visit to Mt. Holyoke continued.
10

Chestnuts compose more than half of all the timber, and with oaks, three fourths I should judge, in this chestnut region. The uncleared land about Lawrence Plain is mostly chestnut & oak, and I think large portions of the plain & its skirts, had originally much chestnut on them, with pines, &c. It is not improbable that chestnut now forms a larger proportion of the timber than it did originally. It is generally 2^d or 3^d growth, there are some very large trees far up the mountain.

The mountain soil in many places is yellowish, with a slight covering of vegetable mould. The cleared land seemed incapable of producing much. Lawrence's Plain is a light soil, but seemed better than the mountain sides. Very little of the mountain is cleared. The old sheep pasture is now in the woods, in part at least, and a deep ditch and high bank, which belonged to it, may be seen above the plain, among the chestnuts. The soil is perhaps similar to chestnut soil in Westhampton.

Several streams of water come from the higher parts of the mountain, & run down in deep ravines, and there are some ravines where there is water at some seasons but not now.

Round Hill (I so call it) which I ascended today is rather steep on all sides, except to the S.W. where it continues about the same height to the bottom of the greenstone on No. 5. where I was yesterday. It connects with Mt. Holyoke range along No. 5. (and perhaps touches west part of No. 6) and the large trees were cut off all along from Round Hill to No. 5. where I was yesterday, and sprouts, &c. were shooting up, the distance near half a mile perhaps. South and South East of Round Hill are peaks No. 6, 7, & 8, and a tract of much lower land between, but no lower than the land, east, &c. The top of Round Hill has many old stumps where trees have been cut, and many tall trees

September 1845

Wednesday Visit to Mt Holyoke - continued
10 Round Hill. Quarry. [Back]

as chestnut, oak, yellow pine (these grew higher than any other trees), maple, hemlock, very little underbrush. The top of this hill is about the height of the top of the chestnut region elsewhere, or bottom of greenstone. The neck or part that connects this hill with the Holyoke range (N.E. & S.W.) makes the hill appear, when viewed from the N. & N.W. as a part of the range of Holyoke, & not as a hill by itself.

The Road that winds round the south side of this hill goes westerly some distance beyond, or farther west than the top of the hill, and ascends to the quarry of sandstone before noticed; near the bottom of the greenstone, I judge, for the trees around it are almost all birch, some oak, & no chestnut, or very little, & the quarry is on a very steep place, whence the stones are rolled down to the teams below. The quarry itself is pretty fine sandstone, with some ~~coarse~~ pudding stone; this place seemed not a great distance from where I was yesterday, but I could not tell how it was. Flowers grew around the quarry, as starflower, goldenrod, &c. also striped maple, maple raspberry, &c. Chestnut begins a little below the quarry, and there is much oak, birch, hemlock, &c. Granite, Sandstone & greenstone fragments are seen below the quarry.

The other Road that parts from the preceding goes southerly into the low place or basin between Round Hill and Nos. 6 & 7 (perhaps 5) of Holyoke. The large timber is mostly cut from this valley or tract, and sprouts, shrubs, herbs & flowering plants, grass, &c. have arisen here. Chestnut, ash, oak, maple, walnut, rough & smooth dogwood, butternut, &c. have started up here - small staddles now. This low place adjoins No. 6 & 7, & they appear quite high, this land being lower than the chestnut region generally where it adjoins the steep mountain. This must be considerably higher than Lawrence's Plain, however.

September 1845

Wednesday Visit to Mount Holyoke - *continues*
10

The good Wagon Road, that separates on S.E. of Round Hill descends very gently to the road that crosses Lawrence's Plain West & East, perhaps 1/2 mile east of where the road from Hockanum crosses the plain to Fort River. Chestnut is the most common tree here as elsewhere yellow Pines lift up their heads, very tall. Other trees as elsewhere. Trees are of good height.

The Road going easterly on Lawrence's Plain, (or near its southern side) is sandy, & has cleared land both sides, but most of it on northern side. The eastern part seems to be a chestnut & oak plain & few or no pines are seen. North of the cleared land is a strip of woodland which appears to be covered with chestnuts, oaks, &c. North of this, cleared land and the Boston Road. Said to be about a mile between this Road & the Boston Road, and about 3/4 of a mile from this plain road to the foot of Holyoke Nos. 7, 8, &c. A branch of this plain road turns south to the mountain, & goes over the low place south of No 8. but does not continue to Granby. [Some errors: See Sept. 29.]

A hill or mountain rises a little E. of this last mentioned road, or a little S.E. of the turn of this road, not a great distance from where I went. It appears conical or round, & full of trees. It is as high as the hill west of it which I call Round Hill, or higher, & seems entirely separated from the Holyoke Range, but may be connected with it on the other side. It is about north of the low mountain east of No 8 peak. It is said to be in Hadley, is probably granitic.

The 4 Peaks next east of the notch or crack. Their fronts & bows show very few rocks - only one or two appear. They are hidden by trees. (So was No 5 before the trees were felled) Evergreens on brow and down the steepest part, with some deciduous trees. In the lower places between the peaks, nearly all trees are deciduous. Some lofty pines on the tops. Trees on greenstone fragments (slope) mostly deciduous.

September 1845

Wednesday } Visit to Holyoke, &c.

10

Trees on Fort River. I descended a very steep bank, say 50 feet, from Lawrence Plain to Fort River Valley, & both bank and valley were full of trees, shrubs, &c. on steep side hill, grew chestnuts at top, Ironwood 7 inches diameter, 1 beech tree, white birch, Black birch, maples, oak, wild cherry, walnut, & near bottom, Ash, butternut, Hornbeam. Hemlock farther up.

on the low land, inundated in floods by Fort River, grow Bass, white maple, Elm, Ash, Walnut, Oak, some red maple, many shagbark walnuts, hornbeam, — Great abundance of ferns, 3 leaf poison, spice bush, Jacob's ladder, dogberries by river, Button ball. Much of the timber is white maple. Clematis & other flowering plants.

Another piece of inundated land, but now dry, had white maples in abundance & some red ones; ash, elm, few button ball, oak, with grapes, clodder, pond dogwood, purple thoroughwort, climbing polygon, bedstraw, Scratch weed, &c. Most of timber, white maple.

Another piece — had white maples mostly, ash, oak, elm, button ball, some red maple, a Piper edge 18 inches in diameter and full of berries & some small ones, poplar, alder, white birch, grapes.

Another piece (most southern woods on the river & same I went through yesterday) has maple, white & red, elm, ash, bass, high alder, butternut, walnut, clematis, golden rod, gentian, sunflower, dogwood, &c. — a profusion of plants.

Connecticut bank, Hockanum, above and below the Ferry, has growing near the water, willows, poplars and white maples, & no other trees. There are small.

September 1845.

Thursday } Was at home. Young Bottwood here
11 } Hall, Frances, Mary & sick babe here.

Rowen. People are getting hay in middle meadow—half the meadow or more will be mowed. The tall grasses make almost all the good hay, viz. the forked thatch pannicked thatch, and another high grass. These have put forth culms & spikes the second time, but the smaller grasses have not. Very little clover on this meadow.

The Thatch which I call pannicked, is as high as the other, & the stem is bluish (so is the other) and the pannicle is but little spread—is little more than a spike rather diffuse, formed of spikelets. It has a purplish or reddish tinge (the pannicle) when growing. Seems the same as that called blue grass. Makes good hay. Leaves are not the same green as the forked andropogon. It may be *Andropogon nutans*—must be that if an *andropogon*, I think. (Beard Grass.)

There is a little Rowen in the upper meadow when there is much clover. Clover forms almost all the second crop, which is light. No other second crop in upper meadow, owing to the drought. Some Rowen in upper North meadow.

Cutting stalks—very little is done.

Broom corn, — is not yet tabled or bent down.

Rye—has come up on a few pieces, but most of the rye-land is not yet sown.

Friday 12. Hadley. [Hadley 3.37. refers to this. See Sept. 26.]

Rowen. I observed some cut in Hadley meadow, and near North Hadley—either clover or grass on low, moist ground.

Corn—some is cut up near the ground, and a few pieces of stalks are cut. But in general corn is untouched.

Broom corn. They have begun to bend down the corn, or table it, and cut off the pannicles and lay them on the tables, in Hadley and North Hadley. I saw girls cutting off the stalks below the pannicles in several fields. Some corn is only bent down, and some is bent down & cut. The seed is generally ripe, but not all. They have but just begun to table it, at North Hadley, and have hardly begun in Hadley meadow. There is a world of Broom corn in H. and North H.

September 1845

Friday
12 Hadley.

Crops (I. corn and broom corn) seem more advanced in Hadley than in Northampton meadow, and quite as forward at School Meadow, as in Hadley meadow. No great difference, however. Some fields of Indian corn are nearly ripe on the uplands.

Potatoes are green with some dry leaves.

Tobacco - a few small pieces in Hadley; it has been just cut, and hung up to dry.

Pumpkins are ripe, many of them; many not. Fruit is more abundant at Upper Hadley than about Hadley village, at least peaches are so. But few peaches about the village, but some people have them. Apple trees & apples, not plenty in Hadley.

Wild Flowers - no new ones seen in Hadley.

The starflowers and Golden rods are every where - on sandy plains, and moist clays, by the riverbank, road sides in open land and in woods, several other kinds also.

Blue curls. This little plant, from 4 to 8 inches high is most abundant on all sandy plains in North Hadley, towards Sunderland & Atterst. Some extensive plains on the 2d road east of the river, and some plains on the west road are covered with this plant, with scarcely any other green thing. The flowering season is almost passed, but many blue flowers yet remain. The plant is of the mint tribe, and has an aromatic odor, not unpleasant to me. In crossing a field, the crushed plants send up their odor at every step. They are most plenty on land from which rye has been taken this year, or within a year or two.

Rye. They are ploughing for rye, & some fields are sown.

Buckwheat. One piece in North Hadley is cut and put in little stacks. I noticed no other piece.

Thatch grass grows on the river meadows all the way to the upper end of the meadow above School Meadow. It is not so plenty however as in Northampton and part of Hadley grass meadows (Lower Hadley).

Asparagus grows in bunches near river on Huntingdon's meadow, upper part.

September 1845

Friday } Hadley - continued.
12 }

Nettle Tree } Three of these trees grow by
Pompiion Berry } the meadow road below
or Sugar Tree } a maple street, Northampton.
(*Celtis occidentalis*) I found on the bank of the
Connecticut, a Nettle Tree, 12 inches in
diameter, & spreading branches - height of tree
perhaps 25 feet. It leaned towards the river and
will fall. It is, I judge, 80 to 100 rods north
of Mr. Huntington's house or rather West of North,
near Huntington's north line apparently. The
leaves of this tree, like those in Northampton,
are full of excrescences, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long & hard.
The berries are one in a place, of a dull purple
color, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, round, and sweet.
Some berries were yet greenish, or greenish brown.
2 or 3 small trees of this kind grew a few rods
north of the large one, and I observed nettle
trees or bushes 5 or 6 feet high, near the mouth
of School meadow river. A Berry has within one
large seed & a little yellow pulp.
The rich purple flower, like a thistle in shape, (such
as silver thistle and I found at Easthampton may be *Liatris*)
grows on the plain part of School meadow.

Meadows, &c. above Hadley Village.

I walked up near the Connecticut all the
distance from Hadley Middle Street (old Back street)
to Sunderland line at Mochaok brook.
The bank of the river from Hadley village up
to 40 acre meadow (except a low place where
Coleman's brook comes in) is about 25 feet
high above present low water (measured by
the eye) (Not so high against the N. end of main
street. There is a rise of 4.5 or 6 feet, to go from West
Street to the next street east). Soil on top, and
all sand below, except one or two places, where
there is clay - some gravel. Not a stone appears.
Bank is some washed away by the river all
along. Above Coleman's brook are willows, maples,
white birches, with catkins an inch long, button ball, &c.
The bank falls 8 or 10 feet some distance above
Coleman's brook & remains only 15 or 18 feet above
the water to Hatfield Lower Ferry road. At
the Ferry road, the bank falls again 10 feet or
more, & bank of river for some distance is from
7 to 10 feet above the river.

September 1845.

Friday 12. Hadley continued.

The bank on the level of the upland, say 25 feet above the river, leaves the river & runs 8 or 10 feet high, diagonally towards N. N. E. & towards the road, and the road is on this level, or a little higher.

The second bank as it leaves the river inclines towards the road, and Rev. Mr. Huntington's house and his son's are both on the top of this bank, & below the bank or level on which the road runs.

Mr Huntington's house is from 80 to 100 rods north of the Ferry road, & seems nearly east of Hatfield meeting house.

There is a good meadow all along here - the higher parts covered with broom corn, the lower parts with grass. There is a strip next to the river which has been gained within 10 or 20 years, or 30 perhaps, and Hatfield loses. Of this new land, 4 or 5 rods on eastern side is mowing, then a sloping bank covered with trees & bushes & herbs, and then a sandy beach from 6 to 10 rods wide - the whole from 12 to 20 rods wide as the river now is. Trees growing here are 4 kinds, white maple mostly, willow, elm & buttonwood. Then are longitudinal elevations & hollows in this meadow. Trees on bank of river become larger in going north; here are willows (black) 30 to 35 feet high; white maple taller. The strip of gained land, next the river, runs out some 80 or 100 rods above Huntington's house, but Hatfield bank loses still higher. This seems to be north line of Huntington's meadow & land. G. P. Phelps, I believe, owns part of this land. North of it seems to belong to North Hadley people.

Bank of river becomes higher north of Huntington's land, say 20 feet; meadow is uneven, & has some low places. River seems to wear away the banks both sides, and a long sand beach appears in the middle of the river, a little below Hatfield upper Ferry. The meadow (except a strip on east side) ceases at Ferry Road & a little north of it, and rises to upland; bank of river 25 feet or more. On this bank grow poplar, oak, bass, ash maple, sumac, wild cherry, willow, butternut, buttonwood, grapes, clematis, flowers, &c. Land northward descends towards School Meadow or Mill River. The mouth of this river is 60 or 80 rods north of Ferry Road.

September 1845

Friday North Hadley.

12

Mill River towards its mouth crooks about and enters the Connecticut running S. of West. or near its course above; forming a point on the north side, which is sloping and used for a landing place, and place to build boats. 2 River boats were on the works. South of the mouth the bank is 20 feet high perhaps (but not so high 40 or 20 rods up the stream) on the north side, the slope gradually rises to 20 or 25 feet, & Scott has a sawmill there which is some 50 rods below the other mills. Scott's house is perhaps 15 feet higher - say 40 feet above the Connecticut, on the high plain that is east of the high meadow, and west of the road through the village. The south edge of the woods on King's Hill in Hatfield is nearly opposite the mouth of Mill R. but is farther South.


The high land on which the higher part of North Hadley village is built, ends on the west by a steep bank say 15 feet high running a little west of North, 30. or 40 rods from Connecticut river, perhaps 50 in places. A fence runs on the brow of this bank, beginning a little north of Scott's house & running northwesterly about half a mile, (measuring by the eye) it then turns down the bank and goes westerly to the Connecticut or the top of the bank above it, about 30 rods. This tract W and S of the fence about half a mile long by 30 or 40 wide is good land and covered with broomcorn mostly; it does not belong to School Meadow, and was formerly fenced in 40. Acre meadow & Shirts. It seems about 25 feet above the river, has a steep bank which the river is wearing on the upper part and for some distance above in School meadow. It has no inundated land except a little near the mouth of Mill River.

School Meadow is north and east of the two fences mentioned. It is in fact 2 meadows a strip of the highland extending N. and NW to the river & cutting the meadow in two. Some of the School land is on the upland or plain, but to what extent I know not. Some of it has been sold & some of the village lots are of it.

September 1845

Friday 12. North Hadley

The Lower School Meadow is nearly west of the Upper One. It is a kind of triangle or long point, including the land in the bend of the river, that has been gained from Hatfield, extending far west. A piece of it next to the high bank or plain is on the same level with the land south of it, but most of it down another bank, on a lower level, and inundated, it is presumed, in high floods. All covered with broom corn, except a field of rye sown. (L.)

Sept. 26 The Point of highland between the two meadows is shaped like a T or thus  and at the N. or N.E. corner is a great bed of coarse ^{L.} sandstone running down into the river and extending up the hill side 20 feet or more. It is rather shelly. These rocks have done something in forming the bend; for they turn the river to the N.W. or W.N.W. & then W. and then course drove it against the Hatfield shore in past ages, and made a bend.

See sketch on p. 7. 1846.
The Upper School Meadow is part of a circle (see above). At the upper end of it, the river is running south; it gradually turns westerly till it comes to the sandstone and then turns north of west round the end of the T. &c. The river at times inundates the whole of this meadow, it is believed. The bank of the meadow is 12 or 14 feet above the river, but a few rods back there is a swale some feet lower; then a rise higher than the bank of the river, then a lower place on the back side next to the high bank of the upland plain. The level between the 2 swales is filled with broom corn. The rest grass. The upland bank is circular like the river; is 40 feet above the river or more. The meadow that belongs to the School ends nearly opposite Deac. Stockbridge's house, which is perhaps 30 rods from the high bank of the meadow, or 25. A fence is along the upper end from the high bank to the river, about N.W. & S.E. The meadow is here at least 60 rods wide, perhaps 70 or more. It is probably 120 and may be 160 rods long. Some, in the rear, near the upper end, has never been reclaimed, but is still a bog swamp. They are now at work at it. This meadow in some places is only 30 or 40 rods wide.

The same meadow, belonging to individuals, continues up the river, but becomes narrower and finally runs out entirely, perhaps 1/2 mile above the school land - not so high up as opposite Deac. Russell's. This part is more wet and uneven than the other but is good grass land. Deac. Stockbridge & Mr. Newton own the most of it or all. Upper part is dry & higher.

September 1845

Friday 12. North Hadley.

The Hatfield bank opposite School meadow (the Upper Me.) is a high sandy bank, & seems to be about 25 feet high, and is this height or more up to Sunderland line (on opposite shore) and above inundation, perhaps from 20 to 30 feet high; and that side shows broom corn in abundance. Next to School meadow, Hatfield is losing (up. meadow) and sandbanks extend far into the river from the Hadley side, in places; some spots are seen in the middle of the stream.

School meadow Brook which crosses the road near Deac Russell's, enters the high meadow & runs next to the high bank or Plain in the rear, and when it comes to the low meadow, it still continues short distance next to the bank of the plain; it next begins to cross the meadow diagonally & runs in a deep gutter - is a large brook - runs W. and N.W. & empties into the Connecticut about 60 rods east of the Red Sandstone Rocks. This brook runs in the higher & lower meadow, perhaps $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile or a mile.

Meadow Plain, above inundation, begins where School meadow ends which extends some distance N. and E. not so high as the plain S.E. of the brook. [I believe there is a lower level between this high plain and the School meadow - not extensive - about 20 feet above the Connecticut. I may have included it in School meadow.] This Plain is 30 to 35 feet above the river. The road in going north leaves the 40 feet plain, descends and crosses the brook and then rises upon this plain. This is good land. The timber by the bank is bass, white birch, poplar, willow, oak, ash, wild cherry (cherries still hanging) Sumac, &c. These trees are far above the water. There is a long sand bank in middle of the river, & in some places by east side, & there is an attempt to make land by driving down stakes, placing boards against them, & then filling up to the top of the boards with gravel, on the land side. The Meadow Plain by degrees becomes about 25 feet high by river, but then on banks & higher levels towards the road. Broom corn both sides the river. The plain becomes narrower west of the road, and against somebody's new house is not over 40 rods wide. Up at Mohawk brook, or Sunderland line, there is a low kind of Bason next to river. Road here perhaps 50 rods from river.

September 1845

Friday 12. North Hadley.

Sunderland Southline begins at the mouth of Mohawk brook and runs east. There is a bound stone by the road opposite, and a fence runs east on the line for a mile or two. Mohawk Brook comes from the N.E. towards the mountain, but runs westerly a short distance into the river, before this runs S.W. It is much smaller than the brook below in School meadow. The bank or plain east of it is higher than the level north or N.W. of it. This east bank formerly had on it the Sunderland Common fence. The brook runs in a deep ravine, & another ravine west of it connects with this near its mouth, but there is no water in the western ravine now, nor usually. Hadley North line. There is a house west of the road a little south of the line, and one east of the road, a little north of the line. The cleared plain is here 80 to 100 rods wide. Pretty good plain land. not coarse sand, bears corn, rye and broom corn, but not much grass appears on it; it was probably a pine & oak plain. Bears blue curls. The plain seems a little lower towards the woods, & the woods become moister in going east, and hence (as elsewhere) the land is lower on the east side of this level (if what is uneven or inclining a little can be called level) and is swampy in eastern part when it is not dry weather, though not much wet now. These woods may be 60 rods across, on the Town line or fence. The timber, the west side is mostly tall yellow pines, with some oak, chestnut, ash, white birch, white pine, hackmatack tall & good size, piperidge, with the bush (a kind of prim or primlike) other bushes some with red berries, high andromeda, &c. Towards the east side the pine (yellow) disappears, and almost all is maple (& some maple in western part) with some hackmatack, yellow birch, &c. I presume this maple is swamp or red maple. East of the woods is a bank 20 feet high and a large pine plain, cleared for some distance. About 80 rods of this plain by the line fence brought me to the brook which empties at School meadow. a sawmill on it just below the town line. Then rose up a bank found another plain a little higher than the last, uneven & poor, but showed large yel. pine stumps, - pine woods to the S. some distance but mostly open to the north to the mountain or N.E. No house to be seen; all poor & sterile. In about 80 rods came to a road running S.W. to North Hadley village - 40 rods east of the road came to woods again - crossed near the woods a wide ditch, dug for some purpose ditch dry & sandy.

September 1845

Friday 12. North Hadley.
Hadley N. Line continued.

Attempted to cross the woods east of the plain and ditch - found tall trees here as in preceding woods. On the western side were yellow pine, oak maple, piperidge, chestnut, but mostly yellow pine, some very large & tall; as I continued the land became swampy & boggy; I attempted to force my way through, jumping from bog to bog, but came to ponds of water, & was forced to turn about & go back to the old field. I had been into the woods 60 or 80 rods, I conjecture. The exertions I made here were too much for my heart, and injured me considerably. All pine ceased in coming to the wet land, and almost all the trees were maples (red maple I presume) with some large piperidges, &c. I crossed this miserable, uneven plain to the road last mentioned, & followed it to North Hadley Village. I soon came to the pine woods, stretching across the plain, which the town line runs on, (the whole plain covered with blue curls; they sent up their odor when trodden upon) For 80 rods through these pine woods, there was scarcely a tree besides yellow pine; these trees covered the whole surface, & they formerly had the plain north of them. Some of the trees were quite large, but none so tall as those I have before noticed on better land - will not compare with them. The road was sand and the land uneven like that north. A few small maples & white pines & but a few, for 80 rods. Clearings commenced again and plain grew some better - Golden rod and star flowers abundant - Sassafras, white birch, poplar, wild cherry, shrub oak, grew by the road. Plain all the way to the village, but some better, near it. Some woods had with yellow pine, maple, oak, and white pine. I came to a road that runs east straight to North Amherst meeting house from the Sandusland road on the top of the hill S. of Deac. Russell's. Farther South the road I was on and the Sandusland road unite. The land some distance back of the road to Amherst. N. Parish and on that road descended towards the east, then was lower land there where Mill river runs. Stopped at Deac. Stockbridge's a few minutes; beautiful sand between there & village. Observed Red Sandstone Rocks in the road above the mill, at foot of Mt. Warner, viz Sawmill, on S side. Grist mill, windmill &c. north side. Dam between mills.

September 1845

Friday 12. Hadley Streamers.

In going north from Hadley to Sunderland line, the following are the only streams that enter the Connecticut, viz.

1. Colman's Brook, not far above the village.

There is a small stream in a gully on or near Mr Huntington's land, but I think it originates in the meadow & does not cross the road.

2. Mill River — at North Hadley

3. School Meadow Brook (I so call it, know not its name) comes through that meadow — has a sawmill on it near Sunderland line.

4. Alohaux Brook, at Hadley North line.

Fort River is the only stream south of the village that enters the Connecticut. This receives several streams from Mount Holyoke, & perhaps some from the north.

The levels, plateaus, plains, or whatever name may be given to the lands that rise one above another in going east from the river across the alluvion are usually highest on the west side towards the river and lowest on the east side, next to the more eastern bank. They run mostly N.E. and S.W. and the streams (the 4 above) run in the same direction. The bank of the Connecticut is often higher than the land east of it. So in Northampton Meadow, on the west side of the river, the levels are lowest on the west side, next to the succeeding bank. The same may be observed elsewhere. Can these high plains, called alluvion, have been formed in any degree by the waters of the Connecticut, when they were much higher than they now are, or when they were retreating gradually to their present bed? Who knows?

Birds. I hear & see very few in my rambles. Saw two or three partridges on the lower part of Holyoke and 2 or 3 pigeons near Fort river — hear now & then some lonely woodbird. Saw a chickadee & heard him say pee-wee. Crows are seen, sometimes, a hawk.

Squirrels. Have seen one red squirrel — no other squirrel have I seen or heard, for weeks.

Katahdids. I heard not one on the way home. Though I came through Hadley & Bridge Street in the evening.

September 1845

Saturday I am almost sick with my jaunt
13 yesterday. I walked 14 miles or more,
but it was not walking merely that hurt me;
it was chiefly the exertions & training of the body
in the swamp that affected the heart or organs
about it. I walked 12 or 13 miles on
Wednesday without injury. Frost in morning.

Sunday Still unwell - did not go to meeting.
14 Some Rain.
It is very dry yet, or was yesterday. Streams
wells, springs &c. were lower than ever,
yet the light rains we have help vegetation
much.

Monday I am better, but not so well as before
15 the late walk to Sunderland line.
Rev. Mr. Robinson, late of Killingly, whom
I knew in Hartford, called upon me today.

Autumnal Leaves. I noticed in recent rambles
that the leaves on some branches of white maple
had turned red; also the leaves on some sumacs
brambles, poison ivy, dogwood, piperidge, &c. But
there were few, and made no change in
the aspect of fields & forests. I had observed
some this redness weeks before.

Today (the first time I have been out since the frost)
I observe in the village, that rose bushes and
5 leaf climber (ampelopsis) and sumacs are
reddish; some leaves on most elms, tulip trees,
thorny locusts, bass, have turned yellow; some
leaves on red & white maples are yellow
or reddish; butternut leaves are mostly yellow
on many trees; mountain ash, sometimes reddish.
Yet green is every where the common color: the yellow
and red are not prominent. Horse chestnut trees
are turning yellow.

The Frost of Saturday morning 13th. Sept. was more
severe than first supposed. Much damage
was done to corn here & elsewhere; and to
broom seed not ripe; probably $\frac{2}{3}$ of it was ripe.
Yet I conclude that the greater part of Indian
corn could not be much injured, owing to its
forwardness. In our garden cucumbers, squash
vines and tomatoes were killed; and a few
beans & some corn hurt, but most of the beans
and corn not hurt. The corn leaves are killed
but the stalk & ears not frozen.

Sept. 1845

Monday 15. continued

N.H.1.
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unc. 11
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The Old Mather House. This house is about to be demolished and I visited it today. It was built by Doct. Samuel Mather, more than 100 years ago, I suppose. It does not face the street (Pleasant Street) as it now runs. If the street runs S.E. this house in front is about E.S.E. Probably the street here & below was formerly much wider, & inclined more to the east on this side. The Original building was a two story house with 2 large rooms, & chimney in the middle - was 40 feet long and 22 feet wide. The chimney and entry were 9 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide between the rooms. Rooms are about 16 by 22 - with 3 windows each, 6 by 8 glass. They are of 24 panes each to each window. The South room was the more common room. It is now coiled or boarded up to the windows on 3 sides, and the fireplace side, up to the top. The rest is plastered, except the huge summer overhead and girt, on the outsides are cased or covered with boards. There is a cupboard or buttery running from this room under the stairs in the front entry. No other small place. The chimney place or rather fire place is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length between the jamb boards and 4 feet high. There was formerly an oven in the backside. On the east side of the chimney (on N.E.) was a small space next to wall. The North room is now plastered all the way up on 3 sides, except washboard and strip below the windows. The fireplace side is paneled to the timber across. These timbers around the top of the room and summer overhead, are covered and corniced. Fire place was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. There is in the room no place for cupboard or closet; it was a room and nothing else, as originally made. There are some modern changes here as elsewhere. The front entry has stairs with posts, rails and balusters, and this kind of stairs continues to the garret. There were originally 2 large chambers the north one with a fire place 18 inches deep or more; plastered 3 sides now and on the top. There is a press in this chamber.

September 1845

Monday 15. Neither House, continued.
The South chamber was originally boarded up to the top, and over the room appeared the garret floor, the joists, summer &c. The posts were & are largest at the top so that the beams that went into them rested on the post as well as on their own tenents. No press or closet in this room but a door opened into the chimney room, or space about the chimney. No fireplace. 3 windows like the other rooms.

Kitchen. Sometime after the house was built, a kitchen — by — feet was erected on the backside; Some of the clapboards on the backside of the two story house, in the present kitchen chambers, show the form of the roof where it was united to the 2 story house. The kitchen fire place and chimney flue up to the garret floor were built after the rest of the chimney as is evident from inspection; also the kitchen oven and flue. [See next page.]

Enlargement. At some later period, but probably 40 or 50 years ago, the back roof of the two story house and the whole roof of the one story kitchen were taken off, and a new back roof added which covered both 2 story house & 2 story kitchen the latter being raised one story above what it was before. These two stories are not so high as the front part by 3 or 4 feet. Little rooms were built both sides of the kitchen so as to bring the back part equal to the front in length. So the whole building became nearly square and 2 stories high (about 38 by 40) but the ridge pole was not removed, and the back roof was as long again as the front roof, and 2 stories preserved behind by making the back much more flat than the front roof, & reducing the height of the back stories. The old steep rafters on the backside of the first house still remain and these long & much less steep rafters begin at the same ridge pole but rise far above the others [See next page.]

The cellar at first was only under the front room. At some later time, it was carried under the back part, of the same width.

September 1845

Monday 15. Mather House — continued.

If my supposition be correct, that there was originally only 2 rooms on a story, & no back kitchen, I know not how they got into the cellar. They might possibly have had a passage under the chamber stairs, where the cupboard now is, but there is no indication of that. Nor would the kitchen afford a good passage, when there was no cellar under that. I know not how it was.

Tuesday 16. Mather House again.

I find by conversing with Wm. Mather that there are errors in my account yesterday

1st Error. The South Chamber was not one at first but in South corner of it Dr. Mather had an apothecary's & physician's room, with shelves on two sides, marks of which remain. It had only 1 window. The other front window lighted an entry way which led to this apothecary's room, & to the room back of both, which is boarded to the top & shows garret floor, &c.

2^d Error, & more. The house originally had a large kitchen behind it, one story, with huge old fashioned fire place in the farthest end and a chimney with trammels, &c. no crane. On one side of the kitchen was a buttery, and a room for meal, &c. the other side. There was a passage from this kitchen into the cellar under front room. There was a bedroom on S.E. side of the kitchen projecting 3 or 4 feet beyond the 2 story house; it had a fire place & chimney. It seems to have been built after the other buildings.

When Wm. Mather was young, from 28 to 30 years ago, all these back buildings were demolished by his father, and the present back part put on, the roof raised on the backside, &c. He remembers when all things were nearly as at first. So my conjectures are some of them quite wrong. The present kitchen fire place & flue were made as I had supposed, after the rest of the chimney was built, viz. when present kitchen was built.

I find by measure that the front rooms are $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in clear above and below, or from plastering to floor. very high for those days. It was formerly called "the high house". There is a decent mantle shelf in the ex^{tr} room — no pillars under it. — There was formerly a cupboard in corner of this room. Chimney was about $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 or 11 feet at the bottom. Large, soft bricks laid in clay. Top of chimney, a little ornamented.

September 1845.

Tuesday 16 - continued. Miss Anne Clarke here P.M.

Wednesday 17 Nathl. D. Hubbard Esq. of Boston wrote to me
S. on the 9th, enclosing 10 dollars for information
I furnished his brother, Henry Hubbard Jr. of
Charlestown, N.H. last winter. I replied
to him to day.

I walked out to Hall's P.M. Came home quite lame.
The child is very feeble and sinking.

Change in color of Leaves, I observed in the village
and in the way to Hall's.

Small sumacs } are many of them bright red; and
Small maples } when they are thick, give the place
a very red appearance. Large sumacs are only
partially red.

Maples } Many of these that are over 6 or 8 feet high,
Red } are partially red - a limb or two, one side,
or the top. On some, there is a limb or two or three
of a brilliant crimson or scarlet color, while
all the rest of the tree is as green as ever. Some
turn to yellow instead of red. Some are unchanged.

Hard Maples in general are unchanged, but a few are begin-
ning to show yellow or red limbs.

Wild Cherry is turning red. Whortleberry is turning red
Dogwood " " Bramble & other rubi. " "
Ash is turning purple.

Birches, white, yellow, &c begin to show a few yellow leaves
Yellow Willow " " "

Chesnuts, some " " "

Some chesnuts have brownish leaves - look as if dust
rested on the top of the leaves - I noticed this on
Holyoke last week before the frost.

Butternuts more changed & killed than any other leaves,
and they are falling.

Gingercail (Ampelopsis) by the road, is bright red.
Shrubs are more changed than trees.

Herbaceous plants are turning yellow or red; some
remain unchanged. A few are killed.

In the village, elms, tulip tree, horsechestnut, bass,
linden, thorny locust, & others noticed the 15th are
as then, or a little more changed.

Yet the general appearance of foliage is not much
changed in the village or forest. In passing
near woods, it is evident that there are more
shades of green than there have been. Some are
becoming lighter green & approaching to yellowish
green. There is some purplish or brownish color.

Most of these changes had begun before the frost, but
some seem due to the frost, and perhaps all have
been accelerated by it.

September 1845.

Thursday } Corn. Farmers have been cutting up
18 } corn & stacking it this week. I suspect
the ears are not much hurt by the frost.
The leaves of corn & broom corn were generally
turned white or brown by the frost.

Wild Flowers. Golden Rod, Starflowers, blue, & white,
white everlasting & yarrow, yellow beggar ticks
2 or 3 sorts, in wet places, are yet plenty. Some
others are seen as in weeks past.

Garden Flowers. Bouncing Bet is an outcast
and trodden upon, yet blooms by street sides.
Starflowers of various colors are plenty in
gardens. Moon-sleeves of different colors
are yet abundant. Lichnides are yet seen.
The tall true prince's feather is flourishing; the
shorter, & more fiery red *amaranthus* is
common, called prince's feather; yellow Marygold
2 or 3 kinds are blooming; Snappers are yet
in flower; some poppies are seen; *Echscholtzia*;
sweet pea; nasturtium, blue violets & others;
Cahlias.

Wrote a letter to Joseph W. Wright, Boston
in reply to his of the 15th, asking for information
about his ancestors.

Wrote to Jehu C. Smith

Friday } My venerable father died 13 years.
19 } ago this day.

Wrote to L. M. Boltwood, Amherst, in reply to his
inquiries, about Boltwoods, &c. 2 sheets.

Rode 2 or 3 miles with Oliver Warner.

Indian corn is much of it cut up & put in small
stacks or bunches.

Broom corn - most of it is standing.

Haymaking - is going on in some homelots and
some places in the meadow.

Peaches continue to be plenty, \$1.00; 1.25. &c. per
bushel - red, yellow, white, &c. What are called
Fall Peaches are beginning to be mellow.

Watermelons } are still offered for sale - mostly
Musk melons } from West Springfield.

Many of the peaches come from West Springfield. }
+ South Hadley }

White Maples on Mill River show more red, yet much
the greater part is green.

At Holyoke shows a little change. Some trees show brownish
or yellowish tops, mostly in the birch region.

September 1845

Saturday } Wrote to son J. W. - to go Monday's mail.
20 } Walked with wife & Peninah down to the
Depot now building, and on the rail-road
down to the meadow lot of Col. Strong.
Mather house, barn, &c. were sold today for 42 dolls
to be removed in 3 or 4 weeks.

Sunday } I did not attend meeting.
21 } Mr Swift preached.

Monday
22 Harvest in England. A Liverpool
paper of Sept. 4. says August was rainy & wet
till the 20th, & not much harvesting done till
after 20th. Much wheat cut in Southern part of
England & Ireland, Aug. 20-31, and the reaping
of wheat was general in England & Ireland
the first week in September, not till then.
In Scotland, it was not expected the wheat
harvest would be fully begun till Sept. 15th,
though barley & oats were earlier. They complain
of a cool, backward summer & the harvest
is later than usual, in England, &c. [See Oct. 7.]

I walked out to Hall's, P.M. Child very low.
Returned by Seger's Swamp & Pancake Plain.
Leaves of trees and shrubs continue to change
gradually. Forests, though generally green,
show some brown, yellow & reddish hues,
when one is near them. Chestnut trees are
becoming brown. Young walnuts, witchhazel,
are yellowish, and young oaks are growing red.
In the village there is an increase of yellow &
red. Leaves have mostly fallen from some
butternut trees. Some apple leaves are yellow
and some peach leaves are red. Yet green
is every where predominant.
Golden Rod and Star Flowers (mostly blue)
are still abundant.
Yellow Butterflies are fluttering about starflowers.
Blue Jays are screaming as is usual at this
season, and are in the open fields & woods.
Crows, for the most part, seem to have taken
their flight to the south. Those seen which
are few, may have come from the north. The
bluebirds' note is heard, but it is a departing,
farewell note. The chickadee, a winter
bird, is quite lively.

September 1845.

Tuesday 23 / Hard Frost this morning. Not much
for it to injure, since the frost of the 13th,
my frost beans are not yet killed.

Peninnah and I took a walk down the Rail-
road P.M. - went some distance in Pascom-
muck, or within 60 or 80 rods of Asahel Lyman's.
They are still blasting through the sandstone
rocks below the bridge, at Pascommuck,
and are carrying on stone from there, and
from the lower part of the mountain, by
a short railroad, to line the embankment
with, to prevent its being washed away.
Stone. This low projection from the mountain
which they are blasting through is coarse
sandstone or pudding stone; half a mile
below is another projection from the moun-
tain which the rail road managers
intended to blow through, but finding it
greenstones, they gave it up and went
round it. Between these, & some 12 or 15
rods west of the rail road, is a high proj-
ection, formed of pebbles, sand & gravel.
& some finer earth - a great quantity of this
coarse sand, &c. has been carried away
to form the rail road. This is now covered
with chestnuts. The layer of pebbles, from the
size of a bullet to that of a goose egg, are all
rounded & smooth - are granite, quartz,
micaslate, &c. - They are getting stone from
the north east end of the mountain to line
the sides of the rail road; and have formed
a road along in the woods, just below the
steep part of the mountain. When this
road is, there is nothing but a mass of
fragments of stone, large & small; of these
greenstone is abundant, with sandstone
of more than one sort & other stones; some
seem stratified, or slaty. On this vast pile
of stone fragments, trees grow all along
up the mountain.

Birches (white, black & yellow, I noticed) with
some hemlock, & a few other small trees occupy
the steep part of the N.E. end of the mountain,
and towards the top hemlocks are more abundant,
but lower, birches are much the most numerous.
There is a little earth on the top of the stones
and between them.

September 1845

Tuesday } Walk down the Railroad - continued.
23 }

Chestnuts grow on sandstone & greenstone as well as on granite; but they grow only where there is some depth of earth above these stones; and this is commonly granitic or silicious earth and gravel & pebbles which have been carried by some current so as to cover the greenstone or sandstone. Chestnuts will not grow where birches & hemlocks do in the midst of rocks with little earth; nor on the top of rocky ridges like the cedar, &c. They grow among rocks when earth is plenty.

Chestnut. The region of these trees is not extensive at the N.E. end of the mountain; most of it is cleared. In proceeding round to the N.W. side, the chestnut region is broader, and higher, & continues to become more so in proceeding S.W. till it rises to the top of the mountain in the low place where the old barn is. The chestnut region rises and the mountain falls, that is, the top, till they meet. Beyond the low part of the mountain, the mural faces of greenstone and the vast fields of fragments below, prevent the chestnut region from rising so high; but it is extensive all along, to the south end of the mountain, I suppose.

Leaves. I find (as I have before suggested) that the birch region - the steep region above the chestnut, is more yellow than the chestnut region, on both Holyoke and Torr; and Holyoke has more yellow trees than Torr. The greater part are still green, probably 9-10ths, but the green is some changed, and is daily changing, in birch, chestnut, & all regions.

Corn in the meadow is mostly in bunches. Broom corn. Much is tumbled or bent down into a horizontal position; some is cut & carried away; but a large portion is standing. The panicles have lost much of their yellowness since the frosts, showing that there is considerable seed not ripe. The broom corn was not so forward in this meadow as in Hadley, &c.

Rowen. Some are cutting the 2^d crop on low lands, in this meadow - not much. Haying also in old meadows.

September 1845.

Wednesday } Cousin Samuel Edwards, sent in a load
24 of walnut wood, about 100 or 102 feet, 2 feet long,
A nother load 26th.

Jehu R. Smith & Pliny Smith here. Pliny has started for
Texas, on account of his health - has 2 sisters there.
Signed a note at the bank for 60 dollars
as security for Jehu, to get money for Pliny.

Thursday } A church Fast - or associational.
25.

Mount Tom. I walked down to N.E. end
of the mountain - crossed the N.E. end below
the steep part, & continued round till I
came to the Mountain Valley, which
separates the mountain lengthwise;
ascended the mountain to the N. Western
brow opposite the end of Hockanum island,
(S.W. end) - descended into the valley and
walked Southwesterly in this valley till
it ended, or the ridge east of me almost
run out; then went easterly down to
the common road - came into it by
a house between rail road & present road,
and below a red house; I could see the
rail road round the falls, & below to
the rail road bridge across the Con-
necticut. I was perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above
the Falls, when I came into road. Walked
up to near the brook below Asahel Hy-
man's, and the stage coming along
I rode home in it. I walked some 10
miles, perhaps more.

I conjecture the high part of Mount Tom is
not over 4 miles in length; the ridge east
of the valley may be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles - does not
extend so far S.W. & N.E. as the western and
higher mountain.

The Mountain Valley may be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles
in length - may be 3. The north point of
it is north of Asahel Hyman's, behind
the ridge west of his house. The north end
descends to the S.W. to the brook; that
part S.W. of the sawmill, and of young
Parson's house, descends towards
the N.E. for 2 miles, I judge, & a brook runs
in it. Towards the S.W. end, it descends
towards S.W. but becomes almost level.

September, 1845

Thursday } Mt. Torr - continued
25

Mountain Valley - continued.

This valley is mostly pasturing; but some mowing is on the brook, and a little is ploughed. The brook passes through a low place in the eastern ridge, and joins the Connecticut; a sawmill on it above the road; also a new house built by young Parsons, son of Thad's. back of the sawmill in the lot, and not in sight of the road.

The Brook has but little water in it now at the road; and a branch which comes from the mountain, and unites with that which comes down the valley, about 240 rods S.W. of the sawmill, or Parsons' house, seems to have more water than the other part. The other part was dry when I crossed it 2 miles or so S.W. of the mill. Several deep ravines come into the valley from the mountain, but all are now destitute of water except the brook noticed, and a mere trifle of water towards S.W. end of valley, that did not run far. No brook now runs down the S.E. side of the main mountain but the one referred to, from N.E. end to near S.W. end.

The valley has some nearly level land for some distance above the sawmill, but in proceeding S.W. the slopes come nearer & nearer the brook, and also become steeper, and at length there is no flat by the brook, but the sloping hills come close to it. For about 2 miles above the sawmill, the eastern ridge is nearly all cleared; and the cleared pastures extend up the main mountain some distance. This clearing from the top of the eastern ridge is from 100 to 160 rods wide, conjecture - in general from 100 to 120 perhaps. The N.W. side of the eastern ridge is much more steep than the S. Eastern side, & much more steep than the S.E. side of the main mountain, on the other side of the valley.

September, 1845.

Thursday } Mt Tom. continued.
25

Eastern Ridge of Mt. Tom, east of valley, runs nearly parallel with main ridge, is low at Sawmill, and one place farther south is crossed by sleds, &c. perhaps in 2 places. It is 100, 200, & sometimes perhaps 300 feet above the valley. Steep N.W. side, and more gradual S.E. side, like other green stone ridges. Towards the S.W. end, in the woods, it is the highest, & presents on N.W. mural faces of greenstone for some distance, and fragments below. It is here probably 600 feet above the Connecticut, supposing the main ridge 1000 feet. North of Sawmill, a ridge runs Northwesterly, or westerly north, & cuts off the valley by degrees.

Towards S.W. end of Valley, there is woods for 1/2 mile or more (all second growth) & then comes a fenced pasture grown up with cedars, &c. between the two ridges. The path descends from these pastures 40 feet perhaps, having on S.E. side the steep eastern ridge, and on the N.W. side a perpendicular line or ledge of greenstone with the fragments below, both say 40 feet high. This mural face recedes from the other, increases some in height, & unites with the main mountain, & is seen in places all the way to the S.W. end of the High Mountain. The S.W. end of the Eastern ridge sinks down, & comes almost to an end. nearly a mile before the western ridge or main mountain falls down to a mere hill. Here is a broad green field or fields, somewhat level, between the main ridge, and the eastern ridge after it is low. That is low on N.W. side, though far above the river still. The main mountain seems not very high above this green level pasture; and different from the other side the greenstone face & debris are at the lower part of the mountain, & the mountain seems to rise gradually above them 300 or 350 feet, or more to the N.W. front. The mountain seems only 400 or 450 feet high - may be 500 above the pasture.

September 1845

Thursday Mount Tom — continued.

25

Eastern Ridge. The old fences, on the ancient lines, stretch from the road near the river, over the eastern ridge, across the valley, & up the great mountain so far as cleared. The farms are mostly on the eastern side of the ridge and in the valley. In some places there is level upland, or a meadow, east of this ridge. No meadow below Lewis Smith's (now Charles S.) No stream on E. side of ridge, where I went, except a small one that runs near C. Smith's. No room for streams, to collect.

I came round the (high) end of the eastern ridge, crossed the low ridge; on east side of it, came to abundance of slaty sandstone on the ground, and a fence was made of these flat stones round an orchard; trees looked thrifty & were full of apples; some good pasturing. Some greenstone & granite among the sandstone. Crossed two more ridges — all in cleared land, & descended to road.

Greenstone became plenty, with sandstone and granite. Land in pasturing. Abundance of millein; those for next year are 6 inches high. Pasturing not the best.

Pasturing on N.W. side of valley was not very good on main mountain except some places. Good depth of soil, such as it is. The greenstone beds now & then show themselves in the pasture but not often — have considerable depth of soil as far as cleared, but ledges appear above the clearing. On the top are greenstone fragments and rocks; in some places sandstone fragments; & in some, many rounded granite pebbles & larger stones — in some places all 3 sorts. But greenstone is the common stone of the valley, and of the upper part of the eastern ridge, at least.

Some ridges, that project from mountain into pasture, or at least one, seems granitic and has rounded gravel & stones that are granitic, siliceous, &c

September 1845

Thursday Mount Torre - continued.

25

This granitic soil that seems to compose the ridge just noticed, shows that this kind of soil has been piled upon the S.E. side of mountain as well as the N.W. side, which I did not before imagine was so. I may be wrong as to the extent of the granitic formation. The ridge contains 15 or 20 acres, was recently covered (part of it not cleared) with chestnuts, but at the upper part where it joins the mountain, greenstone rocks show themselves over much of the surface, seem to form a large bed. This probably extends along down under the granitic soil. I cannot account for granite stones seen in other places on S. East side of the mountain, among greenstone and others.

North East end of Mount Torre. The sandstone low projection from the N.E. end, which they are blasting through for the rail road, seems to be the same as all the lower parts both S.E. & N.W. of that, across the whole end, & perhaps round on N.W. side. This conglomerate sandstone extends up into the woods to the steep part, or higher. On corner or near N.W. side, I found in the chestnut & hemlock woods a sandstone ledge and below it was a regular mill stone, all rounded, & hole made through it, and on the top of ledge was another regular millstone, nearly or quite finished. They formerly used this pudding stone for millstones, as the remains of one where the old mill was burnt show clearly. The rail road people had been up into the woods & tried for stone in 2 places by blasting; it was sandstone but did not answer their purposes. Farther S.E. they are getting stone to protect the embankment, a little below or just on the edge of the steep part, & have a road there. The stone lie there in immense masses, all jumbled together.

September 1845

Thursday Mt. Torr, continued.

25

N.E. End of Mt. continued. These stones that they are carrying away are mostly sandstone—some light colored, some slaty, some rotten, some reddish, &c, and they are mingled with innumerable small ^{some} large fragments of greenstone. All must have tumbled from above at some remote period. They are covered with a little soil & there is some between them—not much but they nourish birches & hemlocks all along up the mountain; and butternuts &c. as a second growth. Higher up they may be all greenstone. At the N.E. corner of mountain (or east) there is a bare greenstone wall, with abundance of fragments lying below it. Still lower is a pasture.

Below sandstone low projections are greenstone ones—that is, farther south. One sum, almost 1/2 mile below the sandstone that they are blasting. These greenstone spurs or ridges must come from the S.E. side of the Mountain and not from N.E. end.

Did these greenstone ridges once extend across the river & meet the rocks at Rock Ferry? Or did the low greenstone ridge of Holyoke extend across from Rock Ferry and meet some part of Mount Torr? Are the rocks at the ferry a part of Holyoke range, or do they belong to a low ridge running more easterly and separated from Holyoke now by cleared pastures?

The N.E. end of Mount Torr never extended N.E. of what it now does. Its present end must have been always the end. I refer to the higher part, but even the lower part, the sandstone, could not have been the ancient barrier. The mountain does not point right for crossing the river when it must have been crossed if at all; it points too high up, too far to the north.

September 1845

Thursday } Mt Tom - continued.
25

The old Barrier or Dam - continued.
Mount Holyoke range East of Hockanum, points down much below the N.E. end of Tom, - down towards Asahel Lyman's or the mountain west of him - perhaps not so low as the house he lives in. If a barrier of rocks ever crossed the river whether from Tom or Holyoke, the barrier must have deviated much from the range of either mountain, as they now are. The Greenstone in the river at rock ferry indicates that the dam if there was one, was of greenstone. Are not the large rocks near Asahel Lyman's upper house greenstone also?

From E. corner of Mt. Tom, in pasture below greenstone I went southward towards Mountain Valley in old pastures or clearings, grown up to brush, on low projections from the mountain, that ended east or south east of me - greenstone covered with much earth generally, but sometimes showing the bare steep rock, not high. This is mostly a chestnut region, but with hemlock, birch, butternut, maple - from N.E. end of mountain to the N.E. end of the valley - a low place seemed to connect the valley with this chestnut region, but valley is much lower.

Ascent of mountain. I went along on N.W. side of the cleared valley - stones are both sandstone and greenstone; cedar is common; woods on N.W. edge of cleared valley are chestnut, hemlock, oak, butternut, walnut, bass, cedar, hickory, white ash, sassafras, sumac, w. pine, black birch. The rocks in situ are greenstone. passed several mountain ravines - came to granite ridge road went up it from Parsons house, and the opening in the eastern ridge - came to proper mountain - road continues up to the top of a greenstone peak, perhaps 500 feet above river - and perpendicular say 30 feet in W and N.W. sides. Wood cut off. The trees on the top were mostly hemlock, w. pine, birch & a few yellow pines, as stumps & stumps showed; some walnut & maple sprouts; flowers, crowberry, pennyroyal, &c.

September, 1845

Thursday } Mount Tom. Ascent continued.
15

The road up the chestnut ridge by which I began this ascent was perhaps half a mile S.W. of Parsons' House & Saw mill.

From the top of the Greenstone peak I descended southwest, & came into a frequented road that began to ascend the mountain S.W. of the other road - it crossed a bridge across a mountain stream (now dry), and continued up the mountain, mostly in a valley from S.E. to N.W. - some greenstone ledges and large rocks, both sides of valley; much soil in valley - turned N. & E. round a pine & hemlock hill with other trees. Turned N.W. again - came to piles of wood, and to large clearings (that is, all large trees & smaller ones cut off - and sprouts, &c. abundant) - continued along on S.W. side of clearings in a valley between greenstone rocks; not steep ascent, but very unequal - woods again both sides - followed path to the N.W. front of the mountain S.W. point of Hockanum island seemed right opposite to me, or N.W. Hog's Bladder a little South of N.W. and Northampton meeting house a little north of N.W. or a little north of right opposite to me. I suppose I was in the low place, just S.W. of the 2^d peak from the N.E. end of the mountain; perhaps I was S.W. of 3^d peak or elevation. Only 4 of these higher summits or peaks between N.E. end and low place where barn is. The old channel of Connecticut river was below and opposite to me, & seemed at no great distance, but far below; no cleared land visible between; all seemed woods to the river. The trees hid the cleared side hill from me. The river opposite to me must have been a little below but near lower point of Hog's Bladder.

Trees on the S.E. slope of the Mountain. This side is not steep, and there is much soil to nourish trees along where I went, and wood is everywhere accessible. Nearly all the ancient trees have been cut off from top to bottom; & most of the trees now there are of second growth - some of good size, some small, &c. and when wood -

September 1845

Thursday } Ascent of Mount Tom
25

Trees—continued.

—has been recently cut, sprouts & young trees appear. Old stumps show themselves among the larger timber. Deciduous trees are much more plenty than evergreens, but the latter are scattered about, and some rocky eminences are almost covered with them. The wood cutters had come up on the N.W. side of the mountain & met those from the S.E.; teams had nearly met at the summit of the low place when I was, and fellers had met—the chestnut region on N.W. side came up almost to where I was on the low summit, & wood paths descended to Pascommuck road, I conclude. There is not much difference in the kinds of trees from top to bottom—but in certain places certain kinds are more numerous, as chestnuts here, oaks or birches there, &c. I refer to S.E. slope. Chestnuts, Oaks, white & others; white, yellow and black Birch, walnut, Butternut, Hemlock, white pine, ash, hard maples, rough dogwood, Iron wood, witch hazel, grapes, Laurels, poplars in some places. These kinds of trees are found from the top to the bottom, but not equally in all places. 2 Beech trees noticed; some sassafras & bass.

Chestnut—contrary to my previous opinion, grows all the way up the mountain, except some rocky ledges & eminences; it will not grow without soil. At the top, it grows on the low summit, a little above what I call the chestnut region on N.W. side, but in ascending S.W. or S.E. from the low summit, chestnut runs out.

Oak is also everywhere—some old trees remain. This is or was the most common mt. tree. The other kinds are not so generally diffused, but plenty in some places, as maples, birches, hemlocks, white pines, walnuts, butternuts. But little ash, and no yellow pine. Butternuts & oaks grow among greenstone rocks, as well as birches, hemlocks, &c. The Rough Bark Dogwood is found in places from bottom to top of mountain—some are 6 inches diameter, & 25 to 30 feet high, many smaller. Have large leaves & red ovate pointed berries. This is the *Cornus florida*.

September 1845

Thursday } Trees of Mt. Tom. continued.
25. } & other Plants.

Maples are pretty common in places but not large. I think some are red maple. No white.

Laurels are here & there about the mountain some 8 or 10 feet high or more.

In and about the mountain roads & clearings are grass, thistles seven Canada thistles, starflower, golden rod, crowberries; pennyroyal plenty in places & sent up its fragrance when trodden upon; whortley, sweetfern, briars, fringed gentian with its fine blue flowers (not high up).

Fireweed in all places where timber has been recently cut off.

Rosebushes a few; agrimony, sleuple bush,

Poplars, seem to come up from seed, where timber is cut off - very few poplars of much size.

Also Maples come from seed, and sprouts.

Evergreens do not sprout from stumps.

The second growth of timber is not just like the first - some trees become plenty that were not so before.

Top of Mountain on N.W. side, where I went up. - N.E. of me was a high peak & on S.W. side toward me was a greenstone mural face and sloping fragments below, all bare of trees, till near the top, which was covered (and a little down the brow) with hemlocks, white pines and a few birches. White pines shot up above others. Ascending a gentle eminence S.W. of where I came up I found it almost entirely covered with hemlock and white pines, of good height - some of latter quite tall (this evergreen of rot is distinctly seen here). The same evergreens descended down the steep descent in front, with a few birches. This steep front was nearly all covered with soil & trees; one or two greenstone rocks showed themselves. On the top among the evergreens, were some small ironwoods & a few striped maples. S.W. of the evergreens the 3^d eminence or peak rises gradually. - In lowest place, near 2^d eminence large trees have been carried away. Here are oaks, & chestnuts on both descents or sides & top, & stumps, - some butternut, ash, hemlock, birch, maple, poplar, brambles, pennyroyal, starflowers, golden rod, sumac.

September 1845

Thursday²⁵ Trees on Mt. Tom - continued.

On the Top were bushes with large handsome leaves, like those seen on Holyoke, and a yellowish stem or body. Leaves by comparison are just like those of rough dogwood, but larger. Can they be small dogwoods? The smooth branch dogwoods are not seen on the mountain, except at the foot.

Cedars near foot of Mt. saw none higher up, or edge of cleared pastures - some in pastures.

White Birches chiefly on N.W. brow & steep. Those on S.E. side mostly black & yellow.

I think the original timber on S.E. side of the Mountain was chiefly of these kinds - Oak, generally; chestnut where there was soil, but not on highest parts; birches generally, but not plentiful; maples in some places, (first growth not plenty apparently) with some Walnut (much in some places) ash butternut, dogwood, ironwood. Also white pine & hemlock scattered about; on tops & steep places, plentiful - Oak was the most valuable for wood.

Colors of Leaves. Frost had effected but little on the top; but in descending more of its effects were seen, but less on the mountain than in lowlands.

On side of mountain maples had yellow and red branches; ash was purple; Dogwood reddish; birches began to be yellow, and butternut, yellow; shrubs red or yellow. 5 leaf Ampelopsis was a bright red on the mountain as about our houses or in lowlands; in some cases, it had run up to the top of trees 30 or 30 feet high, and its fine red mingled with the green leaves of the tree made a beautiful sight. Sumac was red - Almost all trees green yet.

Stones lying loose, or in beds, were almost all greenstone - some scattered sandstones were in or near the mountain road, and in pasture below. I know not how they got there. Some Granite on projections in pastures.

September 1845

Thursday } Mt Tom. continued.
25

Brook from the mountain has its origin
Atammuck says, a little east of the pond
on low place, east of old barrier. The
pond he says runs the other way or N.W.
Can this be? It must finally go down east side.

Mountain Roads reach most of the wood
on the northern and middle parts of the mount-
ain on S.E. side, and the best wood & timber
has been culled out in all directions, except
on the higher eminences, & on some of these.
Towards the South end, the timber is less
accessible, and for a mile or more, from
S.W. end seems not much disturbed; but
perhaps the axe has been at work here.

Line west from South Hadley meeting house (calling
fences east and west) struck the mountain
valley about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the sawmill,
and almost to S.W. end of cleared pastures

Scattering large trees in Pasture west of valley and
mostly Maples, some oak, &c.

Scattering large trees, on S.E. side of east ridge
Chesnut, oak, butternut, &c. some maple.

Cedars in all rocky pastures.

Chesnuts - but few seen in or about pastures
west of valley in southern half of it. Perhaps
they become less common on the mountain
in going south. Chesnut in woods some, in valley.

Stone by the Connecticut where I came
to it about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Falls. They are
forming the rail road in the old road, and
the road for common travel has been
removed higher up the ascent. The stone
all along here under the earth, are
of a blueish or dark purple color, but
seem conglomerate, the small stones
within them being blue also. There are
some reddish stones; many that are very
friable or rotten. What are the blueish stones
that seem to lie under the earth all about
here? In the pasture, far above I spaded
large masses of greenstone, & also of sand
stone, but no blue stone.

The earth above the stones along here near
the river is mostly a yellowish brown, and
of considerable depth, & free from pebbles & gravel

September 1845

Thursday M-Torr. continued.
25

Trees growing by Connecticut River below late Lewis Smith's: - Chestnut, rough poplars, butternut, buttonwood, birch, hemlock, oak, yellow pine, white pine, elm, maple, willow, birch.

The low ridge at the end of the eastern high ridge, was covered with chestnuts when I crossed it. The distance from this ridge to the road is considerable going S.E. perhaps half a mile, and height 400 feet or more.

Animals & Birds. I saw a grey squirrel among the walnuts; heard a red one; saw 2 or 3 pigeons & partridges; heard bluejays and chickadees; few or no other birds.

Woodchucks. I saw one eating pignuts; many seemed to be cracked open by his teeth. He ran to his hole. Saw other holes in the valley pasture, near the woods. It seems they are nut-eaters.

Chestnut burrs are not yet open; but some are on the ground which the squirrels probably have gnawed off from the tree.

Juniper. I found only 1 bunch, spreading about considerably, but only 2 or 3 feet high. No berries on it.

September 1845

Friday } Hadley & North Hadley. [con from Sept 12
26

I rode in the stage to the sandy bank about a mile east of Hadley east meeting House. Then walked in the Amherst road and in the woods north of it, to the north and south road that goes north by Sereno Smiths and on through Plainville, &c. I then followed the Plainville road, north, to the old north road to Amherst; then followed the Amherst road to the bound stone on the low ground, which seemed to be less than half a mile from houses on the top of the hill in Amherst village. Then followed the line between the two towns, northerly through Fields & Woods, and then turned westerly, and came into the Plainville road near the sawmill pond, perhaps a mile north of where I left it. Road turned westerly to get round pond and sawmill, then turned east again to the north line it had left. I went across woods & fields east of the road and then followed the road on the plain to the road that goes westerly to Deac. Stockbridge's near to Amherst addition, taken from Hadley. Then walked about a mile to Deac. Stockbridge's - conversed with him and viewed with him School Meadow & other things; then went S. E. of his house and crossed Mill River on his farm bridge, to the North eastern point of Mount Warner - the point of the low part that extends perhaps 1/2 mile N. E. of the main mountain; went through pastures, woods & mowings to the eastern side of the high mountain - found a travelled path or road extending all along at foot of mountain towards S. W. - followed that path to the west Plainville road & across it to the top of the broad elevation that extends S. E. from Mount Warner; road then turns south following an old line (is about a rod wide generally, not over that) along & across the neck of land. It descends & comes to old North road to Amherst where it ends, having before crossed the road from Halffield ferry to Amherst.

See former
+ Had.
1.237

September 1845

Friday Hadley & North Hadley - cont.
26

I then followed the old Amherst road west-
erly to the bank by Coleman's brook & beyond;
having passed eastern branches of the brook,
now dry; took a narrow road South; it
came to an end; crossed the lots westerly
to east or third street in Hadley (street about
6 rods wide, and small houses on it, a few.)
went south in that street to a cross street
leading to middle street - followed that to
middle street (may be 100 rods, may be 120
between streets) then to west or main
street (from 100 to 120 rods I judge) and
came home. Walked perhaps 10 miles
or more. Rode home from Hadley meadow.

Remarks.

Hadley 3. The Indian burying ground, where bones
43. have so often been obtained, is on the
narrow neck of high upland, between
East and West School Meadows; and
tradition says they had a fort there.
There used to be clam shells and other
Indian relics there. It was south of
S. 4. 12. the sandstone rocks, on the lower part
of the T. Then things from Deac. Stockbridge.
Bones of single Indians have been found
in some other sandhills, where sand
had blown off.

School Meadow is as it always was,
except loss & gain by the river - it includes
same upland it always did. The lots
sold by the managers were some
they had been obliged to take for rent
of land. Land never went to mill pond.
On its upland road, leading to meadows,
there were 2 houses 60 and 80 years
ago, where tenants lived.

Nest above School Meadow was a lot of land
which now has about 15 acres; it was
formerly a ministry lot, and Mr. Hopkins
used to improve it. When Hadley built
a meeting house, 30 years ago or more,
they wanted money, & sold this lot at auc-
tion to Deac. Stockbridge (for himself & Mr. Hibbard,
for 500 dollars. It was then swampy, boggy,
bushy; brook lined with abundance of trees
& shrubs, & but a few acres of real mowing.

September 1845

Friday, Hadley & North Hadley. [H. & L. 1. 237. 3. 37
Hadley 3. 177. 179]

26

School Meadow, &c. North of Deac. S.'s
15 acres of mowing (sometimes all overflowed,
worth 200 dollars an acre he thinks) are 20 or
30 acres more of meadow, belonging to
Mr. Newton. When Deac. S. was young
this was owned in small lots by Hadley
people.

Mr. Warner. Charles Phelps, Esq. (and now
C. P. Phelps and Mr. Huntington) used to
own all mount Warner, except the
N.E. end of the north east low mountain.
Here Deac. S. owns 114 acres on the mountain
chiefly, but some acres on the flat between
mountain and Mill river. He has wood-
land, pasturing, & some mowing. His line
next to P. & H. runs over from N.W. to S.E.

Hadley 1.
237 Paul Wright, brother of old Silas W. and
uncle of present governor of New York bought
this mountain land for 4 dollars an acre
He gave his property (2000 dollars, which he
had not spent by drinking, or more) $\frac{1}{6}$ to
Deac. S.'s first wife, his sister; $\frac{1}{6}$ to his brother
Silas, and $\frac{1}{3}$ each to two illegitimate chil-
dren. Deac. S. bought the mountain land,
the house, not much done off, & 30 acres
round it on the plain, for 1000 dollars,
of the heirs or legates.

North of Mill River is higher (Mr. Warner
excepted) than the land south of it - and
all was once a pine plain, evidently
(call in Hadley) except the low land by the
Connecticut mill river, & the brook-
and some swampy land, west of banks.
No inhabitants on the whole tract when
Deac. S. was young (he was born 1780. Feb.
his father removed there in 1779) except a
few in or about present village. The land
was in little esteem - was sold for 1, 2 or 3
dollars an acre - Warham Smith owned
much & used to sell it for one half the first
crop. They used to burn up the trees as fast
as they could, in clearing, except some
choice white pines and others. Mr. Stockbridge
father (David S.) owned 300 acres. He failed
in trade in Sunderland, and Riley of Wethersfield
had his property.

September 1845.

Friday } Hadley and North Hadley.

26

North of Mill River. There are no inhabitants now, N. of this river in Hadley, but those in the village, and on the road from village to Sunderland, and a house or two near the Sawmill on Plainville road. Deac S. says this land had been burnt over in former days, to make it produce hayage for cattle; and when he was young, the large trees were few & far between in the woods, - a man could ride about anywhere. In many places of woods, there is far more timber on an acre now than there was 60 years ago. There used to be a great deal of fat candlewood on the land 50 or 60 years ago, & it was used for light. People went away where & picked it up. It was the heart of trees, the knots, roots, &c. Some old pine trees showed that they had been boxed many years before. Many deciduous trees grow now where formerly pines were almost the only trees. There were oaks & some others besides pines formerly, but these have increased where there is a second growth. (Deac S. seems to refer to the higher, sandy, dry plains, and not to the low moist ones; perhaps to them also.)

Deac. Stockbridge's father first built a Sawmill where Scott's mill now is; also an oil mill. When he failed they went into Riley's hands.

Old gristmill was always (so far as Deac S. knows) on north side of Mill River - is leased by School Trustees on a long lease. Sawmill on South side is & was private property. Bridge used to go where it now does across the pond. Mr. Caleb Smith and Deac S. had to fight a long battle with Hadley, to get the lower road and bridge.

The large trees on the plains had doubtless been cut, many of them, for the sawmill, before Deac S. was born.

September 1845

Friday { Hadley & North Hadley.
26/5

The Plain north of Mill River seems to descend a little to the east, yet the river runs westerly. N. of the Sawmill and east of the road from Plainville the trees are most yellow Pine, large and tall; white pine, not so large; small maples, hemlock, shad bush - a good pine plain. But only 3000 ft. of timber y. & w. pine & small maples (a very few others) for some distance - no oak. There seem to be more deciduous trees farther east towards Mill River. Came to where cleared land extended N.E. to North Amherst Meeting House, or near it. Came to road from Stockbridge's east - 2 miles from N. Hadley village & perhaps 1 mile or more from Stockbridge's.

Side of this road, north seems rather a moist plain; many maples, which seem red maples; a little paper birch; viburnum, sassafras, - leaves red or yellow. Tall yellow pines, & some white pines and oaks. The y. & w. pines, oak & maples are the principal trees here; maples mostly small; some large ones. Not much white pine. A few poplars. Land cleared more towards Stockbridge's and cleared south of road to near river. 4 kinds of trees above, are the chief ones on all this road viz. y. & w. pine, oak, maple. Some sand hills seem to the north. The plain where Deac. Stockbridge lives is a higher one, than that east of him on this road.

The Road from the Sawmill comes into this road east of Deac. S. house - runs N.W. & S.E. A small brook E. of Deac. S. crosses road southerly to Mill river. Very little water runs now, if any - perhaps is only a wet gutter and not a brook. (It is old slab brook, I believe)

September, 1845

Friday } Hadley & North Hadley.

26

Mill River—runs S. W. and then Southwesterly on the west of Amherst north meeting house, & seems to continue S. or a little W. of S. till it comes opposite or east of the northern high part or southern lower part of Mount Warner. The river seems to point that way west of the sawmill, & must incline to the N. W. some to get round the N. E. point of the mountain. I judge that at Stockbridge's bridge, when it goes round the N. E. point, it is at least half a mile north of its position at the Plainville road sawmill—perhaps not so much. East of the sawmill, I could not see its course but suppose it runs westerly some distance. The pond and marsh connected with it cover much land east and South east of the mill (did not seem to extend N. E. much) and I could not see the course of this stream, east of the mill, but it runs westerly, towards Mount Warner, when it first left the mill, and not in a deep ravine, but in a place not over 5 feet below the top of the banks—that is, not over 5 feet to the surface of the water. The dam is but a few feet high—perhaps 5 feet, or 6, but this raises evidently an exclusive pond on this level land, and I had to travel back some distance to get round an arm of this pond which became a wet narrow marsh, full of herbage and water, & extended south of east half a mile from a large arm of the pond, & near a mile from the sawmill—showing that when the pond was down, water that fell south and South east of the river & pond would run northwesterly to the river. Yet the land appears level & one can see no cause for Mill River's turning west, instead of continuing south. But the land must be higher South, or the river would not have changed its course.

The soil is clayey, or at least heavy on the south side of mill river (an old brick kiln S. of sawmill) and north of it higher & sandy, so far as I observed. The river runs westerly on the north border of the low, heavy soil, that being lower than it is farther south on the same flat, though not so to the eye.

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26

The lower dam or rather middle one, that at the gristmill in North Hadley village, sets back the water some distance above Deac. Stockbridge's bridge (I could not see how much) and makes some marshy land; but its overflowings seem not extensive here. Below Deac. S. the channel is too deep, or the valley or place in which the river runs is too deep to admit of much overflowing of land, I conjecture.

Mount Warner. The trees on N.E. part of mountain (Deac. S. S. land) are 1. chestnut, 2. Oak, 3. birch, 4th walnut, and a very few small maple, w. pine, sassafras. No of all is chestnut & Oak, white & other. All 2 & 3 grow to good heights, on edge of woods next to bottom of mountain & pastures, in addition to the others, are some ash, butternut, dogwood, hornbeam, ironwood, elm, &c. sumac, huckleb. sandprun. buck. thorn.

Land next to foot of mountain is in some places wet & swampy, & grown over with alders, willows, &c, near mountain, and sedge, &c. in mowing & pastures. After coming to foot of high mountain, it is cleared a little above the flat, and it descends a little from the path along bottom of mountain, to the level land below. The West Plainville lots extend north from their road to the fence of this road, across the low level land. Further east, the lines shoot by the mountain road or are all east of it.

The Low Level Land East of Mount Warner is an extensive tract - extends from West Plainville road South to Mill river, north; from Mount Warner west to Amherst line; and east of that line on the east, connecting with the low level that runs north & south on both sides of Amherst line. It seems an almost unvaried level, but there are small elevations; the soil is heavy and hard; & the old pastures furnish no great abundance of feed, & that not the best. Mowings manured look green & good. Very little of it ploughed; it is almost all mowing & pasture. It requires manure to be good land. It is probably, or some part of it, the old Partridge or Patrick Swamp. From the course of mill river, it would seem to be the lowest on the west end, and east side. Some red maples on it.

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Friday} Hadley and North Hadley.
26

The Low Land, east of Mount Warner, may be 1/2 a mile or more from the mountain to Amherst line; and perhaps a mile from north to south in the widest place, most of it less. The eastern part is the same level that extends far south on both sides of Hadley & Amherst line. The western part was evidently laid out in lots running north & south. There is some woodland on eastern part.

The trees on eastern part, & some stumps - show that the timber was and is chiefly white pine; some very lofty & handsome; Oak, white and other, and maples, red I presume. 3 kinds - same as the lowland south, & elsewhere. On the edge of woods and in open places in the woods were buttonbush, walnut, ash, iron wood, elm; still w. pine, oak & maple seem to be the original woods. White pine once formed a large share of the trees. I think all the maples on this low land are red. Some Hornbeam. Fine shagbark walnuts in cleared fields, in some places.

Plainville: There is a north & south road commencing some distance South of Sereno Smith's, perhaps near Fort river, and running north as far as I went - about 3 miles north of new Amherst road. This N. & S. road is evidently on the line of an old inner common division; and I think the lots extend eastward of this road three fourths of a mile or 240 rods to Amherst line. At the north point to which I went, a man told me that the lots run 240 rods east in Hadley, and to within 50 or 60 rods of North Amherst road. This N. & S. road points to eminence No 8. on Mount Torr.

The road from about old north road to Amherst, north to sawmill & beyond, or rather the houses and land on this road are called Plainville. About a mile (or less perhaps 3/4) north of old Amherst road, a road runs west from this N. & S. road, and turns N. W. over the low part of Mt. Warner to North Hadley. This I suppose is Plainville also; several houses on it - I call it West Plainville. It is directly south of low land noticed above, and their farms run down into this land, north. They live on the edge of high sandy land, rising south and south west of them.

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26

Plainville Elevations. Turning north from Amherst new road, into Plainville road, the land begins to rise and the road ascends perhaps 30 feet, runs on the top of a rather broad elevation 2 houses, on south end of the elevation. Stones on the top of the hill are granitic, mica slate, sandstone, but all are rounded. The road continues on this elevation mostly to Amherst north road, near a mile. East of it the land falls gently 30 feet perhaps to the low level which extends far north & south on both sides of Hadley and Amherst line. The cleared land looks well on this flat, and the woods seem to be lofty handsome white pines, with a few deciduous trees. The elevation on which the road goes is a pine plain, rather sandy, but pretty good land. Stumps on lot, recently cleared show that the trees were mostly yellow pines, with white pines, white & other oaks, & a few maples. Yellow pines & shrub oaks grow by the road and white birch - all signs of a sandy pine plain. The old north road to Amherst comes in on an elevation, perhaps 40 or 50 feet above the low land easterly, which it crosses to Amherst. From the intersection the land falls not only east, but gradually North east for a considerable distance, and N. & S. road descends to west Plainville road and low land before described. The road east to Amherst is cleared on both sides. One house on it in Hadley. The intersection of the N. & S. and E. and W. roads is on a high sandy plain in every direction is yellow piny and shrub oak, but especially south and west. The roads soon descend N. & E. but the descents are sandy - same as the top for some distance. This high sandy plain cannot be very wide, I think. It seems to come out from Mount Warner, first S. Easterly, then turns more easterly to the N. & S. road, then extends southerly as the road runs almost to new Amherst road when it runs E. S. E. or so, seems to shoot out one or two low ridges or elevations, that extend down some distance towards new Amherst road. Have not a good idea of this high crooked plain - have not seen it all. May not be all connected.


September 1845.

Friday } Hadley and North Hadley
26.

The Broad Ridge or elevation of land that proceeds southeasterly from Mount Warner has a broad top, perhaps 80 or 100 rods wide, and descends gently to Plainville West Street on N.E. side. The timber on it at this part is almost all small chestnuts, oaks, with some yellow & a few white pines. Stones are rounded granite; it is smooth. In going south, the one rod path crosses this ridge diagonally, and descends down to Halford Henry Road, & some farther to old North Road, but the ridge covered with trees seems to extend easterly, and a part of it, gradually descending, crosses the old North Road to Amherst, 100 or 130 rods east of the intersection where I was, and slopes off some distance below the road, perhaps continuing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southerly. Am not certain that the first elevation from Mt Warner and those farther E. & S.E. are so connected as to be continuations of the same.

When I came into the North Amherst old road, my road path ended. This path as well as some other rod paths running N. & S. were doubtless on the sides of some old divisions of land.

At this intersection & around there is some sandy yellow pine land, higher than the other, but in general there is an extensive level that extends from this old Amherst road to the new Amherst road, not light land, but in general, a white Pine Plain, some of it moist. It extends west to the bank where I began my observations in the morning.

The Bank which I called a mile E. of Hadley village, and 25 feet high, on new Amherst road, was on the North Road about 20 feet high, and continued northerly to some part of Mount Warner. It is an arc of a circle, the N. & S. ends inclining to the west like this.  E. I have not observed it much below the new Am. road. There is low, wet land all along at the bottom of this bank, or a little distance from it, which has been drained

Colmans Brook; the east branch comes from toward this bank, perhaps near it, and is a sort of drain itself, and receives the water of the other drains. All now about dry. This branch of brook runs a little north of west, & crosses North Road - is deep.

September 1845

Friday, Hadley & North Hadley.

Rocks & Stones on Mount Warner, so far as I observed were granite or color of granite. Clearing. They are foolishly clearing new lands on the steep, stony sides of Mount Warner, when the land is good for nothing but wood. It may afford a little pasturage.

The Western Level in Hadley. It extends from the bank between the west and middle streets, and from the bank by side of Coleman's brook, &c. easterly to the sandy, circular bank. I have just noticed a mule or more in the widest place, and much less in some places. Is this higher in middle street than it is next to the bank, east of street? I think it may be - but do not know. The eye is a poor leveler. There are low places on it running southerly (besides that next the bank) which carry off the water that falls on it. There may be descents northerly; I know not. This is all good land - not light & sandy and not heavy clay. I presume it was nearly all white pine land with oak and some red maples. Perhaps the red maple came in afterwards. There are many now growing by old or with road, near bank by Coleman's brook, & they look like most I see in white pine woods.

West Level, east of bank, on new Amhurst road. Bank is sandy, & sandy yellow pine plain continues some distance east, & blue curls. Then there is some descent easterly, & soil becomes stronger. Road turns off to Sereno Smith's, S. Easterly. Land uneven. A brook, or water, under the road. A bank 15 feet high running N.E. & S.W. crosses road - not a regular long bank probably. Then descent in road gently east, again. Soil heavy. Wood north of road along here is on moist land, is of 4 sorts, white pine, yellow pine, oak and maple - some large, some small. Very little under brush except where trees are cut down. Some trees large & tall. Some huge stumps. Much of the white pine has been cut and much remains. Most of oak is white oak. But few maples; they red, I think.

September 1845.

Friday, Hadley.

28

Land on Amherst new Road. Pasture, &c. show a heavy, good soil; but manure is needed as they become older, on mowings, &c. Land is not level, but gently swells about; a little descent to the south. Some ploughed land is dark colored. No stone of any sort to be seen.

The Woods south of Amherst road & east of N. & S. road to Severus Smiths, are of white pine, maple, & oak, chiefly - land moist and black - trees mostly not large - maples most plenty, perhaps red & hard. Shadblow & other berries on the edge of woods.

Colors. Some branches of maples are red, some yellow, and many shrubs are red or yellow. Very few Oak leaves have turned red - a few have. Road ascends a little east of Severus Smiths road, then descends into the long N. & S. flat west of Amherst Hill. Timber S. of Amherst road seems mostly white pines and oaks.

The Flat, or low Land, all along west of Amherst Hill. I went in this some distance from the north road to Amherst, going northerly near the town line, in pasture, & woods. Pasture pretty good. Found the TREES mostly lofty white pines and oaks; many huge old white pine stumps. Crossed several pieces of woods - found there handsome white pines which had been the principal timber; some good white oaks, and a few large maples - on borders or in openings a few walnuts, ash, elm, &c. In general not underbrush. This valley 1/2 mile wide in places.

In the cleared fields, N. & S. of old Amherst road are many shagbark walnuts, elms, maples, oak, & pine. Woods south of road seem almost all tall white pines, with a few oaks, &c.

Baldge & water under it, I crossed in this valley. Know not whether there is running water.

Amherst Hill, or highland, seems to extend all along to North Amherst, east of the valley I have just noticed; and apparently this hill and land east of it was much of it covered with deciduous trees, and some still is. Amherst is higher & more uneven than most of Hadley; but there are low valleys, as on Mill river in north Society, & on Fort river in south Society.

September 1845

Friday Hadley.

Trees on the low, rather moist, & good soils or strong soils—judging from present trees and stumps, were white pine mostly with oak and red maple.

Trees on land a little higher, and lighter—had yellow pine, white pine, oak, maple.

Trees on land a little higher yet & more sandy had little white pine, mostly yellow pine with oak and a few maples—perhaps hard maples.

Trees on light sandy plains, almost all yellow pine, with a few of other sorts.

When the soil was more granitic, chestnuts mingled with oaks and pines, on more elevated places; and in high hills and mountains, as on Mt Warner, north side of Holyoke, chestnuts & oaks & others nearly excluded all pines, from much of the woods.

In many places, however, the trees violated all these rules, or grew contrary to all these remarks, and mingled together strangely, & on many soils.

The maples growing on low lands with white pines, I think, are almost all red maples.

The maples growing on sandy plains with yellow pines, I think, are mostly hard maples.

White Oaks are more common in Hadley than the other sorts.

Trees have changed since the town was settled and the woods are not as they then were. There is no doubt however that Hadley (the valley and plain part) was originally mostly covered with evergreens.

Trees standing in open fields are maple (mostly red) walnut, oak, elm, some beech.

Katadids, I heard in Hadley woods at noonday,

Sep 29. near Ant-hill line, or on edge of woods. They had but 2 sounds & did not quite make the word, Katadid. They frequently make the same sounds in the evening here.

Rocks, I have found nowhere in Hadley but on Mount Holyoke or near it, and on Mount Warner. Even stones of small size are seldom found on her plains or vallies.

Old Fences in east part of Hadley run N. & S. and E. and W. most of them.

Continued 29th.

September 1845

Saturday Mr. Colton from West Hartford, now
27 at Easthampton School, was here P.M.
and took tea here. He boarded where I did
in Hartford in 1844.

Sunday Mr. Swift preached - a bold & fearless
28 sermon - ~~it was~~ against preaching
"smooth things".

Monday 29.

Peninnah went out to Hall's this morning to aid
in taking care of his sick child.

Excursion to day to Hadley, edge of Amherst,
and over Mount Holyoke to north part of
Granby and South Hadley, & Hockanum.
I think I have travelled on foot to day 17
or 18 miles, which is more than I ever
walked before in one day in my life, so far
as I can remember.

Leaves of Trees - Small maples are generally
red or yellow, and some larger trees
are of a bright red from top to bottom of the
branches. Where maples abound (red
mostly perhaps) the woods have a rich ap-
pearance. No trees look handsomer than
the rough bark dogwoods, so common
on the sides of the mountain. Their leaves
are of a handsome shape, & the red color
is most beautiful. Oak leaves begin
to turn red on many trees; some small
oaks are all red. Sumac's, brambles, and
other shrubs are red.

Birch leaves are turning yellow, and the
birch region on northern side of the moun-
tain, west of Granby road from Amherst,
are much more yellow than the chestnut
region below. Chestnuts are turning but
have only a faint yellow, and brownish
green - the chestnut hills near the
mountain have no such bright yellow
as the birches & are easily distinguished.
Butternuts are yellow; some walnuts, bass,
and other trees are turning yellow, and small
trees are turned; some ash trees are of a
handsome purple yet. every where
among forest trees, Green, though fading,
is predominant. Many trees on S. E. side
of Holyoke are yellowish - what are these?
Probably walnut, butternut, maple, &c

September 1845

Monday Hadley and Mount Holyoke.

29

See Sept. 1, 26
again 29
Oct. 3,
Oct. 8 Katadids I heard before noon in Hadley and on eastern side of Holyoke, sun an hour high or more - and after sundown in South Hadley and Hockanum in woods. Those in the day make but two notes - ka-did, & now & then katadid. In the evening, they often only say kadid.

Partridge's, I started several; heard many chickwinks or pewwinks - not much else. Grey squirrels and red are among the walnuts. I saw but few.

Shagbark Walnuts are ripe - very many in Hadley, mostly on low grounds, especially on the flats about Fort river. Also many on some higher ground. Chesnuts about Holyoke. Not quite ripe. also on ridge S.E. of Mt. Warner.

2 pages (for)
ward Hard maples of large size grow on the flats of Fort River among walnuts, red maples and others, & sugar is made of the saps. They may grow on other low land that has been cleared.

Beech Trees. I saw a few today on south east side of Holyoke, of good size, and small ones on the other side - not 10 in all.

Hackmatacks are not common in Hadley. I observed two today - on spruce hill, (or Pine hill.) Spruce Hill (the sandy bank a mile east of Hadley village) has not a spruce on or near it. Yellow pines, white birches, & a few others grow on it. The road on Spruce Hill extends only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north, then ends. The land east of the road is sandy - much hard corn on it, which stands in bunches and rye has been sown and is up. N. & N.E. of where the road ends are pastures, very level.

Sand banks. South of Amherst road, Spruce hill is a high, broken ridge, with sand blowing about, and forming, hillocks, ridges, ravines &c. of all shapes. It is 30 feet high or more and, descend, both east and west; and near fort river, becomes much lower, but is perhaps 30 feet above the river. It is only about 80 rods from Amherst road to the river. A short farm road goes over the ridge, south of old one

September 1845.

Monday Hadley. Chesnut & Oak.
29

The elevation S.E. of Mount Warner, I examined thoroughly. It is, to a great extent a Chesnut and Oak ridge or elevation. The old north road to Amherst crosses a spur of it, & then goes N.E. on its S.E. brow for a mile or near it. The road from Hatfield Ferry goes straight across it, nearly E. and West a little north of the highest part, & uniting with the old north road before it meets Plainville road. The East (N.E.) Plainville road goes over the ridge, & on it some distance, and the west Plainville^{road} goes on its northern and North eastern border near the bottom of the ridge, & finally crosses it just at the foot of the high mountain (Warner). The broad wide road comes from eastern foot of Mt. Warner, and goes to top of ridge southwesterly, and then turns to south & goes on & down the ridge & across Hatfield road to old road to Amherst. This hill or elevation is, I judge, in its highest part, 50 or 60 feet above the flats north & south of it. It is about west of the hill on which Amherst College stands & seems to be about the same height - it may be over 60 feet above Plainville flat, which is lower than the flat south of the ridge.



September 1845

Monday, Hadley.
29

Chestnut & Oak ridge or hill continued.

This is all connected as on plan on preceding page, but there are elevations and depressions and crooks and inequalities. It is probably over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east and west, and over a mile in widest place, and on E. Plainville road, north & south. The two southern projections extend down so as to end not a great distance from New Amherst road - the east one a pine hill rather than chestnut - both broad, with gentle declivities. Both show blue curls.

The old Amherst road & the Hatfield Ferry road on the hill or ridge, are hard, not sandy, that is, not deep loose sand; many small round granitic pebbles, and gravel, &c. The land is hard, and not the best, more soft & sandy on the declivities, apparently, than about the brow and top. The old Am. road on this ridge is 20 feet or more higher than the N. & S. road on Pine and Oak ridge, but gradually descends to that & intersects it where that falls to north a little. Red top grows on the hard oak & chestnut ridge, but much less on the more sandy pine ridge.

Trees on the ridge (not including east end and East Plainville, which are cleared, except some south of W. Plainville road, on northern declivity.)

Chestnut and Oak are the principal, but yellow & white pine are common, and some maple, birch. In general but 4 sorts of trees, ch. O. W. & Y. pine, and these in very different proportions. Trees are rather short on the higher, harder parts of the ridge; in other places larger and tall. Not much white pine on high, hard ground, and not many white oaks on such soil, but many other sorts of oak. All is 2nd & 3rd growth - more chestnut and oak than all others.

From Hatfield road to north road south of it is about half a mile on the road wide road. The road is more than a mile (perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile) west of E. Plainville road, and perhaps 80 rods east of the bank, or continuation of Spruce Hill.

September 1845

Monday } Hadley.

29

Woods, south of the oak & chestnut ridge. There is a strip of woods, south westerly and south easterly of the western spur from the ridge, perhaps half a mile in length, N.W. & S.E. on a low ground, & in some places swammy, though dry now. I crossed these woods. There is in them much white pine, some large ones and large stumps; much maple, a few oaks and chestnuts; some white birch, walnut, elm, piperidge, witchhazel, — mostly w. pine & maple. On the higher edge of the woods, next to the ridge N. Easterly, chestnuts become plenty & white pine stumps but no w. pine trees; some oaks, maple, poplars, &c

Valley of Fort River. I went along the ridge of white blowing sand to the river — descended 30 feet or so to the river. The river valley below is 15 or 20 rods wide — runs S.W. The S.E. bank and land high; N.W. much lower. [Just before coming to Spruce Hill on new Amherst road, a low ridge, perhaps 6 or 8 feet high, begins and extends far to the S.W. with low land west of it. May be lower than the land next to the blowing sand ridge, I am not certain.] The river above me is very crooked, but the general course from Dickinson's Tannery is Westward — some northwesterly — it seems to approach the road to Sereno Smith, at least the valley does. The valley opens from 15 or 20 rods to 40 or 50, — and by degrees, to a much greater width in proceeding up it, far to north, & still farther to south. Very irregular, and highlands around very irregular. Much of the lowland is flooded at times. It is all in pasturing except a little mowing. Some good pastures.

Trees in the valley. From trees growing and from stumps, it is clear that white pine was the main timber of this valley in former days — doubtless some oak & maple &c. Now in the cleared lands are many shagbark walnuts, red and sugar maples; some oaks, elms, hornbeams, and 2 or 3 cedars. A very pleasant ramble through this valley. The land rises towards the tannery and the river falls, and both are much higher above the tannery saw-mill, &c

Again
July 24
1846

3 miles
back

More trees
July 24
1846

September 1845

Monday } Hadley.

29

The Plainville N.S. Road extends south to Dickinson's Tannery, crosses Fort river and goes 30 rods south of it; then divides; one part goes westward, &c. to the Boston road & village; one part goes easterly to South Amherst. It goes 240 rods in Hadley & then comes to the line of Amherst. This $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile is good land strong & productive, apparently.

Trees near this road, or south of it, over the $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to Amherst line, are tall and handsome, but much selected from like other woods. In some places yellow and white pine on the larger portion, with some oak, &c; near Amherst line, I found the woods white oak chiefly, with a few pines, maples, &c. Walnut in the fields.

Amherst Line. A brook from the south crosses this road on or near the line, and it crosses the line 3 or 4 times farther south. Fence on the line, which I followed, white & yellow pine, tall & handsome, increased among stately oaks. Some walnut and elms by the brook, & maples, and many maples in the fields. Edges of woods and clumps of trees in the fields showed many maples with red leaves or yellow. Some purple ashes. A gradual descent towards Amherst, S. part. Pines & oak continue.

Chestnut Trees begin to show themselves perhaps half a mile north of Boston road; perhaps more, & increase in going south. Land rather higher, & higher farther east. Land becomes more uneven, and has gentle eminences & ridges. A few stones on land & under fence; none farther N. Oak, & maples with chestnut. Land more light. Chestnuts west and east of line. Some distance. Chestnuts, Oaks & Walnuts in open lands. Pines cease. Some hemlocks. Rotted stones in brook. Brook dry, from branch. Huge oak & chestnut stumps. Rye or sand. Mullein in pastures.

Chestnut land may be $\frac{1}{2}$ mile square, north of Boston road - extends to chestnut woods & hills south of road, of course. May extend $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north on E. side. See Chestnut land at end of Sept 29th and Oct 27

September 1845

Monday Hadley. Holyoke.

29

Amherst & Hadley line, north & south, points to the bottom of east side of the 2^d high peak, north of Granby road. But there is a jog to the east in the line on Boston road about 48 or 50 rods, to Mr. Cooks, the first house in Amherst. Stone before his house. Line runs south, just on the lower edge of a ridge covered with chestnut trees, or, on west edge of the ridge; and crosses Holyoke about 50 rods east of where the fence points. The Boston road here is more than a mile south of the Road from the Tannery to South Amherst, or from Fort river there at Tannery. This part of Holyoke, north of Granby road has a summit like this. [See p. 8]



A. is the Granby road over the Mountain. 1 is the first peak. 2 is the 2^d eminence. b is the point to which I ascended last spring, not so high as 1 and 2. II. These marks show where the two lines strike—east one is true line. The birch region, with much hemlock, comes down low; for the chestnut region does not go up high, till it rises into a hill, northwest of 2^d peak, at c. The birch region has many yellow trees. Chestnut Hills. The first or east hill. c. has a valley on the backside and a pasture of several acres; a road to it, & c. The trees seem all chestnut, may be some oak; are not large—2^d growth. High Hill. West of this Chestnut Hill. d rises; they are not far apart; a road between them, it is said; and a road on west side of d. d also seems mostly chestnut, & top is separated from the main range, but not united. Old Nathaniel White's tavern was where Morton's brick house is, but was south of the road, while Morton's is north—about 100 rods from Amherst line, west of it, north of road. Chestnut hill c. belonged to White's farm, called Tinkers Hill.

September 1845

Monday Hadley. Holyoke.

29

The Chestnut region north of the Boston road does not extend far west of Morton. His house is perhaps 1/2 mile east of Gen. West, or of late Dan Cook—some between. I crossed Morton's and other lot, a little north of the two chestnut hills. Good pasturing and smooth. A ledge of sandstone in Morton's lot, N.W. of east chestnut hill. Brooks. One comes from east of the east chestnut hill; one from between the 2 hills, and one from west of the west chestnut hill—all run N.W.—probably come together.

Ascent of Holyoke. I entered the woods and came to a good road running on N.W. and then west side of the west chestnut hill. Timber was almost all chestnut & 2 growth—a few small maples, birch & hemlock—no oak. Brook in deep gully west of me. In ascending, oaks began to appear, with maple, hemlock, birch, ironwood, dogwood, witchhazel, but chestnuts more than all. Huge chestnut stumps. Yellow earth in road & smooth stones. Ascended to the top, in order to go over low place in Holyoke; road turned to south east and east and went some distance; and I feared I was wrong; I descended this chestnut hill. halfway, crossed the brook and walked to the west (I heard Katahdids on top of ch. hill.)—came to road up the chestnut region; & took it. Trees chestnut & oak & 2 growth. Large stumps. Small trees had started by the road, as maple, ash, butternut, dogwood, smooth & rough, sassafras, birch, oak, hemlock. Chestnut predominated. Came to top—a valley not deep between top and Mt Holyoke. Holyoke not high here but steep; a high peak to the S.W. I turned east and went along in the woods having Holyoke on south, & chestnut region a little above me on north. Holyoke became lower, and I crossed the ridge, only 40 feet above me, to the summit.

(See Oct. 8)

September 1845

Monday Mt Holyoke Summit. &c
29.

Having attained the summit of Holyoke. I soon came into a road that goes over the top of the mountain. The wood was all cut & carried off from several acres, and sprouts & brush had sprung up abundantly. Some small piles of wood left. I did not go back to see where the road came up, but saw it was west of one of the chestnut hills. Was it east or west one? Perhaps the west hill was a little west of me & not seen; if so, the road I abandoned for another was the true road. [P.S. Yes. See 30th]

The summit was low and broad - a high woody peak N.E. & another S.W. of me. Beside a rocky small peak with evergreen on it, a little east of me; and a little S.E. of the general range of the mountain. This low place in the mountain was of considerable extent E. or N.E. and W. or S.W. except it was interrupted by a greenstone peak, with evergreens, but mostly naked, just noticed. The chestnut hills were nearly as high as the mountain here.

Trees on top of the mountain were Oak & chestnut much of it; birch, maple, walnut, hemlock, white pine, butternut, bass - judging from trees in woods & stumps & sprouts. Ash also.

Stone on this summit, sandstone. Thistles, fireweeds, starflower, golden rod and other flowering plants were there. also grass. - wild cherry, Sassafras.

The greenstone peak near me & the Peak S.W. descended gradually to a great distance to the south east, forming a great gulf much steeper between them. I began to descend next to greenstone peak at first steep, but grew more easy. Wood cut even here & a wood road down to Granby or S. Hadley. Great stumps. Had greenstone ridges each side of me and plenty of fragments. The new growth was chestnut, butternut, ash, bass, maple, birch, very much rough Dogwood; Oak, hemlock, walnut, ironwood, poplar. Came to Old Pasture.

September 1845

Monday Mount Holyoke

29

I reached an old pasture on S.E. side, extending at foot of mountain, N.E. and S.W. a good distance. much cedar on it, butternut, chestnut, walnut, &c.

A low valley in middle of pasture; rises S.E. of it, and there is a low ridge of woods 100 rods or more from me.

I walked along S.W. by edge of woods, at foot of mountain. Trees were oak, maple, chestnut, walnut, ash, butternut, cedar, birch, hemlock.

Stones, granite, greenstone and many flat stones. No large flat stones seen. Chestnuts grew where there was depth of soil; but when greenstone appeared with a slight covering of earth, cedars, walnuts, oaks, &c. grew, & no chestnuts.

Apple trees in pastures. Old pastures poor. (One old cellar, with chimney foundation, &c.) (One old chimney place & underpinning stone. Both of these in the pastures near the woods. Who lived here?)

Several mountain roads noticed.

The Pastures from the mountain east of my path down, to end of a hemlock hill, were a mile perhaps, when they ended, and hill & woods began.

The Hill S.W. of pastures, is of considerable height and extent. I know not what to call it. I attempted to go round on the N.W. & Western Sides. Came to a ridge that shut up my passage. I climbed over it, and came to a wood road and followed it more than a mile I judge - could not see the sun - thought I was going S.W. Many tall trees, in places but most all small & growth.

I came out in South Hadley - 2 or 2 1/2 miles east of Rock Ferry - had been going south - had gone over a part of the hill or round a part. I was in pasture; a great gulf and stream between me and houses & road to Moody Corner.

September 1845

Monday, Mt Holyoke, &c.

29

South Hadley Pasture—had slaty stone and cedars. I walked S.W. Descended to the brook in a meadow opposite the last house in S. Hadley on this road. A large stream ran in this meadow. Two deep ravines came together and came into meadow on mountain side or N.W. but no water in them. Meadow good mowing. Stream ran here and back about S.W. Where did it come from? I had no stream great or small in my course, since I came over the mountain. This brook must come from the mountain or elsewhere farther east than where I crossed it. It runs parallel with the mountain; must come from far east. Receiving all mountain streams for miles, when they run, but I have found no permanent stream coming from S.E. side of the mountain. There is a long valley between the road from Rock Ferry to Moody Corner and Still east, and the foot of the mountain.

I followed the brook to the road; then took the road & came to Hockanum & home.

Chestnut Land. Mr. Cook, who lives in the first house in Amherst on the Boston road (his father formerly kept tavern on this road a mile east of him,) has chestnut land for his farm, and of course gives the preference to this land in comparison with pine and oak land. He says the latter makes the best mowing land, but for pasture, corn, rye, he prefers the chestnut land—says it is warmer, which is true. A farmer west of him, on a strong heavy soil, told me last spring that the chestnut land was much inferior to the other; and in some respects this is certainly true.

See Chestnut Land 3 leaves back, & farther N. Sept 27.
Chestnut on the plan, S.E. of Mt. Warren Sept 29

September 1845

Tuesday } Excursion to Holyoke. on
30 } east side, to the crack, &c.

I walked to the south end of Holyoke in the road. The greenstone ridge gradually descends till it comes to the river, but has a narrow chestnut region below the piles of fragments, till the ridge almost ceases, and chestnuts run over it.

The low, broken ridge of greenstone that ends at rock ferry is separate from the other and there is a valley between 10 to 20 rods wide; has mural faces on N.W. side and runs off gradually S.W. This that runs to rock ferry seems to come to an end at 100 rods or more from the Ferry, but there are some ledges & ridges still farther.

Valley road. I entered a much used, much worn road, that comes up from Hockanum road crosses the low place in the ridge, and has the rock ferry ridge on S.E. of it but that soon ends. This road is near the bottom of the southern range of Holyoke. At first there is low, broken land between it and the hill east of it, for some distance, but in proceeding this rather wide valley grows narrow - a narrow ravine, in which dry brook runs when there is water. This hill to the east is a wide, broken hill & covers much ground. I attempted to go round it yesterday, but did not succeed.

East Hill, I will call it, for want of a better name. I know not its shape. Dry brook is on the west side of it.

Valley Road runs east & north perhaps N.N.E. Trees chestnut, hemlock, oak. Chestnut ceases when the beds of stone appear near the surface and comes again when a depth of soil comes. Mostly 2 growths - some birch, sassafras, maple, dogwood, hemlock, witchhazel, &c. Road has granite & quartz pebbles & yellow earth when chestnuts are most plenty. They entirely cease several times, viz. chestnuts, sawmill plenty. The road is broad and good. Some cleared land. Road and East Hill had been gradually approaching and now came together, except a deep ravine between with some running water - the dry brook, I suppose, which collects all the water on the S.E. side of the mountain south of the Crack, and of some ridges north of the Crack.

September 1845

Tuesday East & Northeast of Holyoke
30

The East Hill, where I came to it, & far N.E. was next to me steep & covered with trees - perhaps 200 feet high, above dry brook, or more - maybe 300. No axe has ever touched the trees on this steep side hill; they are secure at present by their situation. They are more than half hemlock and white pine, especially in the upper part, with many birches, as on other steep places, and oaks; maples near the bottom - dogwood &c.

A clearing on Holyoke side of 10 or 15 acres - a kind of miserable pasture. cedars on the rocks, and laurel scattered about.

Continued same course. Side of East Hill becoming mural in places, & fragments of greenstone below - some wood got from side of East Hill; the ravine becoming less deep - oak, chestnut, hemlock, quartz stones, laurel, &c.

The East Hill comes almost to an end or sinks very low, and the deep ravine by its side widens into a broad space, in which are 3 or more dry brooks (places where brooks run from the mountains at times) full of greenstone fragments. The bottom of the dry brook by which I came up has here many quartz and granitic stones, some 1/2 inch to 12 inches diameter. Water courses all are dry. Some greenstone with the smooth stones. Hence seems to be a great centre for mountain currents. The valley has many large hard maples, with safe troughs, &c. Safe has been gathered here & sugar made. The main road turns to east or S.E. over a low ridge a little north of high one. I did not follow it. I followed a road west of this ridge. The East Hill was perhaps a mile long on this western side before it came to this low ridge. This ridge and the road rises. Wood mostly cut from side of Holyoke, lower part, west of one. Road parts - one goes east & one west side of a ravine or valley. I took the east one on side of ridge (the west one probably led to the crack, to Holyoke house on summit, &c.) Chestnut had ceased. All large trees gone, except on ridge east of me - then was w. b. birch, hemlock, mountain oak, maple, bass, striped maple.

September 1845

Tuesday } East of Holyoke.
30

The place to which I had arrived, I judge, was about opposite the mountain house or E.S.E. of it. The land partially cleared around me. Cider and laurel on rocks—some grass; abundance of fireweeds & a world of starflowers & dogwood. I continued to rise. Took a N.E. road which came to an end with large piles of wood & a profusion of fireweeds. Had to descend a short hill westward, and came to road I ought to have taken. Continued to ascend, Trees hemlock, Mountain oak, white oak, walnut, dogwood, Chesnut had ended far below.

The ridge which had been east of me, came to an end, and was not much above me. I went upon the top of the rock, which was far above the valley east or northeast. I could see along near the foot of the mountain for considerable distance E. or N.E. Large timber seemed to be cut off, but it was far below me.

Thought I saw pasture when I was yesterday. On the top of the greenstone rock, when I was great, stunted hemlock, oak, birch, ironwood, witch hazel, walnut, & pine (largest of any) maple. Soon I came to the northerly end of the rock when I was of a hill considerably above me on the west. The north or N.E. end of these seemed to be a perpendicular rock, yet the woodmen had made a road in the lower part of this rock, by aid of a shivering place, and had cut much wood to the north of it, on the side of the mountain, & got it away. [Brother Johnson, Sep. 1 Nov. 8.]

Top of Little Mountain. I ascended westward to the top of the hill. I had come up on eastern side when it was lower, as the sleds do, and then turn westward. Wood had been cut off from the top, or near it. This is the top of the mountain which I have seen on the S.E. side of Holyoke, which seemed to partially hide peaks no 1 and 2, east of the crack. Hockanum people call it Little Mountain. Its north end or N. end is perpendicular mostly. A ravine runs at the bottom of the rock southeasterly, and down into the valley, which lies below the ridge, just noticed, which valley I saw from the ridge. N. West of the top of Little Mountain is a valley narrower, which widens & deepens to the south

September 1845

Tuesday East of Holyoke

30

Top of Little Mountain continued. On this greenstone top, mostly bare rock, grow cedars, yellow pine (none below) mountain and other oak, white, hemlock, maple, laurel, walnut, — andropogon grass, blue violet, now in blossom (saw some on a lower greenstone rock) starflowers, golden rod, hedy sarum, wild cherry. The trees are short.

So far as I could judge, peak no 3 was almost north of me, a little west of north; and nos. 1 & 2 northwesterly & westerly. I could see these peaks and the crack, and the range below the crack, Mount Torr, &c. Could see much of the east side of the mountain below the crack or south of it, which was broad & descended very gently in the lower part. All the water that falls on the east and southeast side of Holyoke as far north as where I was (2nd peak) runs down into the dry brook so called. It can have no other outlet. The East Hill & the little mountain & ridge between, having no passage for water through them.

I was at the very north point or N.W. point of the long valley at the foot of Holyoke, having ridges hills, &c. on eastern side. There was but a slight valley at this north point. I had to descend perhaps 20 or 30 feet only and then began to ascend the peak no. 2. — or that was what I intended. So by ascending Little Mountain I had lost nothing or only a few feet, in ascending the higher mountain, and was not long in reaching the summit. As to steepness, it was much the same as other parts of the high mountain on S.E. side. — not difficult to ascend, and ascent pretty regular on greenstone rock, as it dips or inclines to S.E. Infer to steepness of Peak no. 2, which is much like others on S.E. side. Possibly I ascended No 3, instead of 2. [I descended No 3.]

Trees on Holyoke. The trees were similar to those on same side of mountain, much farther east, (when I ascended last spring) similar to those easterly of the mountain house and elsewhere, where there is the common greenstone dip or descent, and rock on or near the surface.

September 1845

Tuesday } Trees on Holyoke.

36 }

Trees on greenstone, continued. In some places the rock has grass and a few cedars but generally walnut and Oak are found on all these S.E. greenstone slopes, with a very few other trees. There are walnuts and hickories; mountain white and other oaks. The cedars are white-barked & look old. I saw scarcely a tree in ascending, but walnut & oak, a few cedars, and one or two white pines. No axe had ever been here, but there was hardly a walnut 9 inches in diameter - mostly under 8; and hardly an oak over 10 inches. None were tall. More than half of all were walnuts, in places $\frac{2}{3}$ or more. On the Top were the same walnuts & oaks with a few small ash, ironwood, & maple. On the Brow almost all were hemlock or quirt, but down a little, oak, birch & bass were with the hemlock - some places mural and some not - all hidden by trees. Some white pines near. Went a little south and descended into what I called a deep hollow. Trees larger in the hollow - bass, oak, walnut, birch, butternut, hemlock mostly. No chestnut. On brow of hollow, mostly hemlock, with some birch and oak. Rose again from hollow near brow. All trees S.E. oak & walnut - on the top, hemlock, w. pine, cedar, ash, walnut oak, striped maple, wild cherry, laurel. On this top or brow I could see out and had a fine prospect. Some dead tops of trees round where I stood. Hadley Street, seemed a little west of N. Northampton bridge, South of West or West Con. River bridge about N.W. This was guess work. Looking north, there was continual woods down the mountain and along Fort River up to near the Mills, west of Lawrence Plain. Towards N.W. woods & pasture, were below. Towards Northampton, woods to near the river. On this top or near it were Solomon's seal berries, prince's pine, starflowers, wind flower plants, tall - A bed of soft moss was under my feet near the brow. Below brow, white pine, hemlock oak, birch. Seemed mural below.

September 1845

Tuesday Holyoke, N.E. of the Crack.

30

Descended again near brow into a second hollow or valley. Brow of valley had hemlock. Valley had oak, butternut, walnut (and even 2 chestnuts!) S.E. were walnuts & oaks as before. Rose from 2 valley - not so high west side as east side. Hemlock, w. pine, oak on brow & walnut and oak back. No axe was ever used in this part of the mountain. (This last valley & rise west of it were not so low & high as preceding & succeeding. It is not a division of peaks.)

Descended much deeper than before into valley. In it are white & other oaks, walnuts, hemlocks, birch, butternut, bass. No evergreens on the brow, but deciduous came up to the top. Does good oaks - some large oaks, in the valley. No chestnuts. Birch & oak & bass a little below brow. Rose again. Brow not steep. Hemlock mostly, & birch & oak on the brow of this rise. Walnut & oak on the top. Very few evergreens show themselves, except on brow & top nearby. But hemlocks & w. pines are on the brows of these cross valleys.

Great Crack. Taylors Notch or Valley. I came to this next, and a tremendous gulf it was - down, down, and steep taken stone rocks, & fragments, on the N.E. side of it. Some mural east of it in front of mountain, high up. I descended where I could not have ascended, & I seemed to go down the whole height of the mountain. I went too far east, & came down at the upper point of a pasture, S.E. of mountain, that descended very gradually E. and S.E. A broad opening before me pointed to South Hadley & meeting house. All along under the mountain for some distance S.E. back of the mountain house, the descent was very gentle, in the pasture and beyond. The high mountain seemed to stop at the height of the bottom of the crack, or a little below. The South Hadley people that come this way (and others) come to the crack, or to their road up to the house below, with very gentle rise, and then their ascent is about the same as from the top of the chestnut region on Hockanum side of the mountain, as to distance, but not near as steep.

September 1845

Tuesday, Holyoke. Crack. &c

30

Descent. I had to rise about 50 feet from the pasture into the crack. The crack is a narrow very deep valley; quite steep on the N.E. side & much greenstone, but more gradual on the S.W. side. The old trees are cut from this valley. The valley is dry, no water runs from it, either way. The chestnut region on the N.W. comes up to the crack. Chestnut, oak, butternut, birch, bass, maple, dogwood - mostly small, grow in the crack. The descent down through the chestnut region is long, some of it steep & some gentle. Men on horseback, & teams in winter, can cross from one side of the mountain to the other, through the crack. Most of the old trees are cut from the chestnut region; but some huge oaks & chestnuts remain at foot of the steep mountain or greenstone, & a little below. Most of the trees in the chestnut region are chestnut; but some birch, maple, hemlock, and more oak. Granite stones near path and a little sandstone. Road descends into a piece of newly cleared land and thence into the old road from Lawrence Plain to Hockanum.

I travelled to day 9 or 10 miles perhaps. mostly P.M.

Walnuts, Pignuts, acorns, & probably butternuts (the fruit) grow on the top of the mountain.

One Red Squirrel ~~was~~ saw on the top, and Partridges lower down. Heard blue jays and chickadees. In general all was silent in the woods.

Leaves. Those of the walnuts are on many trees of a bright yellow, on others pale yellow, and on others green. It is the walnuts chiefly that give so much yellow color to the S.E. side of the mountain. Butternuts & bass are yellow.

Birches like walnuts are, some trees yellow, or partly yellow; some pale yellow, and some green. They show themselves on N.W. side of the mountain; some bright yellow, but in general, less bright than walnuts.

September 1845

Tuesday } Leaves of Trees, continued.
30 } Small trees turn yellow sooner than large ones of the same sort. The under-wood & shrubs are yellow in the woods, when the high trees above them are mostly green.

Chestnuts are pale green, brownish, and a few leaves yellowish; but large trees are not yellow. Chestnut woods are not yellow, though some small trees may be. Maples. Red maples are handsome - bright red of various shades, reddish, or red & yellow. Some yet green - most large trees in woods green. They are not seen on the mountain much. Sugar maples are mostly green; some partly yellow, and some a little reddish.

Oaks - some large ones have a few red leaves, but only small ones are red, and not many of these. Oak woods are generally green.

Dogwoods, are beautifully red; some are green. Shrubs of the genera, rubus, crataegus, vaccinium, and spice are generally red. I saw red ampe-
lopsis on the mountain top.

Ash leaves - more killed by frost than most others.

Chestnut Region. I find in some places on Holyoke & Tom, that this region descends a little before it touches the mountain, making a valley not deep. In other, it is flat on top, but in general descending from the mountain, gently or steeply.

The Chestnut ^{Hills} are but a part of the Chestnut region. I observe to day in V.H. that the chestnut hill which I ascended yesterday in Hadley is near half a mile from the Holyoke range but connected with it for a long distance by land about as high as the top of Holyoke where I passed over it. The path up the west side of the chestnut hill and then going S.E. across the top for a long distance, was I think, the proper road, and I ought not to have left it. In my descent, I went between that road on the top, & the mountain, in a valley not deep.

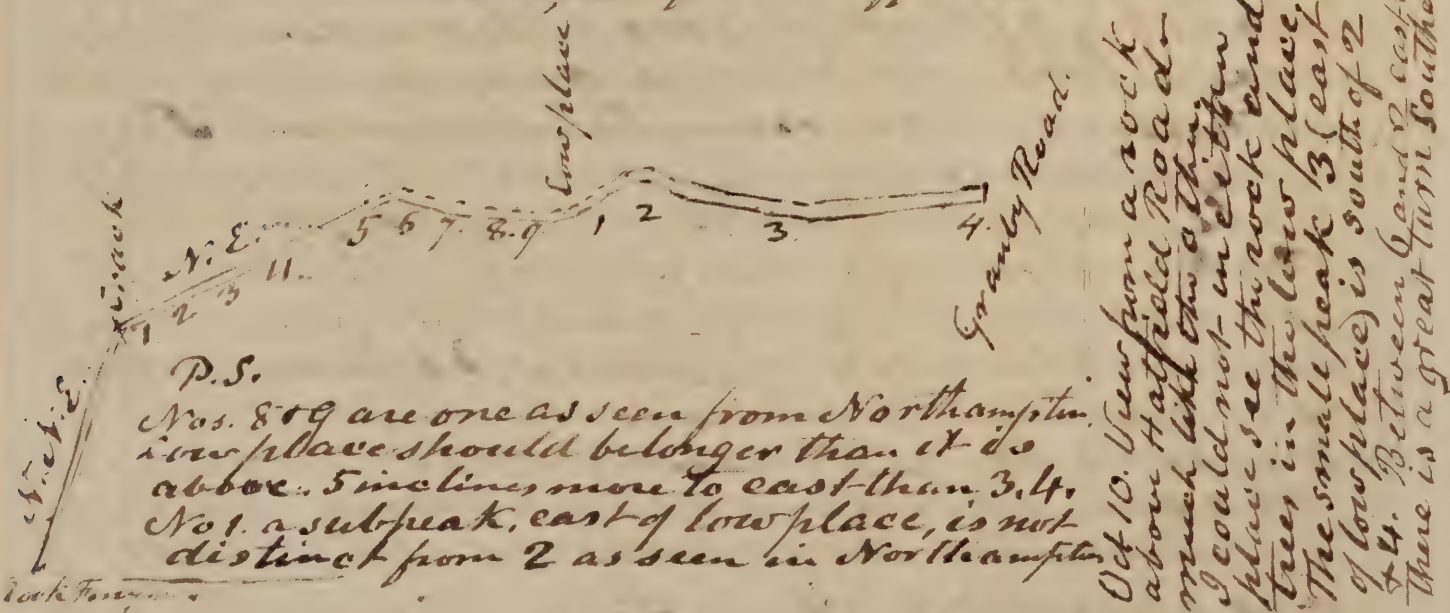
September 1845

Tuesday Holyoke, &c

30

The violets now in blossom on the mountain, are I think *viola pedata* were in blossom months ago, at foot of mountain. Those now in blossom are on the top of rocks among moss.

At Holyoke Range as it appears on the Plain near Col. Pondroy's in Northampton, when the sun is almost down, & casts the mountain shadows a little north of east. This merely refers to the courses, apparent, of the range. Real courses may be quite different.



P.S.

Nos. 8 & 9 are one as seen from Northampton. low place should be longer than it is above. 5 inclines more to east than 3, 4. No 1 a subpeak, east of low place, is not distinct from 2 as seen in Northampton.

Oct 10. View from a rock above Hatfield Road. I could not see the other peaks in the low place and the small peak 13 (east of low place) is south of 2 & 4. Between 6 and 2 east of it there is a great turn southerly.

The courses are northeasterly, easterly, &c. The summit of the mountain is quite crooked, as well as very unequal in height. There is a low place east of No. 9 but not so low as the place farther east where I crossed. The top of the west chestnut Hill, seems 1/2 mile N.W. of the low crossing place. Road goes up on west side of hill, and then goes on the broad top S.E. to the crossing place. I did not go through on this road, & guess at latter part of it. The east chestnut hill is against that part of the low place that is east of the little green stone evergreen peak, which may be seen here. Road goes over the mountain 1/2 mile east, when it begins to rise on chestnut hill or near that. [mistaken]

From the crack to Granby road may be 1/4 miles. The width of the mountain from a mile to 1 1/2 miles or more on a level, perhaps may average 1 1/4 mile & more guess. From Crack to lower end at or near Rock Ferry, is probably 1 1/2 miles, or more.

P.S. There is error above. I crossed a little east of peak 9. There is no very low place, east of No. 1, which is next east of 9. No crossing east of this No. 1. - See Oct. 8.

Cont. Oct. 3.

October 1845

Thermometric.				Weather	Wind.
Sunrise, 10 m. 9 p.m.					
Wednesday	1	61.	75. 52	Rain, heavy, night and morning, Day clear.	
	2	48.	70 - 47.	Fair & pleasant	N.W
	3	40.	72 - 48	Fair & pleasant.	Southw.
	4	46.	70. 58.	Cloudy.	S.E.
Sunday	5	58.	64 - 58.	{ Cloudy AM. Rainy P.M. Rain in night & wind	N.E. S.E.
	6	58.	60 - 50.	Cloudy. No rain.	N.E.
	7	50.	62 - 54	Cloudy. No rain.	N. & N.E.
	8	50.	69. 58	Fair mottly.	S.E.
	9	57.	67 - 58	Cloudy. Some rain AM.	S.W.
	10	46.	67 - 59	Fair & pleasant.	N.W. S.E.
	11	55.	66. 63	{ Rain last night. Cloudy day. little rain P.M.	S.E.
Sunday	12	68.	77 - 62	{ Heavy rain last night. (and again this evening)	S. strong.
	13	48.	60. 40.	Fair & very pleasant.	N.W.
	14	30 -	61 - 48	Frost - Fair & pleasant.	N.W. S.E.
	15	42 -	54 - 34.	Fair & pleasant.	N.W.
	16	26 -	48 - 30	Severe frost. Fair & pleasant.	N. & N.W.
	17	22 -	54 - 34	Great frost. Fair & pleasant.	S. & N.W.
	18	28 -	56. 42	Severe frost. Fair & pleasant.	S.
Sunday	19	37 -	66. 54.	Mostly Fair.	S.
	20	48 -	50. 39.	Mostly Cloudy	N.E.
	21	36 -	43. 22.	Fair & cold.	N. & N.W.
	22	14.	40. 21	do & do	do & do.
	23	14.	47 - 28	do & do	N. & S.
	24	18.	54. 34	do & warmer.	N.E. & S.
	25	25 -	48 - 30.	do & cold.	N.E. & S.E.
Sunday	26	30 -	54. 39	do & smoky.	Southw.
	27	38 -	58. 40.	Fog AM. Fair & smoke PM.	
	28	32 -	66 - 46	Fair & smoky.	S. E.
	29	37 -	68 - 41	do & do	N.E. S.E.
	30	46 -	70 - 54	do & do	S.E. N.W.
	31	47 -	58 - 52	Cloudy, mild.	S.E.

October has been a moderate month, except about a week of very cold weather. Frost was more severe 2 or 3 mornings than has occurred for many years in this month. Much rain fell the 2 first weeks, yet no very heavy rain. The last week was something like an Indian Summer.

October 1845

Wednesday Walked out to Halls. Child low.
1 Rev. E. & E. Hale, son of Nathan Hale
Esq. of Boston, was here an hour or so.
Rain - a heavy rain latter part of the night -
more than we have had at once for months.
The grass is fresh & green on good mowings
and pastures, and by roadsides, owing to
recent rains, though not heavy.

Wells many continue dry on King Street and
in other parts of the village.

Red Maples are very handsome with various
hues of red & yellow, in western part of village.
and towards Broughton's meadow. Some yet green.
Hard Maples are mostly green; some partially or
wholly yellow, and a few with reddish branches.
I think from present appearances that hard
maples do not become all red. The reddish
branches that appear at first fade into yellow.

Chestnut Woods, on Round Hill, back side; & elsewhere
are faded; are pale green, brownish, a little pale
yellow &c. but general appearance is greenish.

Oaks; large ones show here & there a few red leaves -
a small red branch is sometimes visible, but
almost all is green. Small ones a little more red.

Walnuts & Pignuts - many trees are bright yellow; some
partially yellow; some green. Bitternut tree is
partly yellow. (Then in meadows.)

Buttornuts - leaves are yellow or brown - many fallen
White Maple on Mill river, is less changed than
other kinds. Red has not increased but has rather
inclined to yellow, & yellow has increased a little.
None of all the leaves, or more are still green, and
little or no bright red. Some reddish.

Elms are many partially yellow; some pale yellow; some green.

Burton wood have brown leaves among green.

Thorny locusts are generally yellow; some partly green.

Amelopsis - 5 leaf climber. This presents a
beautiful appearance on Mill river and
skirts of the meadow; on trees which it has
climbed, it is a bright red, & the trees green.
I saw similar on the mountain (Tom.)

Apple & peach trees. Some have yellow leaves, which
are falling, but most are green or greenish.

Thorn bush is brownish & dirty yellow - seems the
effect of frost. Has handsome red apples.

Ash Trees - some are yellow; some purplish or reddish,
and some both colors and green.

7/8 of all foliage is green or greenish.

October 1845

Thursday, Color of Leaves—continued.

2
Rough bark Poplar—is spotted with yellow.
Aspen Poplar is green, and the leaves vibrate
nimbly in the breeze.

White Birch on the sandy plains is yellow in
whole or in part. This starts up by fences, &c.
on dry plains, where it did not originally grow.

Viburnum has berries

Cornus (dogwood &c.

Rubus (briars, &c.

Rhus (Sumac, bl. leaf poison, &c.)

Vaccinium (whortleberries &c.)

General plants.
All these incline
to have red leaves,
but many are yet
green, many
bright red, or
pale red.

Then another shrub that grows reddish. Viburnum ^{not all} red.

Grape vines are some yellow, some green.

Bass in the village has much yellow.

How much then changes in the color of leaves
are the effect of autumnal decay, and how much
the effect of biting frost, I am unable to tell.
Some leaves are falling but not many. I think
the colors would come if there were no frost,
but, perhaps not so soon, nor so bright.

Chestnuts are offered for sale—but not much open.
Shagbark Walnuts; some are gathering them.

The Witch Hazel has something that looks like
a flower. Each flower has 4 very long petals, yellow.
I observed them east of Holyoke.

False Bittersweet berries are opening (they yellow
covering & showing the red within).

Barberries; many are gathered; many on bushes.
Some bushes have a few red leaves.

Artichokes show their yellow flowers, and
have for a week or two.

Crops. Indian corn and broom corn
are not more than middling. Very many
are busy in gathering broom corn. I corn
is mostly in bunches.

Hay. There is a deficiency; hay will be high
and stock low. They are still getting
rowen in meadow & homelots.

Potatoes. The crop is light, but no disease.
They are good, but many are small.

Oats were an ordinary crop.

Fruits. Apples tolerably plenty. Peaches have
been and are very plenty. Fall peaches sell
at 1 dollar a bushel & some for less. Pears
are plenty. Cherries & plums have been plenty.

October 1845.

Money Matters

Thursday 2.	Balance from last account under August 11 th	28.38
15	Elihu Bartlett took up his note of Dec. 24. 1842. \$9.52. Interest \$1.48	11.00
20.	Of James Halloway, Geauga Co. Ohio for services (left in August)	1.00
21	Octob ^r Dividend on 15 shares, Greenfield Bank	60.00
	{ do - " on 10 " Northampton do.	40.00
	{ remain undrawn in bank }	
30	Received of Doct. Wm. Hooker on note	4.36.
	Expenditures.	<u>\$144.74</u>

Oct. 2	My postage bill for 2 months past	2.17
2	Salt, rice and cheese	.61
2	87 quarts of milk at 4 cts to this time since Aug. 11.	3.48
2	Butter of Mrs. S. sometimes since	0.12
2	Stage fare last week 25. 1 peck peaches to put in	0.50.
3	Ferriage 6 ^c + 5 ^c . State for pre cloth shoes 65 ^c	0.76
8.	do. 6 ^c + 6 ^c . Mrs Durant for 11 lbs milk	34
10	Cash to brother Parsons	2.00.
10	Sharpening Razors; Cheese 22 ^c	0.27
11	Paid Mrs. S. for use of Chamber when children were here	0.25
13	Mrs. Salisbury for washing	0.50
15.	5 ³ / ₄ beef 40. 1 bush Carter Potatoes @ 42 ^c	0.82
20	Carrying out wife to Hall's & bringing back	0.50
21	Ferriage 13 ^c . Mending pail 8 ^c	0.21
21	Paid Mr. Shepard towards rent of house this year, due April 10. 1846 (Intend to go for peaches & had of him)	50.00
25	1 peck Sugar Potatoes 25 ^c . Sunds 12 ^c	37
"	Webster's Dictionary, Octavo, of Butler.	3.25
"	16 yards Merrimack Cotton at 10 ¹ / ₂ cts. High price - cost 37 ¹ / ₂ cents per lb.	1.68.
"	Paid Kelly for 66 ^c flour, extra, Venice Mills	6.38
		<u>74.21</u>
27.	Stage & ferry 16. Cheese 25. Codfish 6 ^c . Snuff 6 ^c .	0.53.
31	Mrs. Salisbury 50 ^c . Horse keeping (brothall) 50.	1.00
Nov. 1.	Blk Snuff &c 13 ^c . Oats 6 ^c . Mantua maker 42.	0.61
4	meat 17 ^c . Mending. Boots 19 ^c . Grain flour 45.	0.81
7	wife 25. ferriage 3. Cheese 25. Potatoes 6	0.59
8	Paid Mrs Clark & Co. for Pini's Bonnet 1.00.	1.00
10	Washing 50 ^c . 1/2 bush Onions (bro.) 33 ^c	0.83
11	Ferriage 6 ^c . Brother Parsons 6 ^c	0.12
15	Tape 10 ^c . Crackers 4. Moving stove &c 14 ^c	0.28.
17	Worsted for Peninnah 54 ^c . Sweet Potatoes 9 ^c	0.63
18	Lard 10 ¹ / ₄ lbs at 11 ^c . 1.23. Salt 8 ^c . Beef 66 ^c	1.87
19	Coats, sawing wood 30 ^c . - 19 lbs Beef - 76 ^c	1.66
20	Gloves, pepper & cider and crackers 30.	0.30
25	Paid Durant 19 ^c . Lemons &c 9 ^c . Pitcher 17 ^c	0.45
26	2 flower pots 16 ^c . Pork of brother Parsons 29 ^c	0.45
26	6 lbs Butter of brother P. 1.08. Gift 10 ^c	1.18
28	Ink powder 8 ^c . Coats, sawing wood &c 20. Sunds 10.	0.68.
Dec 1.	Transferred to new acc ^t	<u>58.14</u>
		<u>\$144.74</u>

The Evangelist.

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tion of his own mind. On the mother's discovering the true state of things, she was not a little shocked and vexed; but after days and weeks of expostulation, entreaty, and threatening, the young man yet stood firm, and was about, as a last expedient, to be turned from the door. But the mother's heart could not bear to see him, though the dreaded Bible was in his hand, go quite beyond her sight. She recalled him; went after him; and now he was permitted to read and think for himself. At a subsequent meeting, mention was made of the conversion of a little boy of ten years. His knowledge of the Scriptures was quite surprising, and he proved his hearty sincerity by inducing his two brothers, both older than himself, to visit and converse with Mr. Chiniquy.

Strict Independency.—We learn from an exchange

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE

[Prepared for The Evangelist]

Russia.—The jealousy of Protestants in Russia, and the degree of freedom enjoyed by foreign Protestants in that empire, are facts of recent occurrence. An American man, being in Constantinople as a student, made application to the Russian embassy for a passport to enter Russia. It was refused on the ground of his being a minister of the Gospel; and although Mr. Williams, the United States Minister at Constantinople, offered his personal guarantee that he was not a mere tourist, the answer insisted that it was impossible to give the passport unless a previous application had first been obtained from St. Petersburg. One of the officers of the Basle Mission, lately in Constantinople, related

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BY A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE ATLANTIC.

NEW EDITION IN PRESS

October 1845.

Friday. Another visit to Holyoke - intending
to examine the East Hill, &c in rear of
the mountain -

Walked down the rail road, and crossed
the river at Rock Ferry. So far as I could
observe, the southern range of Holyoke points
to the Greenstone low spur or projection
by the rail road, above Asahel Lyman's.
The rocks at Rock Ferry, and those that
come to the river above are neither in the
line of the mountain. That would strike
between them & between the ledges connected
with them.

I followed the road ^{leading} to Moody's corner, over Dry
brook and to the top of the hill that comes
from Cook's Hill; the top is rather low where
the road runs, and shows granitic earth, gravel
and pebbles. I turned into the lot N.E. - as-
cended a greenstone hill; this stone begins
to show itself N.E. of the road; none on S.W.
This is in fact a cedar hill; a vast many
cedars on it, & as the sun was drying up the
dew, they were fragrant, without rubbing
them.

The back side of Holyoke had changed color
much since I saw it last - more yellow
and much brown or dirty yellow. Mr. Tom
had changed also, but not so much; has
not so much walnut. The back side
of the elevation next west of that next
to Granby road, or No. 2 from that road,
was almost all yellow & brown. The
other each side of it not so much.
I could see 2 peaks this (west) side of that
yellow one, and then a descent.

Cedar Hill was cut off by a valley full of cedars.
Some chestnut, with burr open. I crossed
this valley and ascended East Hill (or
some other hill N.E. in the woods, among
chestnut, oak, & pine, walnut, maple; the
chestnut ceased when I came to steep greenstone
ascents. Rough Dogwood. Came to a dry pond
on the hill. Pond dogwood in it, and red
leafed piperidge & maple by its side. Most
of timber 2 growths - much hemlock about.
- oak, cedar, &c. A path but no late cutting.
Trees grow larger. Descended - came to wood
cut & road descending N. & N.E. Came to
road from W. continues N.E. Came to high
ridge between valleys, cleared both sides.

Leaves

next page
Sept 30.

Oct. 3. 1845

Friday East Hill, Holyoke, &c

3

The ridge I was on was steep N.W. next to a mountain pasture, perhaps 200 feet down. Timber 2 growth, I followed ridge, descended at east end, turned north and came into a great mountain Pasture, cleared long since; extending N.W. and S.E. and other cleared land joined it on S.E. clear down the mountain or Hill. Part of the pasture was swampy with water on it; and full of viburnums with red berries and yellow leaves; robins here. Pretty good pasture, & smooth. No stream came into it & no bed of a stream. Followed the pasture N.E. to the end; a ridge S.E. of me. Came to a good mountain road. Peak that house is on was N.W.W. of the pasture, so far as I could judge. The color of the trees, yellow and dirty brown like that much farther east. Very watery. $\frac{3}{4}$ or more of all trees were yellow or brown on upper part. Lower down they were more green. There was no high ridge between me and the mountain house, & peak; but there was a ridge. Hard maples, I find, are generally yellow. Road at end of pasture I followed. Went N. W. N.E. &c; ascending. Only small trees by it. Red leaf dogwood abundant. Heard Katadids, about noon. Came to a swamp. Red ampelopsis on a tree here. Elm, ash, maple viburnum, &c in or about swamp. Came to a quarry of brown sandstone; had just been splitting them. Wagon road to here. Went over a ridge N.W. of me & found I was where I had been before. The road I ascended in was the same I descended in last Monday; I then climbed the same ridge in the same place, when I found it blocked up my path. I now followed down the road that I then came up from the pasture. Much large timber here; chestnut, oak, maple, ash, birch, and a few beeches, all very tall. Red dogwood. Robins. Ridge S.E. of me

Preceding page (continued)

leaves

Lower side

October 1845

Friday } Holyoke. Ascent to No 6
3.

Having descended to the pasture ^(house) to order them, where last week I supposed I was going to begin to go round the East Hill, I took another road up the mountain - N. & N.W. road steep but a good team road, up a walnut & oak ascent. Some cedar, hemlock, &c. Heard a wood chopper on a ridge east of me; a gulf between us. Came to a flat road N. Some large chestnuts here, oaks, birch. (Came to a Great Clearing or cutting on a side hill running from W. to E. or N.W. to S.E. Some 12 or 15 acres, I judge, had been cut over, & much of the wood was in piles - perhaps 100 or 200 cords, mostly walnut & oak. Heard a wood cutter at the lower end. Came near a hut or hovel covered with earth; observed some garments, on brush around it, and a spider and pot near the door. I did not look in. I suppose it is the hovel of Belden of Hatfield, who it is said, has squatted here on unclaimed land. There is a gulf S.E. meeting one from E. I could see the mountain range N. of the pasture, but could not tell what part it was. I went up through the pasture or cutting, & entered the woods, a little west of north. Trees were walnut & oak, &c. Much bare rock - continued about N. Trees were walnut, oak, cedar, hemlock, w. pine, More evergreens than in many places. Grass. Walnuts under 9 inches. Oak under 12.

Top of mountain, I gained, among laurel. Brow descended gradually - covered with w. pine, birch, oak. On top walnut, oak, ash, hemlock, w. pine, a few small maples, birch. Could not tell what peak I was on. I seemed to be higher than the elevations east and west. Hadley village was about N.W. Some large oaks & white pines. I descended into a broad valley or low place, S.W. Brow not steep. Large white pine, on it, with oak, birch, hemlock. On brow of high part was a striped maple 15 feet high. No axe had been about here.

* Belden is in another place, not here

October 1845

Friday Holyoke - Top, &c.

Proceeding S.W. on the summit, I came to where trees had been cut. A high greenstone ledge S.W. I now found. I had been on peak or eminence No 6 from the crack, and was now between 6 and 5, & close to 5. Wood had been piled on 2 logs, perhaps 30 feet long, and the wood cut 8 feet long - perhaps 8 cords of it, and the two logs for runners inclined some to the brow ready to be set in motion next winter, to slide down upon the chestnut region below, where teams could come. The slide or descent was not 100 feet, but too steep for teams. Round Hill, or the chestnut hill I first ascended, seemed nearly north & some distance from the mountain. A large space spread out from the top of the hill to the mountain, which seemed about level but probably descended towards the mountain. The brow was cleared of trees and farther S.W. Starflowers, golden rod wild cherry &c. were on this summit. Lawrence Plain was a little west of north. Cook & West on the Boston road, a little east of north.

Chestnut woods below not yellow, but the maples yellow.

This low top (a little N.E. of peak 5.) had on it large chestnuts and oaks, walnuts, birch, butternuts large, bass, &c.

No 5. I ascended S.W. a steep declivity, & came to the summit of Peak No 5. Trees all cut from the steep front, & the brow. Round Hill a little E. of N, a great flat from hill to mountain. Brow where I was was gradual, & mural face below. Large chestnuts on this top (singular) but mostly hemlock, birch, oak, walnut, w. pine, maple, yellow pine, some large trees. Could see where I had been at bottom of the greenstone, some days ago.

Descended into a deep valley S.W. Trees - many large chestnuts, oaks, birch, maple, hemlock, walnut, ash. No axe here.

October 1845

Friday Holyoke

3

Timber might be got from the valley between No 4 & 5 - It is the same valley below that I came up in to greenstone steep on No 5. No 4. I ascended this S.W. On this were walnut oak, hemlock, small maple, ironwood, butternut, Solomon's seal, laurel, &c. The brow had hemlock & some oak, and was not steep for some distance. Could not see out, on account of thick hemlocks, and hemlocks were on brow of valley that is S.W. & a few oaks. On the top, oak, walnut, small maple, small white pine, ash (leaves yellow) ironwood, hemlock. Some birch on brow. There is a little peak S.W. but hidden & so small, it should belong to No 4. There is a deep valley between No 3 & 4, with hemlock on the gradual brow, large oaks & birch. Back of brow is oak, walnut, hemlock, white pine. Valley is at first broad, but lower part is deep & narrow.

No 3 rises, with a steep greenstone front N.E. from the lowest valley I have seen, except the crack. I ascended it with some heart difficulty. It is evidently higher than No 4 N.E. and No 2 S.W. I found it was the same I was on some days ago, & then at first thought it might be No 2.

No 2. I descended into valley between Nos. 3 and 2 - it is high, (that is, the side) on the N.E. part of No 3, but less high S.W. on side of No 2. I ascended No 2, and went over it - came to mossy summit where I had stood before; a high white pine and one or two decid trees on brow. Then going S.W. came to a valley not deep & has high evergreen trees, so that it does not show its top much at a distance - is a part of No 2, on S.W. slope. Next comes a deep valley, the real separation of 2 & 1. I began to descend the mountain on No 2, in a S.E. direction. Walnut & oak - some oak, large - white pine & hemlock & ash, not many. Come to some butternut, & small maple, & iron wood. Some tall trees. No axe had been here.

October 1845

Friday} Descent of Holyoke
3

Indescending, got into hollow between 1 & 2. This valley turned East & united with one from the north. I followed it S. Timber grew larger. Large Oaks, hemlock, maple, walnut, red dogwood, (this often had very large leaves. Much large white oak. Some ironwood. Came to old stumps. Came to the Mountain Torrent Bed, now dry, going S.W. & having a ridge on the east. Continued down. Crossed a low ridge N.W. and came into the old pasture that adjoins the crack.

Old Pasture is 8 or 10 acres, half covered with greenstone ledges & rocks. Has some good feed; has many small maples, oaks, cedars, walnuts, sweet fern, & chestnuts. Was cleared many years ago. Old stumps gone. Is fenced. Could see Little Mountain at N.E., north point; not high above what was north of it. I could not find any path up to the mountain house, or did not notice any. Could find no beaten path across the pasture. Began to descend & to depart from the mountain somewhat towards east; greenstone on all sides, & cedar, walnuts, &c. No large trees. No chestnuts. Could see ridge at foot of mountain easterly, or the lower part of Little Mountain. Some fences here. Road more used; followed it, it seemed not used recently; receded from the high mountain. Came to road I went up in before to Little Mountain; there walls parted near the large sugar maples - of course, south of mountain house considerably, I think. Came to near ridge on east; ravine for mountain waters next to it. A wide brook, ledgy region between this and high part of mountain but below here, this road, ravine & ridge come nearer to the high mountain.

Oct 1845

Friday's Descent of Holyoke.

3

I drank in dry brook - a little water runs here, but none above, nor below. A tremendous torrent runs through this ravine in great rains.

Little Mountain shows its round head some distance N. or N.E. West side seems in a line with the ridge below; Did I turn eastward when I ascended it, so as to get up on the eastern part of it? I cannot tell. It does not look right to me, as seen from a great pasture here.

This Pasture is very rocky & poor; the low greenstone ridges from the mountain run almost parallel with it, & run out by the road & ravine. This pasture may be $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the high or steep mountain, or the road may be less than that below, & more above.

Little Mountain and the ridge or hill below, or the ravine or valley near them, are in fact the eastern foot of Holyoke; or the ravine in which what is called Dry brook runs, from its northern point to its southern.

^{See back} The Color of leaves again. The predominance of walnut trees is seen E. & S.E. of Holyoke by the yellow, yellowish and brownish color of the leaves. Some are still green. I think that including the higher part of the mountain only - say $\frac{2}{3}$ of the eastern or S.E. slope, more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of all the trees are walnut - on some parts (See back, in today's remarks) over $\frac{3}{4}$ of all; including all the E. & S.E. slopes more than half of all. But the trees are not so large as several other kinds.

Maples } There add a little to the yellowness
Bass } of the E. & S.E. slopes, but not much.
Ash } The latter are not common on the
Birch } side the mountain (S.E.) and maples
Butternut } are generally small & but few high up.
All these are sometimes found on the top.
Hard maples on mountain are not red.
(No red large trees on mt. as yet.)

October, 1845

Friday³ Remarks on Holyoke, &c.

The East Hill, which I wished to examine, is almost unknown to me as yet. When on it, I was in the woods, & could not see its outlines. It seems to be a series of hills & vallies, with low & high places, partly joining the mountain on the north, & partly separated by valleys extending N.E. and S.W. From the point where I went upon it at S.W. corner, to the cars near the long pasture under the mountain, is, I presume, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles. The point of high hill, which ends where pasture begins, is about S. or a little early S. of Peak No 6

Peaks 1, 2, & 3. run down S.E. to the gulf or ravine that is west of Little Mountain & the hill below. Peaks No 4 & 5 and part of 6 run down S.E. and S. partly against the north end of Little Mountain and partly against or among the ridges of the East Hills. No 6 in part extends E. from Beldens Hut and thence Southly. A great gulf in that direction. I think a great stream of water in rains goes N.E. around the East Hill into the edge of the pasture, below the cars.

BROW. of a hill or mountain. By this is meant the edge, where it begins to descend from the top or summit. The brow of a cross valley on the mountain, as used in preceding pages, means for the most part, the front brow, or brow on the steep side of the mountain, N.W. &c. It is perhaps sometimes used for the brows of the valley itself, of which there is one each side.

^{Sept 29} Katadids, are heard far up the mountain, but I have heard them only among chesnuts.

Blue jays, chickadees, & red squirrels, are near the top of the mountain. Striped squirrels are not so high. I saw 2 or 3.

The walnuts, up the mountain seem to be mostly Pignuts. The nuts show this.

The Oaks are white, mountain, & other kinds.

The Birches are white & black. Yellow is not so high. Crows were about the East Hill. I heard none on the mountain top.

Snakes. I see none on the mountain, nor at the foot of it.

Cont. Oct. 7.

October 1845

Saturday Flowers.

4

In garden, asters or starflowers are plenty, and moonsleeps continue to open & shut. Many golds; dahlias; prince's feather; sweet pea, mallows, some *Lichysa dia*, *eschscholtzia*, nasturtium, violets, periwinkle, coreopsis.

In fields, &c. Starflowers & golden rod are yet plenty. They are in all situations, high & low, wet and dry. The flaxleaf starflower is common. Blue violets still bloom on Holyoke's heights; also a small pink flower, with leaf like that of colicweed, or Dutchman's breeches. Yarrow and heartsease are plenty on sides of rail road, in blossom. There are some fleabane flowers; artichoke flowers;

Chestnut Region on Mt. Tom.

I went down to day and ascended from the northeast end of the mountain, keeping near the top of the chestnut region, and descended in the same region to the old barn in the great cross valley of the mountain. There are 4 elevations or peaks between the N.E. end and the old barn, in the main mountain range, which I number 1. 2. 3. 4. The valley is not deep nor long between 1 & 2, but is much deeper & longer between 2 and 3, 3 & 4, and S.W. of 4.

The distance from the N.E. end, a little above the sandstone across the railroad place, to the old barn, may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles or between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles. I found an old road all the way, and the ascents and descents not steep, and portions of the road nearly level. For most of the distance the chestnut region rose above the road both S.E. and N.W. the road running in the lower ground between the mountain ridge S.E. and the chestnut brow or front N.W. Sometimes the road was higher than this brow; sometimes had lower ground S.E. of it. The chestnut region began narrow & low down, but became wide on the top, and the slope down to Pascommuck Street was extensive. The region ascended to peak No 3 or a little beyond, & then descended by peak No 4 to the barn; at least, the road descended so.

October 1845

Saturday Chesnut Region on Mt. Tom.
4 Trees.

Almost all the timber in the chesnut region is chesnut - say $\frac{9}{10}$, and nearly all is second growth. Oak is next to chesnut, perhaps, though in certain places there is considerable hemlock. Some white & black birch and maple, but these are not large; a few butternuts, white pines. Next to the steep sides of the mountain the chesnuts extend up a little among the birches, hemlocks, oaks, & butternuts, and the birches, &c. mingle some with the chesnuts at the bottom of the steep. There are a few walnuts, & ashes. Butternuts are generally among the rocky steep; some are large. Trees are generally of good height, all sorts.

Mountain Ridge. Between No. 2 and 3 (where I came up, on the other side) the ridge is considerably distant from the mountain road in chesnut region; and a road is made from this old road to the ridge, gently ascending, turning about E. S. E. or E. The chesnut region seems to extend to the mountain ridge, with some mixture of oak and other, & some large trees. I did not go through this upper chesnut region; I was near the S. E. border of it some days ago.

After passing peak No. 3. or opposite to it, commences a flat or valley that extends obliquely across the top of the mountain about South & descends in a deep valley down the S. E. side of the mountain. This flat top of the mountain here is not so high as the chesnut ridge N. W. of it - in other words, the chesnut ridge is higher than the main mountain.

A hemlock ridge extends along this flat & valley & descends far south on east side of it. A road winds up this ridge and goes some distance on it, and much timber has been cut on it. From this ridge I had a view down the S. E. side of the mountain, & could see part of South Hadley &c. Could not see N. West.

October 1845

Saturday 4. Chestnut Ridge on Mt. Torr.

This hemlock ^{Ridge} south of No. 3. had growing, or stumps, besides hemlock, oak & pine, a little walnut. Over the brow, grew birch, butternut, ash, oak. Chestnuts came to the steep side of the ridge, & then ceased, but began again the other side of the ridge, with pine, hemlock, oak, walnut, &c. Cowberries, mulleins & thistles grew on the ridge. Sandstone, greenstone & granite on the ridge. Sheep had been on the ridge, and I have seen their manure on Holyoke.

Much sandstone on the flat west of the ridge. Peak No 4 seemed west of the ridge. Much laurel about here.

I turned & went N.W. came to old road. Chestnut ridge N.W. of road. An old pasture here. Chestnut ridge sandstone; granite in pasture. A kind of chestnut hill in front. Continued. Passed a small hemlock peak on N. side of it, timber mostly cut from it. Descended. A large space with no trees - all recently cut off up to steep part of No 4. peak. The stumps were mostly chestnut. Came to a hut of some size.

I learn from Thad. Parsons that the large cuttings about here were on land that had belonged to Charles Edwards. He bought near half a mile from west end of first lot east side of Mt Torr (42 rods wide Parsons says) Asahel Lyman, he says, lives on same lot. Edwards erected a hut here, & the Irish who worked at the quarry, enlarged it and lived in it. The great space from which the trees have been cut. E. & South of the hut to the steep part of Peak, No 4; on the flat & descending valley in front of the ridge, on the ridge itself, and some beyond it, were probably Edwards land, extending E. & W. between Peaks 3. and 4. and north of 4. The hut is considerably below the flat in front of the ridge, and the road descending.

Old barn, Parsons says, is on 3^d lot from N. end, or 2^d beyond Lyman's. Parsons son is on other end in the valley, near sawmill.

October 1845.

Saturday 4. Chestnut region on Mt Tom.

Passing Edwards' Hut, now empty, I soon came into the great cross valley S.W. of No 4, into clear pastures, and in sight of the old barn.

The Sandstone Quarries, from which so many stones were procured for abutments of Railroad bridges, &c were before me in a pasture about 50 rods N.E. of old barn. Saw other quarries S.E. of old barn & an Irish hut. Sandstone in pasture dipped East about 20 degrees, at one quarry.

All along here was a chestnut ridge in front, considerably higher than the land S.E. of it, or the valley generally. This ridge which is sandstone underneath, extends S.W. some distance, perhaps to the high peak, S.W. The old orchard is in a valley S.E. of it, and so is barn, &c. The ridge is low against the barn where the road comes up - perhaps 10 or 12 feet above the barn sill.

The hemlock peak, No 4, appears of good height here; and the peak S.W. or ridge still higher.

The loose stones about the pastures are mostly granite, but the stones in situ are sandstone. Some apples on the trees. Old house foundation as it was last spring.

Descent. I descended the mountain by the wagon road on the N.W. side through the chestnut region. In all the upper part, sandstones were seen in upper bank of the road, & often crossed the road. In the lower part, the sandstone did not appear, but a great abundance of granite stones large and small (none in situ, all were carried there) some weighing a ton or more.

Chestnut timber along down; only a few oaks, hemlock, & pine. Birch & poplar - all tall. A few small maples.

October 1845

Saturday 4. Mount Tom.

Streams. From N.E. end of Mt Tom to the old barn, there is no stream of water running on the N.W. side. In the valley where the barn is, the water all runs down the S.E. side, and for some distance around.

Pastures. In ascending, I first came to Starr's old pasture, in the chestnut region now overrun with white birches, alders, and some button balls, oak, yellow pine, w. pine star flower, golden rod, some grass. Chestnuts all around it; none growing in it, or very few. Fences gone. The road to the mountain ridge S.W. of No 2. went from this pasture.

There was one or two pastures above this - old fences seen. - pastures generally covered with small white birch, and other small trees, some places grassy. The land was in regular fenced pastures about old barn, and some distance N.E. and S.W., and not covered with brush.

All the elevations of the mountain are fully pines and hemlocks, with oaks, birches, &c. and even in the chestnut region, where there is little soil on the rock, many evergreens are seen. There are more Oaks and birches on upper part near the mountain ridge, than below, and some large oaks. But in general there is little else but chestnut on the chestnut region. Walnuts very scarce, more butternuts than walnuts, but these near and on the steep places. Very few maples except small ones.

Color of Trees. Many black birches are quite yellow, like walnut; others green or greenish. White birches are almost all partially yellow - part of leaves green & part yellow, & giving only a faint appearance of yellow. The front of the high ridge S.W. of barn is covered with evergreens down some distance; then birches mostly white occupy the whole ground; these are not yellow, but green with a faint yellow mixture, or pale green and some yellow.

Butternuts are yellow, or leaves have fallen. Ash trees are some leaves killed by frost & curled up or fallen; others yellow, or purple, or a dull brick red. Maples on mountain are yellow or green. There are not enough of these 3 kinds of trees to make much yellow. Small trees in the woods & the lower part of some chestnuts are yellow; but the chestnut regions of Tom & Holyoke are not yellow - are pale green & turning brown some.

The yellow in the forest of Tom & Holyoke on steep parts N.W. side is from black birches, some walnuts, and a few butternuts, maples, &c. There is pale green and a little yellow on other birches, &c.

October 1845

Saturday 4. Color of Trees, &c

In descending the mountain, I observed that in Pascommuck street and all about Easthampton, by houses, in fields, by streams, &c. there was a great variety of colors—red, purple, yellow, orange, brown &c. I was not near enough to distinguish the kinds of trees, but believe the red ones to be maples, and probably red maples. Some ash trees are reddish.

I have not seen a red forest tree on the mountains except a few red maples about some pond or swamp. Dogwood & other shrubs are red, and many shrubs & small trees yellow.

There is a great difference in the same kind of trees—some being green, while others are yellow, or red or brown, or mixed. There is a good deal of mixture on the same tree—green, yellow, &c.

Sandstone. The whole chestnut region of Mount Tom seems to be underlain with sandstone, which shows itself on the surface in many places. This stone is covered generally with granitic earth more or less deep—in many parts very deep, in others, not deep. With this covering are mingled innumerable granite & quartz stones, small & great. This granitic region seems like some chestnut regions in Westhampton Williamsburg &c. The region about the lake is sandstone with rolled granite &c. but the greenstone steeps adjoin it on the S.W.

Greenstone. The 4 peaks are probably greenstone but the valleys between 2 & 3. and 3 & 4, have, I think more or less sandstone. Are the ridges that are about or between these peaks sandstone or greenstone? I know not.

P.S. By examining Mt Tom from the higher part of the village, I see plainly the sub-peak between 3 & 4 which has much of the wood cut off—but trees are left. It is in lot that was Ch. Edwards'. I presume. I see also the hemlock ridge running S. from c/o 3 and the flat in front of it, also, extending S. obliquely across the top of the mountain.

October 1845

Sunday } Mr. Swift preached. Sacrament.
5 } Rained P.M. and night.
Wind blew latter part of night.

Monday } Leaves.

6 } I find by examining about the village
Round Hill, &c. (and viewing the forests far & near
that the foliage of trees continues to change
pretty fast; and that the rain of yesterday and
last night, and the wind, have made a great
many leaves fall. The ground is covered under
and about some trees.

The yellow leaves of apple, peach, cherry, horsechestnut,
elm, bass, locust, thorny locust, & maple, &c. are
falling more or less. Fruit trees & some others
shed their yellow & brown leaves, & the others left
are green, & appear as before. Fruit trees are
almost all green, but yellow leaves have fallen
from several kinds.

Butternut leaves have fallen more than others. Some
chestnut leaves are fallen & are brown. Some
ash trees that were a brick red yesterday morn-
ing, are almost destitute of leaves this morning.
Many maple leaves have fallen both red and
yellow.

Maples. I do not find so much distinction in the
colors of red and hard maple as I anticipated.
The red maples are red or yellow a little earlier
than the others, and some trees become more
completely red than the hard maples, & a brighter red.
It is seldom that hard maples are all red. The
tops and end of limbs become red, and as these
become pale red or yellowish, the whole tree becomes
so perhaps. There are 2 or 3 maples, hard, opposite Edward's
church, by the side of Mrs. Hunt's lot, that are almost
all red, but the red is pale.

Both red & hard maples are in various stages, -
some all green; some partially or wholly red or
yellow; some have all 3 colors, green, red & yellow.
Perhaps the yellow should be called orange.
The red maples near Allen Clark's, & on the lane
opposite his house towards Round Hill, are some all
reddish, some all yellowish, some all green, & some
spotted with green, red & yellow - and a few with a
large portion of the leaves blown off. The red of red
maples is less vivid than it has been. The hard
maples about, & opposite Wm Clark's, have more
green, but much reddish & yellow - colors are not so
far advanced as on red maples, & fewer leaves
are blown off. Yet the difference is not very great.
I have seen more red hard maples on the mountains.

October 1845

Monday 6. Leaves - continued.

Chestnuts on roundhill, &c have many yellowish or brown leaves with green in the lower parts; and towards the top more or less brownish or dull yellow leaves among the pale green which are much the most numerous. The mixture gives the trees a pale green, with a tinge of dirty yellow. They are less green than last week. The brown leaves are falling.

Walnuts & Pignuts - some are greenish, but most are yellow or orange, some duller than others.

Wild cherry - which had some red leaves a week or two since, have less red now than then. The red leaves have turned brown & fallen.

Piperidge - a tree west of roundhill has about half the leaves reddish, & half green.

Shadbush - has more or less red leaves.

Alder - one species of low alder, very common, has reddish leaves, and green catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Common alder has green leaves & catkins.

Witch Hazel leaves are yellow & many fallen. The bushes are full of flowers, with long yellow petals, and of nuts or seeds.

White Birch, N.W. of roundhill, is just like that on the mountain - $\frac{1}{2}$ leaves green, and $\frac{1}{2}$ leaves yellowish - trees have a yellowish green appearance.

Oak Trees, show a few red leaves, when near them, but appear green at a little distance. Some have no red leaves. Oak woods are green.

Bass leaves have most of them turned yellow or brown, & many have fallen - they are perhaps next to the butternut. The English lindew trees here are almost all green.

English Elms have very few yellow leaves - much fewer than other elms.

Ampelopsis is a 5 leaf climber - shows handsomely back of elm street school house, on some trees, and elsewhere; also twining round the posts of houses in the village, & full of berries. It is on the sides & top of Holyoke & Tom, but does not climb on the top, so far as I observed. It is a very common plant, but is most extensively climbing on moist land; it climbs on the sides of Tom and Holyoke. It has a bright red, & mingled with green, it is one of the handsomest ornaments of autumn.

October 1845

Monday 6. Leaves continued.

Yellow Pine & These on Round Hill, &c. show
White Pine } a great many brown leaves
and they are fast falling.
Many fell yesterday and last night, and cov-
ered the ground.

Sumac & make more show than any other shrub
or small tree, because they are so red & so plenty.
Buttonwood shows but few leaves except green.
The brown leaves have fallen.

The Woods far and near are becoming more
yellow; and less green. The red forest trees are
mostly in fields or on the edge of woods, viz.
red maples. Distant woods show no red,
but there is red about woods & fields near here.
The Chestnut region N.W. & E. of Mt. Holyoke
has changed some, but is more green than yellow,
but has a dirty yellow with pale green. The Chestnut
region on Mt. Tom is, or appears to be, more green
than that on Holyoke, especially that north ~~west~~ of
Creek in the mountain, which seems more
advanced than that S. of the creek or S.W.
The yellow has increased above the Chestnut
region on Holyoke - is evidently black birch,
Walnut & some maple; the more yellowish
color of white birch & some black, may be seen
also - rather pale as yet. Some yellow tops
arise in the Chestnut region, which are walnut,
birch or maple. Most maples are too small to be
seen at a distance, viz. those among high chestnuts.
The rough bark Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) is a
most beautiful red tree with large leaves
in the woods, but is not tall enough to be seen
at a distance. It is more common & more
handsome on S.E. sides of Holyoke & Tom than
on N. & N.W. sides. Does not extend to the tops.

Some wild roses on Mt. Tom pastures are full of hand-
some hips, or red fruit, pretty large. but un-
eatable. Same elsewhere. Rose leaves are not red.
Some, which were red some time ago are brown or fallen.
Chestnuts. Boys are gathering chestnuts near Round Hill.
Plum leaf bush - as I called it last spring, is full of red berries
outside of Round Hill. Perhaps a *Pyrus*.

October, 1845.

At Troy, Oakland co. Mich. on the 4th inst. Dr. ELNATHAN JUDD, (father of G. P. Judd, M.D. of the Sandwich Islands,) aged 72 years.

Dr. Judd was for many years a professed disciple of Christ, and was distinguished for his active and fervent piety. He was a man of great energy, firmness and decision of character.—Early convinced that Christians generally did not live as it was their duty and privilege to do, he resolved by Divine aid to live more in accordance with the requirements of the gospel, and by his daily walk and conversation endeavor more fully to exemplify the religion which he professed. His faith in the covenant and promises of God was remarkable. Though at times sorely tried, and subjected for many years to suffering, often the most intense, his trust in God seemed never to forsake him. He desired that his friends might know how his heavenly Father had sustained him to the last.

When his eldest son devoted himself to the cause of missions, though it was a severe trial to part with one upon whom he had hoped to lean for comfort and support in his declining years, he cheerfully resigned him to the cause of his Master.

He was ever a friend of benevolence—a willing patron of every good cause, to the extent of his abilities; and when his means failed, so that he was no longer able to continue his accustomed pecuniary aid, he was known to shed tears of sorrow, that he could do no more for the advancement of the Redeemer's cause on earth. He longed to go and be with his Savior, and oftentimes during his last days, prayed that he might be taken away from this world of pain and sorrow. His prayer is answered. His friends may no longer look upon his face on earth—may longer listen to his prayers and counsels, but they may hope if like him they put their trust in God—to meet him in heaven to part no more.

Doct. Elnathan Judd was a cousin of my father, a native of Watertown, Connecticut. He visited at my father's about 1809; he then lived in Oneida county, N.Y. (Paris). He was, I believe, what he is here represented to have been. He died Sept. 4, 1845. Was a son of Elnathan Judd, of Westbury parish in Waterbury, now Watertown.

Tuesday } Potatoes. They are not diseased in
} Massachusetts but the crop is small.
In Maine, where there was no disease last year,
the potatoes are injured as much as they were
here last year.

Accounts from England and the continent,
to the middle of September, say that the disease
in potatoes has almost destroyed the crop—
the like never known.

The Wheat Harvest in England, Sept. 15. was
mostly finished; rains had come again.
In northern France, the harvest, so far
as all, was finished about Sept 10. [See Sept. 22.

Parish Meeting, P.M. voted to invite Mr. Swift
to settle here.

Peninnah returned to Hall's again Oct. 8.
His child still in a very feeble state.

A hard maple near Mrs. Eben's Hunt's barn,
(2 1/2 miles above barn) is nearly all red, and
makes a fine show. This red I have called
pale; I find by examination that there is some
yellow on most of the leaves, that lessens the
red; it is the same elsewhere.

Chestnut Region north of Holyoke, is, I conjecture
from half a mile to a mile in width.

Oct. 1845

Tuesday } I again went over Mt. Holyoke
7 } where the house is, and for the
first time, descended on the East side
by the road used by South Hadley, &c.
Then went off east to ascertain
if possible, the position of Little Mountain
and the hills below it.

Cont from
Oct 3.
Same Oct 21
See Nov 11

Having reached the sugar maple place,
where there is a low place between the
Little Mountain & the Hills south of it, I
ascended & found the low place 30 feet
or so above the maple ground west of it.
I then found a road going northwesterly
up the Little Mountain, east of the
ridge which was on my right when
I ascended this h. Mountain some days
ago. I reached the top or end in this
direction; it was a steep end, extending
N.W. and becoming steeper & higher in
that direction, & having a deep valley below.
The end became a low ridge, below me,
extending easterly. I descended into the
valley where wood was piled up, and to
my surprise found I was where I had
been twice before. The low ridge separated
the road going easterly, at the north
end of the ridge or hills (or side) to
the pasture, from another road south
of the ridge that went down by old
pasture and into the fields, southerly.
I took a mountain road near the pasture
and went up some ways to get a view
of the N.E. part of Little Mountain, but
the road carried me too far north
& brought me to an extensive chopping
on an eastern declivity, or north eastern.
I returned to the pasture bars (so I have
called it, but it is only a rail fence) and
ascended a height in the pasture, where
I could see the upper end of Little Mountain
and the perpendicular rock on which
I stood the other day & looked down upon
the pasture, &c. I could see only the north
east part of the upper end of the mountain
— not the north end, which I was at the other
day. The N.E. end is high for some distance
but gradually falls to the low ridge which
has been noticed.

October 1843

Tuesday Little Mountain, &c.

7
There was a deep valley from the end of the Little Mountain down to the pasture about half a mile, I judge, and the road I descended was in or near the bottom of the valley, and the bed of the mountain torrent was in this valley.

Dry Brook, running southerly, collects all the water from the E. & S. E. side of Holyoke as far north as peak No 3, north of the Crack. Then north end of Little Mountain then turns the water easterly that falls upon No 4. and that end, and the north end of hills or a ridge, continue to keep the stream easterly, and Peaks 5 and part of 6, discharge their waters in the same ravine or valley.

This Dry Brook runs almost at right angles with the other, a little south of East. These 2 dry brooks, (torrent beds) take all the water of the mountain as far as 6th peak, inclusive in part. Another mountain torrent, perhaps from between No 6 & 7, enters the pasture a little east of the other, and all soon reach the brook which here runs South westerly. All these Dry brooks are now dry, & commonly so.

I made a long & crooked walk southerly among hills, woods, &c. in a tolerable road, from this pasture, till I came into Moody Corner road, a little west of the corner. It was now near sundown, I walked to the river, crossed at Rock Cherry, & came home on the rail road - got home before 8.

I have some ideas of Little Mountain considered separately, but of the high hills and valleys south and east of it I know very little. There is a vast tract of high and low, broken, rocky country here - some of it S. or S. E. of the pasture I came to below No. 7, &c. The brook that is in pasture runs through this broken region for a long distance, & receives another brook from the east. Moody street is far from the mountain.

October 1845

Tuesday Mt Holyoke - when usually ascended.

I went up in the pasture, south of the mountain road (Elijah Lyman's pasture) - found loose sandstone, and beds of sandstone on the side hill. This pasture and those south of it had been cleared almost up to the steep side hill or greenstone fragments. There was once a chestnut region all along here on the side hill, but most of it has been cleared a long time. At the foot of the steep mountain in E. Lyman's pasture, and north of this, many large greenstones lay which had tumbled from the mountain. Sandstone chiefly appears in the old mountain road as stone that belongs here; some greenstone has rolled down from above.

The old mountain road for horses, &c. was made on a kind of flat near the upper edge of the chestnut region; The first steep declivity above it, however, contains much earth and chestnut extends upon it.

Trees - on the upper steep edge of E. Lyman's pasture are hard Maples, of which some are green, some yellow, and some with reddish tops - Birch, some yellow, and some mixed, or pale green. Walnut, all yellow or brownish - Butternut on upper edge, near next steeper place, yellow, & many leaves fallen. Ash. Along the road, north of the trees just noticed, and on ground less steep & rocky, chestnuts predominate, are more numerous than all others; and almost exclude all others below the road. On the upper side of the road, next to the declivity, are some Maples (colors as before noticed) - Birches, black, some quite yellow, some green & some mixed; some white birch, green, or mixed; the birch is plenty on the steep; very little below the road. Butternut, large, on edge of the steep; some Oak; little Ash. Rough Dogwood, great & small, with large reddish leaves, is plenty along the road, & some is seen above the road. - Ash leaves have mostly fallen. Trees on the steep declivity are more yellow than the same kinds below. Some black birch as yellow as walnut, but not so brown. Some scattering hemlocks & pines both sides of road. Chestnut stand first in number; birch 2; oak 3, maple 4th; butternut 5th, Walnut 6th, hemlock 7th.

New road up the steep side of the mountain is far less steep than the old one - goes obliquely across the steep side, & not right up it like the old one. Was made last summer.

October 1845

Tuesday, Mt. Holyoke - near old ascent.

7

New Road. Some large old oaks & chestnuts on lower part of this road. Oaks increase as road rises. Some maple, birch, &c.

Come to where it is quite steep, with road on side hill, obliquely. There is greenstone & sandstone loose, & much soil. Chestnut, continue; oak, birch, hemlock, maple, &c. The stones are like those at N.E. end of Mt Tom in the woods, which they are carrying to protect sides of railroad. In proceeding, the stones become almost all greenstone, & chestnuts cease. It becomes steeper, & greenstone fragments plenty. Birch is more plenty than all other trees. Black is, some, all yellow; some mixed, some green, white is green or mixed. Striped maple is frequent some 12 feet high or more.

Oaks are next to birch in number; some bass, yellow. some hemlocks; alder; witchhazels; butternuts are yellow, or leaves fallen; ironwood, yellowish. Next comes more earth & less stone, & oaks increase, a few large white pines; some small maples; almost all the yellow belongs to birch trees & no walnut. Greenstone comes more plenty & birches again exceed - almost all turn to birch; they are short and many crooked. Hemlock around & on ledges, with birch, &c. No walnut. Come to valley near the top between 2 ledges; where is much soil; almost all trees oak and birch, small maples, and a few chestnuts. This is a cross valley, & on the rises each side. at the top of valley, an oak, birch, butternut, chestnut, hemlock, small maples, w. pine; Walnuts come at top - cedars begin. I then went northward, crooking about to the house. Walnuts plenty & all yellow or brown. Could see the walnuts on the ridge south of me; plenty on east side and top; but all ended at the brow - all yellow or brown in the oaks among them very green. In looking down westerly, could see no walnuts, except a few in lower part among chestnuts.

The birches made most of the yellow & yellowish on the steep side, westerly; and some lower among chestnuts. On the top, white birches had lost their yellow leaves by the rain & wind & what remained were green.

October. 1845

Tuesday Mt Holyoke, near house.

Sumacs, some small oaks, & some other shrubs were red or reddish; but most of oaks green; poplar green. A *Celtis occidentalis*, or Nettle tree or Pumpkin berry, I found only a few rods north of the house. A *Celtis* on the summit of mount Holyoke! It was shrubby, about 8 feet high; had many colored berries, all single, yellow pulp, surrounding a stone; and sweet taste.

Doa grasses were quite green; some herd grass; starflowers & golden rod flowers; one species of 5 finger or potentilla had yellow flowers; some ragweed & other weeds.

Many leaves had fallen from some trees.

Golden Woodpeckers were on the summit.

Chickadee

Partridges drummed several times on both sides of the mountain. low down.

I never see partridges near the summit.

Descent on East side. The path gradually inclined to S. E. and toward, the lower part still more South & come down into a large brush pasture between ledges or ridges from the mountain, running a little east of south; did not strike the road along by the ravine till some distance below against the high part of East Hill, or farther South. I crossed pasture to ravine. road along by East Hill, & went north to the sugar place, and then easterly upon the low hill, as before stated.

Trees on east side, after I began to descend, were walnut and oak, & there was much rock on the surface. some cedar, bass, ash & maple, small but about as tall as others; few white pine; no large trees; all small & short; some hemlock. 5/6 of the trees were walnut, & most of the other oak; no birch at all; not soil much - all rock; some dogwood little lower. Oaks increased in number & were lower down, & walnuts were less numerous; still almost all walnut & oak. Oaks predominated at length in foliage; and still lower white pine & hemlock increase. some bass - dogwood, cedar, maple - come to where old growth has been cut; and finally come to chestnut - land ledgy & broken - all green & stone. Come into old pasture, as before stated.

October 1845

Wednesday Mt Holyoke.

8

Walked down rail road & crossed at Rock Ferry, and took the Granby road, and went about a mile East of Moody Corner, where old road and new road to Amherst over the mountain part. then went about north or N.W. over hills, valleys, in woods & pastures towards the foot of the mountain; when near mountain, about against division line between Amherst & Hadley, turned westward, and after some rough travelling in woods & glens, in steep places, I came into pasture where I had been before, & soon came to place where I descended the mountain before; then ascended where I descended before, & followed the road over the top of mountain & down upon chestnut region, and down west side of chestnut hill and to the road running easterly, or from Lawrence Plain, by D. W. Cooks corn & rye field, where I had been before; then crossed woods towards Boston road, & came into land north of the woods; followed edge of woods westward to the high part of Lawrence's Plain and to the road; then followed the road over the chestnut-region to Hockanum, & came home. Walked perhaps 14 miles.

The road in S. Hadley & Granby that passes by Moody Corner, does not run parallel with Mount Holyoke, but does not vary greatly from such a line. I judge that is from a mile to a mile and a half from the foot of the mountain. It is on high land - was a high pine plain (with oak, &c), having Bachelor's Brook in a deep valley south, & the mountain Brook in a deep valley north. At first on western part, the plain extends north to the brook valley, for some distance; then in going east the broken, hilly, rocky region comes south of the brook & continues so far east.

October 1845

Wednesday Mr Holyoke.

8

Moody Corner road - continued. In the western part, the hilly, broken land commences on the northern side of the brook valley, and rises to Little Mountain, and the high ridge east of it; soon the brook is between parts of the broken, hilly land; and then come two brooks, one in a valley at the foot of the mountain, and one south of that coming from farther east & running in low valleys between hills & ridges, & rocky land - both brooks unite west of the pasture, when I was yesterday and today. These rough hills & valleys continue along south of the mountain to the road over the mountain to Amherst, and even still farther, than that gap in the mountain, apparently.

The main Brook comes from a low place at the foot of the mountain, between peak next to Amherst road, and next high peak west of that; or about where south line from Cook's house on north side, would come over the mountain. Here is a low place, extending some distance along the mountain, & making the lower top-part of the mountain appear quite high. Here the brook commences & runs southerly and then westerly among the hills, till it unites with the other.

The smaller brook, part comes from the mountain, a little east of the place where I ascended, from the pasture; & it seems to have aid from ravines among the hills. It runs through the pasture, receives Day brook (east one) and other mountain torrents, (when it rains), enters the woods among the hills, & unites somewhere with the one from farther east and south.

The Mountain Pasture, the highest pasture there is along here, & west of the road that goes up N. & N.W. to ridge at end of Little Mountain is about E.S.E. from house on mountain which shows itself over the lower part of Lit. Mountain, and pasture is about S. or S.S.E. from (rack in Mt.

October 1845

Wednesday Mt Holyoke.

8

The pasture east of the top of Little Mountain, extends along the foot of summits No 7, 8, 9 and the long low-top east of 9, (including the small evergreen top in the middle of the low top) - perhaps half a mile in length. The brook runs nearly in the middle of it, beginning where the pasture begins, or near there at north end. All along south of the pasture is broken land, as well as east of it, steep wooded hills, and hills not steep; south of it is Lit. Mountain and hills & ridges east of Little Mt; north is the mountain range.

Mount Holyoke - east side, south of Crack. Summits much like those on west side as to shape. There is much of the orange or yellow, and brown of the walnut, on this slope, (aided some by other trees). The walnut is most predominant on the east of the summit where the house stands; but there is much of it all along to south end. It begins on the top, just east of the brow but is more plenty on upper part of eastern descent. Toward lower part there is more of oak & evergreen, and chestnut shows itself. Some near the foot of the mountain or woods. Some reddish maple may be seen near half way up, & lower - not many; also some trees with purple foliage; what are these?

Summits N.E. of Crack, present an appearance much like those in N.W. side, to No 9 inclusive except Little Mountain in some positions of the spectator, hides one or two of the elevations. No 3 is the most yellow and brown of these summits, that is, the most walnuty, except perhaps No 7 which has a prominent broad walnuty back. No 6 is lower than 5 and 7 - has a long top but not a steep one on E. and W. - is quite walnuty but not like 3 & 7 - has walnuts as most others. The clearing on back of No 6, or place where the trees have been cut (where Belden's hut is I suppose) is very distinct - is some distance below the top - is on S.E. side. - A clearing or cutting also appears on 5, or on 4 & 5, pointing rather easterly - seems what I saw yesterday.

October 1845

Wednesday 8. Mt. Holyoke.

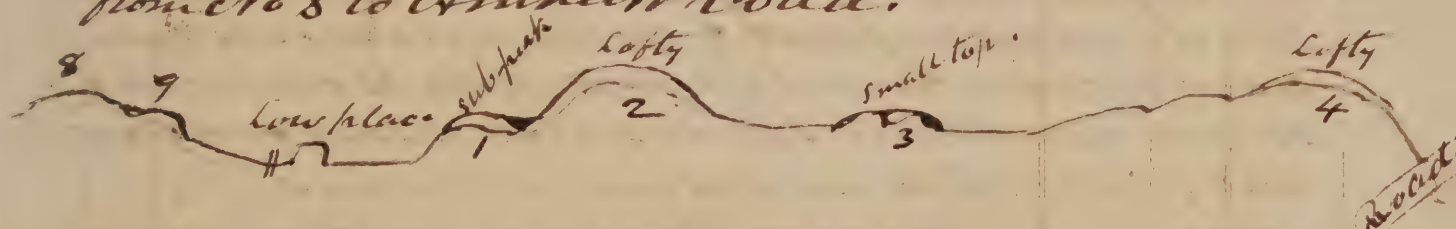
The cutting north of the N. end of Little Mountain is hardly visible on this road. I could see an opening in the trees where it is - apparently on No 4.

Summit 8 is below 7, and 9 is lower than 8 - and is almost a part of 8.

The low Summit East of 9 is very distinct on this side - is a long low place, with a green small peak in the middle - this evergreen peak or clump is more plain this side than the other, as the trees have been cut off from the north of it mostly, uncovering a bare rock. On south side all is green - it is a small round eminence.

East of Low Top comes a sub-peak, more green & less walnuty than any of slope east of it; then a high, bold elevation; then a lower summit with some bumps or elevations all along to the high summit, west of the gap and Amburst road.

Here is the southern profile of the eastern summit from 8 to Amburst road.



See northern profile under Sept. 29. The east end is then where the western part should be - See Sep. 30.

All east of the sub-peak is very orange & brown - very full of walnuts, especially the eastern part, where I ascended last spring, or the slope of the eastern summit. The small top or top between the 2 lofty eminences is nearly south of Cook's house on Boston road; and below it on southern side is low ground, where the waters of the main brook collect.

Ascent. I went up from the pasture to the top in the low place (marked #) - between ridges of greenstone - sometimes on a stony torrent bed, & sometimes by its side. It is the same place that I descended some days ago. The ascent is very gradual & easy except a little distance near the top. I judge the whole ascent is about half a mile.

October 1845

Wednesday 8. Mt. Holyoke.

Summit of Mountain in low place (where I had been before - east of No 9.) The Road on the top & for some distance down was overgrown with headsgrass & redtop. Waggon had been up and carried off wood since I was there before. There is no steep descent, no steep brow, but a gradual descent, at first northeasterly and then northerly. The road at first points towards Amherst college, and east of this line to the college, is East Chestnut hill or Tinkers hill, which seems nearly as high as the low mountain or quite, & near 1/2 mile from it, but coming up to it a little east of the small peak in the middle of the low place. There is, to appearance, a road on that hill, & flat south of it, to the eastern part of the low place on main mountain. I could not however determine with certainty between East Chestnut hill & the Chestnut hill, or Chestnut region west of it, is apparently a narrow deep valley - at least some of the way. The Chestnut region & mountain top in low place are not very distinct - but top has more hard wood, & is more hard & stony, and is a little higher.

I did not see the northern or Northeastern and higher part of the western (of the two) Chestnut hill, (sometimes called Green Hill) owing to the woods. It is probably half a mile from the mountain, & the back side of this Ch. hill, or Chestnut region extends to the mountain, without much descent - there is some ascent. The road in descending seems to go first N.E. then N. & some N.W. a long distance; then down the mountain or Chestnut region N. & some N.E. - perhaps considerable distance N.E. then road part, & one part goes northerly or west of north, to the road running easterly from Lawrence's plain; & to Cook's field. This Green Hill region south of it has a fine growth of tall Chestnut trees, with some oak, birch, maple. The ascent & descent to & from the mountain top, is more on the Chestnut region, than on Green Hill. The peak of hill is far N. or N.W. of low place in Mt.

October 1845

Wednesday 8. Mt Holyoke.

D. W. Cook's field - has peaks from 6 to 9, very distinct about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to mountain - land descends south of his field, & then rises. There seems to be a chestnut region before 6, 7, 8, & 9, but quite low before 7 and part of 6, and higher, before 8 & 9.

No 5 appears high; 6 lower & long; 7 a large high top, 8 lower, and 9 hardly separated from it.

From Cook's corn & rye field I went through the woods, northerly to a corn & rye field - the woods mostly chestnut south side, and white oak north side. The rye field, a good light soil without a stone; & becoming lighter & more like a pine plain on north side, & many yellow pines showed themselves in the edge of the woods. I crossed the woods still farther northerly; found large oaks, chestnuts, & yellow pines, all tall & a few small maples. Many very lofty yellow pines, & great stumps; a few white pines; yellow pine more common than other trees on north side of woods. Some huge oaks. A tall poplar. A few birches. I came to cleared land which extended E. W. & north - was about south of Pasco's or perhaps of West. Land a rather light but pretty good soil - corn stacked & rye sown on much; much pasturing. I went on edge of woods to the west - was near a half mile from Boston road, and over a half mile from Cook's field, south. Some of the land poor. Edge of woods all along showed much yellow pine, with oak, chestnut, small maples, &c. The woods north of Boston road seemed still more piny. Land when I was uneven; some deep vallies where water ran permanently or at times: some swampy places. I ascended & came upon real Lawrence's Plain. This was higher than the land N. E. & S. - and than some places W. It is a high plain, rolling, light soil, of considerable extent. Blue curls and John's wort appeared. The land is cleared some distance south, and descends all the way to the edge of woods. Some oak & yellow pine trees, & others stand by fences on the plain. Some granitic granite stones. No stones on the land farther east, & but few here. Came to road from Mountain to Fort River. This seems to descend southerly about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Water goes from it W. to Fort river & E. into ravines or brooks.

October 1845

Wednesday 8. Mt Holyoke.

From Lawrence Plain, elevations 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. are very distinct, & seem near. 9 is almost gone or in 8. Chestnut region seems against 7. but perhaps this side. Round Hill seems to be right north of 6, or a trifle west of north. I could see distinctly in one place the great load of wood on brow of mountain just east of peak 5, where I had been. Below the evergreens of all the summits the yellow of the birch was plenty. The birches among the evergreens are mostly white, and not so yellow & distinct. As the leaves of deciduous trees fade, the evergreens become every where more easily discerned.

Brooks, north of mountain. As I came down from Mountain, there was a brook west of me, which crossed the road at east end of Cook's field, & crossed the woods toward Boston road. In these woods I crossed a very small brook that came across the road a little West of Cook's field. Still farther north, in the fields a much larger brook came from S.W. and joined this small one east of me. Both ran in deep valleys. This united stream joined others coming from the Southeast, and crossed road west of late Dan Cook's. Farther west, I crossed another swamp or brook in a low valley, which went N.E. & joined the others. Whether a permanent stream I know not. After leaving Lawrence Plain, the mountain road crossed a permanent mountain stream, not far South of plain, which ran N.W. into Fort River. Also came to a small stream in the woods, just before I came to first cleared land, across which the road to the crack goes. I know no stream between that & Hockanum road.

Sept. 29. Ketledids, I heard in various places from noon till night.

Partridges flew up before me a usual. Some squirrels & a few birds seen.

Fringed gentian still shows handsome blue flowers.

October 1845

Wednesday 8. Holyoke, &c.

Colors of Foliage. These are fast changing though there has been no frost for a fortnight. Chestnuts now have a yellowish appearance, but a faint yellow. The brown leaves are continually falling. Walnuts grow more & more brown - a dead, dull brown, but some are yet a bright orange, and some greenish.

Maples are green, or yellow, or of a delicate pale red. The top is often of this reddish color when the lower part is green or yellow. This reddish color may be seen up some distance on Tom + Holyoke, but is not common. Maples are not numerous on the mountains; and many are small - are generally yellow. There are hard maples. Red maples on lowlands, edge of woods, &c. are both red, and yellow, & green.

Rough Dogwood, is abundant on the mountain, and generally red - trees are handsome. Trees are not high enough to be seen at a distance.

Ash - some purple, some yellow - but mostly leaves fallen

Butternut - yellow - but leaves mostly fallen

Bass - do - do - do - do.

Oaks are green; some have a sprinkling of red leaves, & some small ones are quite red.

Poplar, Celtis, & some others are green.

Birch as before described. Black birch more yellow than white.

Many leaves have fallen in the woods; in Chestnut wood, chestnut brown leaves cover the ground; when maples, birches, &c. are plenty, their leaves cover the ground. As leaves become red, yellow, brown, &c. they begin to fall, or begin soon after.

Pines are fast shedding their brown foliage on the mountain. The green remains.

Sheep ascend Holyoke about the mountain house and probably elsewhere.

Greenstone on north of Holyoke summit, including its piles of fragments, or the very steep part of the mountain does not probably include generally more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the height of mountain; and chestnut region about $\frac{2}{3}$. The mountain next to Granby road has more greenstone and less height of chestnut land. In some low places, chestnut region or hills rise almost to top of mountain; but those low tops are probably sandstone, like the underlaying of the chestnut region.

October 1845.

Wednesday } Mount Tom - from observation
8 } yesterday and to-day.

The great cross valley S.E. of where I am is seen very distinctly from Holyoke. It rises some towards S.E. & here appears to be an evergreen ridge against the valley, and N.E. & S.W. The northern peaks of the mountain are quite full of evergreens on S.E. side as well as in front, for some distance down. The cross valley is quite green yet (so far as seen) and all the high mountain south of it is mostly green down about half way; then more yellow. There is some yellow in the upper part but is evident that walnuts are not so plenty on Tom as on Holyoke. The lower half, which is much more yellow, derives but a small part of its yellowness from walnuts. I imagine, walnuts, maples, birches, and especially small trees which have started up where the wood has been cut off, seem to make this part so yellow, in spots.

The ridge in rear of cross valley seems to extend south in rear of the first high summit or farther, so as to form a flat between w.

The Longitudinal Valley, points to Holyoke range - is very plain & distinct in all its parts from Mountain House.

N.E. end of Tom shows many yellow & green birches; also round on N.W. side, near the end. I think there are but few walnuts there, except at the bottom of the mountain steep. A few reddish maple tops are seen up some height. Walnuts (more brown than others) are seen round on S.E. side, near end.

The ascent of Mt Tom seems very gradual in many places; more so than Holyoke on S.E. side. The extensive beds of rock, not very uneven, & with but little soil, on which walnuts grow, with oaks, cedars, &c. cover apparently much more of Holyoke than Tom.

Walnuts on the high greenstone of the mountains (Tom & Holyoke) are most of them pignuts, I believe; not all.

Oct. 1845

Thursday I was about home.

9 A Catholic church was raised in September, on part of old John King lot, on King Street, and they are at work upon it daily. Their means are derived in part from the poor laborers on the railroad and elsewhere. - Irish.

Friday Walked out to Hall's P.M. child is alive.
10 In coming back, I went northward to the ridge west of Hatfield Road, to Elvabeth's Rock, so called, and got a view of Mount Holyoke range.

Hear that son J. Walker's youngest child, William Channing Judd, died on Wednesday the 8th, aged 21 months, in New York city. He has been sick about 10 or 12 days.

Foliage. The colors are changing fast. Chestnut woods have a yellowish green appearance. Small oaks are red, and large ones are becoming red - white oak especially. Maples are becoming more yellow, & some are growing more red, but deep, bright red is less common than it was a few days ago. Many of the reddish leaves are partly yellow. There is not much difference between red & sugar maple, but red has lost more leaves than hard maple, and the whole tree of red maple is often more red than the whole of a hard maple. Wild cherry trees are green & yellow. All the red leaves are gone. Leaves are falling considerably.

White Pines & are shedding a part of their yellow Pines leaves - not those of this year, but those of last year in part, and all of the year before. It seems that pine leaves remain green 2 seasons, and some 3 seasons. Those that grew in 1844 fall now, most of them, not all. Many trees that have not shed their leaves are about half brown & half green, but the green is at the ends of the limbs & is more conspicuous than the brown. Hemlock seems to be shedding. Cedar not.

October 1845

Saturday 11. Foliage

The Chesnut region on Torn & Holyoke becomes more & more yellow daily. It includes a large portion of the mountains on this side, & the change gives quite a new aspect to the mountain sides. The birch above it is quite distinct from it in color, being older & inclining to brown - a sort of buff yellow. This does not refer to the birches yet green or partly green.

Walnuts, about the meadow, &c. are generally a dead brown - but some are orange & some green. The bitternut walnuts are mostly green. White maples on Mill River have hardly any red, & but little yellow. Almost all are green. They differ much from other maples.

Ash Trees. Some are yet purple; some yellow, and some have no leaves. Elms are yellowish, but the yellow leaves continue to fall.

Fruit Trees are green, generally. As the leaves grow yellow, they fall, leaving the tree green. It is the same with some forest trees, or so in part.

Locusts. The Thorny Locust (*Gleditschia*) is quite yellow, & leaves falling. The common (*Robinia*) is partially yellow.

Poison Ivy, or 3 leaf poison - some of it is yellow, and not red.

Button wood does not change much - mostly green.

Evergreens on the mountains & elsewhere are becoming conspicuous. Before deciduous trees began to change color, there was but little difference between deciduous trees & evergreens, seen at a distance.

Our frost Lima & large white beans are yet green. The latter have a few white blossoms.

Flowers. Nearly all those noticed under Sept. 18 are still seen in fields and gardens; and some in addition, as fringed gentian; and a yellow potentilla, that was out long ago, it is a cinquefoil, at least; on Holyoke & on plains.

Horse-chesnuts are partially yellow, but much more green than yellow.

Oaks on Round Hill have a few red leaves, but they seem to fall as yellow ones do from other trees.

Rough Dogwood. The two trees by the side of Mr. Joy's fence on Round Hill have large red leaves like those on the mountains.

October 1845

Saturday 11 - continued.

Chestnuts. The burs are generally open or opening, and many chestnuts have been gathered this week. Some trees about Lawrence plain had been thrashed, when I was there on Wednesday.

Quinces look bright & yellow on the bushes, and many have been gathered.

Potatoes. Farmers are digging potatoes some, though most are not yet dug. Carter potatoes sell at 42 cents.

Rowen. Farmers continue to cut 2^d crop grass. Late rains have increased the crop.

Rye is generally up, and many pieces are quite green. In Hadley, a great deal of rye is sown on Indian corn land. The corn is cut up in September & put in bunches in rows; the land is ploughed, sown, and harrowed, except where the bunches are. This same is done in this and other towns.

Broom corn is nearly all under cover.

Equinoctial Storm. There has been no such storm the present season - and I think that in most years, there is nothing that deserves that name.

Sunday 12 } The heaviest rain we have had this season fell last night, and there was strong wind. The storm made many of the yellow & red leaves fall.

Mr. Starkweather preached, A.M. and P.M.

Heavy showers again in the evening - and strong wind from South all day & evening.

Monday 13 } mostly clear again. Rain of yesterday morning and evening is said to have been heavier & afforded more water than any rain since the fall of 1844.

Wrote to J. P. Dabney (or finished my letter & put it into post office) 2 sheets, in regard to some graduates of Harvard College, in reply to his.

Walked out to Hall's with Peninnah, A.M.

Six dwelling houses have been put up this season on the plain near Paul Strong's. Some on the road by his house, & some on a back road, south of that.

October 1845

Monday 13 / Leaves.

The colors continue to change fast, and the leaves to fall. The bright yellows have departed; - a few maples are still of a handsome but not brilliant red; but most maples are yellow or green, or stripped of leaves in the upper parts. On the plains and edge of woods about the plains, almost the only red is that of the shrub oaks, & small oaks, & some larger ones. The color of these is only a reddish brown (or London brown as it used to be called) and is dull. Some oaks, I believe, never turn red, but brown. The white oaks seem to be the reddest. Shad bush and some smooth bark wild cherries have reddish leaves. The red of sumac is more pale.

Chestnuts show greenish, yellowish & brown, & present to the eye a mixed, disagreeable color, - a sort of dirty yellow, &c. The mountains, Tom & Holyoke, present this dingy mixture in all the chestnut region. It is similar on the hills in the western part of this town and the oaks show some reddish tops among the chestnuts. On the mountains, I see no red oaks; they all seem to be green. Much of the oak green may be seen in several places; and some in various parts of the chestnut region, as well as above it.

Birch above the chestnuts still shows its distinct color, viz that which is all of one color - buff. The white birches, I imagine, never do become yellow but in part. As the leaves become yellow they begin to fall, and this process continues and the trees are partly green & partly yellow till the leaves are gone. This seems to be the fact in regard to small white birches on the plains and pastures; and the mountain ^{birches} may do the same. Perhaps some black birches are like the white ones. Perhaps some white ones are all changed.

White maples on Mill river still continue of a fine green.

Frost. The only frosts as yet are those of Sept. 13 and 23d, and those were not very severe. Tender plants, leaves, &c were killed; but in general foliage has faded through decay. Many weeds, flowering plants, &c are yet green. Grass in meadows & pastures is very green when the soil is good. Mullein, buttercups are still seen in blossom as are several sorts of flowers in gardens. Star flowers and golden rod still bloom by road sides.

Witch Hazel is full of yellow flowers. Virgin's Bower forms many bowers with its filaments.

October 1845

Tuesday} Frost again, after an intermission of
14 } three weeks, the third frost this season.
Not very severe. Frost, lima & large white beans
are not yet killed. Tomatoes are yet green.
Wrote to son C. Parkman.

Wednesday} Cattle Show - as usual.
15 } Peninnah & I went to chesnutting. P.M.

Thursday} Cattle Show - continued.
16 } Finished a letter to brother Matthews, who
lives at Abingdon, Virginia.
Walked down to Mt. Tom, with young Cotton
from West Hartford (who is at school in East Hampton).
He staid with us last night.

Frost this morning; Severe, for first time this season, 26.
Beans are now killed; tomatoes are completely killed;
they were partly killed before. The frost, before, which
did not kill ~~beans~~, could not have killed many
leaves. The change in the color of the leaves must
be mainly owing to natural decay, & not to frost.
Sister Lyman and brother Parsons here to dinner.
Walked out to Hall's with Peninnah after sunset.

Friday} Great Frost. Therm. 22°.
17 } Mrs. Chapin & Mrs. Chapman here to dine.

Walked out to Hall's. In returning, went north across
Col. Th. Pomeroy's, & late Cecil Dwight's farms, to the sawmill
built by Dwight on Broad Brook - thence continued
some distance N.E. in the vicinity of B. Brook, and
at length crossed over to old Halffield road, a little
north of Half-way Brook, near where I last used
to live, & came home.

Ridges & ledges of granite began on Col. Pomeroy's farm -
continued across Dwight's, and as far as I went. In
the woods trees always grew on the tops of these ridges.
The Dwight farm has had most of the valuable timber
cut off, and is not of great value. The land is stony,
ledgy, uneven, not fit for good pasture, nor fit for any
thing but pasture & woodland. I refer to the uncleared
and partially cleared parts - all the northern part.

Broad Brook has a broad valley, the sides of which are
very poor land & the bottom, a swamp.

Trees. The greater part of all the timber in all this
region, as indicated by stumps & trees, was and is white
pine, hemlock, mingled with chesnut, oak, and
some birch, walnut, hickory, ironwood, small maples.
It was an evergreen region - pine & hemlock, predom-
inate - chesnuts & oaks are on the higher places. Some
large trees of these kinds remain & large white pine and
other stumps are plenty.

October 1845

Friday } Broad Brook, &c. continued.

The whole region between Broad Brook and Hatfield Road is poor land, but bears or has borne large trees. Stones & rocks all granite; - much of it of the kind called sienite.

On the tops of the rocky ridges, grow oak, w. pine, hemlock, birch, walnut, chestnut, small maple, & others, like the timber on the lands adjoining.

The low lands on Broad Brook were once mostly covered with white pine & hemlock. These trees extend up the side hill some towards Horse Mountain, but the upper part of this mountain seems to be chestnut and oak.

Some hornbeam, poplar, are found; much witch hazel & alder. A few bass. Some high butterburts.

The trees on the range of hills west of Broughton's meadow & farther north & south, are evidently mostly chestnut, but there is considerable oak and some other trees mingled with the chestnuts.

The leaves of oaks in the woods, are green, reddish, or brown, or a mixture of two or all three of these hues. Some oaks do not become reddish.

Leaves are falling fast; the ground is covered with them in the woods.

Partridge Berries, ^{in plenty;} (all seem to be twins, or formed from 2 blossoms) and I start up some partridges, that are evidently feeding on them. (*Mitchella repens*.)

Blue jays - a most beautiful bird, are seen and heard in the woods. They eat chestnuts, I believe.

Squirrels - I see very few, though nuts seem plenty.

Small birds are seen in considerable numbers; I think these have come from the north.

Speculation in flour is going on, owing to accounts from Europe of short crops of grain or much damage to grain by wet weather; and the disease in potatoes by which the crop is much reduced.

Frost, pretty severe, occurred about Manchester and elsewhere, the 22^d or 23^d September.

Bad weather for grain in the field had come again in England. Much grain had been injured by the wet season, in August and September.

October 1845

Saturday Visit to Mount Tom, with Giles
18 C. Kellogg.

We went down the rail road; ascended the mountain by the waggon road to the old barn and the sandstone quarries - then went S. E. to the old pond; then S. W. & N. and came to the front or N. W. side of the mountain, on the top of a mural greenstone rock where I was last spring; we continued on the summit of the mountain near the western precipices to the south end of the mountain, about 2 miles from the barn, I judge; then descended the south end, & followed the lower ridge some distance; turned easterly into cleared land, & went round the whole south end of the mountain & then on east side opposite steep greenstone walls about a mile, & came to south end of the east mountain, or near it; crossed the ridges where I did when I went through the valley & round the south end of East mountain, & down into the river road & trail road, & walked home - whole distance 13 or 14 miles, down & back.

The old cellar & barn are in an extensive valley or low place in the mountain; many acres cleared here & some pretty good pasturing. Quarries opened in many places in various directions, where stone were got for rail road bridges. Blacksmith Shop for sharpening tools, &c. still stands. All the water of this valley goes down S. E. side of mountain. In the valley, granitic stones lie on the ground, but most of the ridges & ledges are sandstone; one or more higher ones are greenstone. The trees all about this valley are second growth, & mostly chestnut, some oak, w. pine, hemlock, birch, walnut, cedar. - Around pond, now almost dry were 3 or 4 button woods, 1 large elm, & some red maples. Some high ridges showed sandstone & chestnut, and granite. In going S. or S. W. came to greenstone ridges and chestnut ceased. Oaks plenty, w. pine, walnut, birch, hemlock, dogwood, ironwood, small maple, ash.

Oct. 1845

Saturday } Visit to Mount Tom, with
18 Mr. Kellogg.

Ascended higher, & got where the axe
had never been, no axe from here to
the S. end of mountain, except in one
place.

The Trees on this summit of the moun-
tain for about 2 miles, or from the
peak or elevation S. W. of the barn, to the
S. end, were as follows:-

Oak - the most plenty of all, except on
and near the brow. White oak, &
other kinds, and a few mountain
oaks & but a few. These were short
& crooked on rocky summits, but lower
down & in cross valleys, pretty large
and tall, & some quite large.

Walnut is next to oak for abundance
except on the summits, or near brow,
but not so large as oaks. Most or all
are of the pignut species.

White Pine is very plenty on the top
and frequently on the brow, & down
below brow. Some are scattered on
southeastern slope. White pine and
Oak in some places on or near the top,
form almost all the trees.

Norway Pines are plenty on or near
the brow, some on projections below, some
on top, & east of top, but most abundant
on or near the brow. Many of them
are lofty & straight, & have a handsome
appearance. I found some far down
on southern end of the mountain.
They extend from Summit S. W. of old
barn, all the way to the South end.

Yellow Pines are found about brow, top
and farther back, but not so numerous
as the other two kinds. Often the 3 kinds
grow within a few feet of each other.
The yellow not so large and tall as the
other species.

Birch white & black, are about brow,
top, and S. E. slope - more plenty where
there were ledges, &c. Not confined to
steep part as on Holyoke. Those about
brow mostly white birch. The proper birch region
was below the lofty perpendicular rocks, & seldom
could be seen.

October 1845

Saturday Visit to Mount Tom - continued.
18

Iron wood was scattered all along the mountain - not large generally, but small. Dogwood, rough bark (*Cornus florida*) is plenty about the mountain, but not much on the summit - some on eastern slope, & more among second growth on southern end, and eastern side below the steep. Leaves are red & handsome. Some trees are 25 feet high or more.

Cedar is found on the top - rocks where there are open places, all along, but they are not plenty, nor large. Are more plenty on Holyoke.

Maples. Small ones appear here & there - no large ones, or only one or two 10 inches in diameter; in general not 3 inches diameter.

Ash trees - a few near or on the summit and on slope.

Butternuts - a few on or near the summit; in cross valleys, &c. They are not numerous.

Bass. I saw very few, if any.

Striped Maple. I saw one 15 feet high, and several small ones.

Chestnut. I crossed one valley, that was full of chestnuts, some large & tall, - the place was of considerable extent. There were granitic stones among them, and a depth of soil. Besides these, I saw only 2 or 3 trees in the 2 miles.

Hemlocks. There were a few; here & there one all along the mountain - but not plenty any where, & very few about the brow.

Pines occupied the brow, mostly.

Poplar - I noticed one on the brow - good size.

Wild cherry - a few bushes in one open spot.

The highest tops, which are almost all solid rock, have a few stunted cedar, white birch, oak, yel. white & Norway pine, walnut. In some places, especially at south end, there are large rocks of some extent, with nothing on the top. About south end are only bushes or very small trees, as oak, walnut, cedar, 2 or 3 kinds of pine. Small trees, of various kinds are very plenty on the south descent. Fire has been about the southern top.

October 1845

Saturday } Visit to Mount Tom - Southern
18 } 2 miles.

The Front has mural faces, or almost perpendicular rocks, for nearly all the distance. Sometimes these rocky precipices begin at the top of the mountain; sometimes there is one or two offsets, or broad steps or descents, before the great perpendicular fall begins. - in some places, especially in cross valleys, there is a gently or rapidly descending brow or front far down the mountain with trees on it; could not see whether there was a mural face below. But some persons climb up these places from the chestnut region below.

The face of the mountain is very far from being in a line; there is much zigzag or irregular facing - some places face to the N.W. some N. some W. &c.

The Cross Valleys are not so deep as those on Holyoke, and the front of the mountain as seen at a distance shows less inequalities in the height, than Holyoke. The valleys are generally less deep near the front & more easily crossed there, than farther S.E. They run in various directions, as S.E. & W. W.E. N. & S, &c. and often crook round, & form a sort of semi-circle. One side is sometimes perpendicular rock

The brow of the mountain is in some places bare mural rock, & nothing to obstruct the view; in others, when the brow is gradual, or there are ledges one below another, the evergreens, especially Norway & white pines, grow on the gradual brow, or shoot up their tops from projections or ledges far below, and obstruct the view. When there is a mural face 40 feet high, the Norway pines sometimes grow below it, and shoot up their tops above the top of the rock.

Sheep. Their marks can be seen on the rocky summits, all along.

Old Lines in Easthampton all strike the mountain obliquely, but less so in these 2 miles than farther north, and less so in the southern of these 2 miles than in the northern mile. Easthampton lands look beautifully; as handsome as Northampton Meadow from Holyoke.

P.S. I suspect that Mt Tom is not over $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, & that the middle is as far north as the old barn - perhaps farther. The high part south of the barn is probably about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length.

October 1845

Saturday } Visit to Mt. Tom. Southern 2 miles.
18

Stumps are seen in summit towards southern end. Wood was cut here and thrown over the precipice, it is presumed. Fires have been about here.

South End. There is some rise to attain this point in going S.W. Having reached an extensive bare rock, a vast prospect opens, to the East west and South - many villages and spires are seen; many mountains, peaks, &c. A blue top is seen far to the east, which Mr. Kellogg thinks is Wachusett. I doubt this. The village of Southampton is almost west - a little north of west; South Hadley, a little north east. Dam on Connecticut river & beginning of canal some south of east. The Hendricks are nearly opposite the high end of the mountain; and the numerous green fields of rye are west & south of them, on the plains.

Mount Holyoke is very distinct from here - the 9 peaks, the low place with a small green peak in it, the subpeak & high summit beyond the low place, the secondary elevations between this high summit, & the equally high summit near Granby road; the latter summit, (composed of 3 sub-summits,) the sharp green peak next east of Granby road, then a high peak and a lower one beyond in one range, and a high one & perhaps a low one still farther east, almost separated from the preceding.

Low Mountains. At the S. end of the high mountain towards the western side a low ridge runs about in the direction of the mountain, from half a mile to a mile, perhaps more, S.W. or S.S.W. and then runs out & comes to an end. The western side is all chestnuts, & seems to be a continuation of the chestnut region on the west side of the mountain. The eastern side is partly chestnut; in some places it has changed into small white pines, and part of it is cleared land.

East of this range, & east of the whole south end of the mountain is a ridge which runs S.W. and farther on has some evergreen peaks with valleys between; having almost come to the western ridge, this eastern one turns more to the south and continues to show a succession of peaks & valleys between for many miles.

October 1845

Saturday Mount Tom - continued,
18

The south end of the mountain, from the greenstone face on the west side to the greenstone face on the east side, is not apparently more than 100 rods wide, but probably widens to the north.

At first the west range descends on east side and the east range is steep on west side, and there is a low swamp next to the west side of east range for some distance south of the end of the mountain, and also extending on the east of the mountain. The water from this swamp must run northerly & join that between the main mountain and the low eastern range, [Possibly the water runs S. & is head of Br. Brook.

At some distance from the S. end of mountain, there seems to be a green valley between eastern and western ranges, with orchards, a farm road, a house & barn, &c. I suppose it is where ~~Clary~~ lived. Looks like a pleasant place from the top of the mountain.

This south part of the main mountain I went by the side of northerly, almost to the south end of the high eastern mountain. It is, I now judge, as I did before, about a mile longer to the south, than the eastern mountain, and considerably higher. The eastern side of this mile has greenstone faces, most of the distance, but in some places partly covered by trees, and earth. The top of the perpendicular rocks here is much lower than the top on the west side, that is, it descends according to the dip or inclination of the rock to the east and the trees on the mountain seem to have the same slope towards the east, that is the ground on which the trees stand.

This mile seems to be inaccessible to teams, and I think the trees remain untouched by man from age to age, for the most part. There may be some exceptions.

The valley east of this mile, is cleared at the north end, and westerly of the eastern low ridge, but the southern and western parts are woods, swamp, land with trees cut but not cleared, &c. This valley, I judged the other day, was nearly or quite half way up from Connecticut river to the top of Mount Tom - certainly 300 or 400 feet. Some good pasturing on it, and a house I saw in it to the south east. (..... who lives here?).

Oct. 1845

Saturday } Mount Tom continued.
18

This valley or pasture has the high or western mountain on the west, and the low eastern ridge on the east. This eastern ridge is the continuation of the eastern mountain, inclines to south, & east of south, & seems to run out down near the road where Mr. Street lives. But another commences S.W. of it and continues far S.W. and is the ridge before noticed on the east side of the swamp. In fact the continuation of the mount Tom range south of the high mountain is more connected with the eastern mountain than with the western or main mountain.

A brook comes from the foot of the mountain & runs into this valley, which I crossed, and other water runs into the valley, [including I suppose all that gathers in the swamp. I have noticed] these waters all finally run southerly & southeasterly, by the ridge. I have noticed, and from, I conclude, the brook that crosses the road near Streets. This stream embraces all the waters that fall on the south side of the high mountain; but all that fall on the eastern slope, north of this mile, run northerly in the great valley between Western & Eastern Mountain, & cross the road below Ashbel Lysman's. [Water swamp may not run this way.] See Oct. 29. (Water of Swamp runs S. is broad Brook.)

Leaves of Trees. Oaks, so plenty on this mountain, have, most of them green leaves; some reddish, some yellowish or brown, & some a mixture. Birches, white, have, some yellow leaves, some yellow & green, & some green only, the others having fallen. Black birches had more yellow trees and fewer green. Walnuts had, some orange leaves, some brown, & some had lost all leaves. Ash had lost leaves, or had brown ones. Butternuts had lost leaves. Iron wood leaves, yellow & green. Dogwood leaves, reddish many trees in cross valleys. Maples had lost most of leaves, some green, & yellow. Many leaves have fallen, but frost has done less here than on lower grounds. Chestnuts in chestnut region, yellowish, greenish and brown - a dirty yellowish color, all together.

October 1845

Saturday 18 / } Mt. Torr. - continued

Birch region. But few birches appear on the brow; and much of the brow is naked rock. But below the mural faces, there is, I suppose, a birch region of considerable height, before the chestnut region comes. I did not like to look over the edge of perpendicular rocks to see what was far below.

Chestnut region. I saw more of this, but it was far below me, and appeared to be almost level. There was some cleared land under the first summit that I went upon - a kind of pasture near the perpendicular or steep part of the mountain.

Paths. The path by which I descended at the south end, is steep, and the ascent must be arduous. Having reached the low mountain, one path or road goes southerly to some distance - probably to the house & farm I saw, & on to the road across the low mountain. The other path or road turns round to the west side, & continues northerly in the chestnut region till it comes into the Pascamuck road.

Torr is more oak & less walnut than Holyoke, at least, the higher parts of Torr are so. The mountain is more ridgy; has more ledges & vallies than most of Holyoke - has more soil on it in general, and less of the hard rocky back, or slope where the greenstone continues for a considerable extent without much inequality on the surface and without much soil, which is found on Holyoke, and mostly covered with walnuts. There is, however, much walnut on Torr. Torr has more chestnut than Holyoke, and perhaps more evergreens. Torr has Norway pine; Holyoke has none. Torr has more yellow pine on the summit than Holyoke. There are places on Holyoke quite as oak as those on Torr.

Mt. Torr in south part seems to run about N.W.E. & inclines a little more easterly before the low place begins; from low place to the N.E. end, it seems to be about N.E.

OCT. 1845

19th Sun. Hall's son died, age 1 yr. 9 mo. "had been sick & pining away for 5-6 mo. Suffered much & lost all his flesh - was a mere skeleton. His mind still active

20th funeral of Hall's son at house of Paul Stone. "some remarks were made by a colored woman, appropriate, and she sang 2 or 3 verses." Buried back of school house where some others have been buried. No minister officiated

October 1845

Sunday } Mr Starkweather preached A.M.
19 } and Mr Rogers, P.M.

Hall's little boy died this forenoon, named William Hall Judd. He was born January 5, 1844. Had been sick and pining away for 5 or 6 months. Had suffered much and lost all his flesh - was a mere skeleton. His mind had continued active and regular; his eye generally bright, & his lungs apparently not affected; yet he gradually consumed away and died. This is the second grandchild that has died in October. Wife rode out to Hall's with Mr. Benson and I walked out, P.M.

Grasshoppers }
Crickets, & } are heard yet in a warm
Katadids } evening, like this.
I heard Katadids yesterday.
House flies } are mostly rendered inactive
House flies } by the cold weather. A few
are yet seen.

Monday } Put letter in Post Office, directed
20 } to James Hathaway, Hambden,
Geauga Co. Ohio, containing my deposition
and Clerk of Court's certificate, &c, in
regard to marriage of Benj^m Lyman
and Mary Wright, June 30, 1784, on
my grandfather's diary. He left with
me \$2.00. (Mr Hathaway died). I paid Mr
Wells 1 dollar for his services. Pension case.
[See Jan 28, 1846]

We attended the Funeral of Hall's little boy, at 3. P.M. at the house of Paul Strong. Many of the community and others in the neighborhood attended. A hymn was sung; some remarks were made by a colored woman, appropriate, and she sung 2 or 3 verses; Mr. Hill read a chapter in Hebrews; and Hall then made some remarks and closed with a short prayer. We then followed the body (one man carried the coffin) to the grave, back of the school house where some others have been buried. The funeral services were solemn, though no minister officiated.

Snow fell about 4 at Albany on 20th & morning of 21st.
Also in Perry, to the place near H. in Maine, on 21st.

October 1845

Tuesday } Paid Col. Shepard towards rent
of house for this year — \$50.
This is not due till April 10, 1846; interest of it
to go for peaches had of Col. Shepard.
Wrote letter to Sylvester.

I and Peninnah went over to Hobyoke to
gather Chesnuts, P.M. We went along
the edge of the woods; beyond or on Bartlett
land, we turned east and climbed up the
steep side hill in the chestnut woods, to
the mountain road — followed that road
up to the place for hitching horses, & then
descended by that road to Hockanum street.
We picked up about 4½ quarts, the chestnuts
have fallen from the trees; most of them
fell some days ago.

On this side hill, between pastures & very
steep part of mountain; —
Chestnuts had lost very many leaves — some trees
nearly all; those remaining are green, yellow
and brown.

Oaks were for the most part green; some
brick red or brownish red; and some brown
or yellow, or mixed. The lower part of the
woods, next north of Bartlett's old farm, &
opposite the little house north of Bartlett's on
this side, & opposite the mountain house
which is on the other side, is composed
mostly of Oaks — more oaks than chestnuts
for some distance. Much green here.

Walnuts, are some yellow some brown, but
many stripped of leaves. Not plenty.

Birches. The black birches are generally
destitute of leaves — are bare. The white
birches have yellowish & green leaves
but many of their leaves had fallen. The
white birches on the brow of the mountain
have a mixed appearance, green & yellow.

Happles. Some have lost all leaves. The leaves
on other trees are mostly yellow or orange; but
some green, some reddish & some brown.

Butternuts } all leaves fallen.
Astr

Poplar, aspen. Leaves had turned yellowish.

Dogwood, very plenty. Leaves yet red. many fallen.

October 1845.

Tuesday } Side of Holyoke - continued.
21

21

I have noticed all kinds of trees found there except evergreens, and a few ironwoods. The oaks now show more green than any other trees, except the evergreens. They are seen in the chestnut region; in the birch region above, I am in evergreens near the brow. Some oaks in the woods show reddish tops; but most are not yet red.

Wednesday } Winter weather this morning
22 } Thermom. down to 14° . [Boston 27° .

22

This frost has browned many green leaves, and they are falling fast, as those of Common Locust, Horse Chestnut & others.

Ailanthus & *Catalpa* } There remained green until the frosts of
16th & 17th; which killed the leaves and
turned them brownish.

Wrote to W. L. Woodward, Hartford, in reply to
his sent to Hopkri, about Henry Woodward, &c

Thursday } Another winter morning. Therm. at 14° again
23 } Such weather has not occurred in

23

Such weather has not occurred in October since I have kept a thermometer. In 1840, the therm. fell to 20° one morning in October which was the coldest October morning for 7 years past, previous to this year.

This severe Cold makes much impression
on the leaves, that were green. The trees
that stand the frost the best and are still green
are Mountain Ash, Aspen Poplar, Rose Bushes, } see
Lilac, Willow, most of Oaks, Hawthorn, } below.
Next come fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, cherry,
quince. many of these leaves are turned to a
brownish hue, & other fall when green; yet
a large portion of green leaves remain.

White maples on Mill River - about half the leaves
are killed, & are brownish; the other half green.
many trees are quite green yet. Other maples
that were green are affected like the white maples.
E. C. ... The leaves of these are generally turned

Elms } The leaves of these are generally turned
Button woods } brown or a brownish green & are
falling fast. Some trees have yet green leaves.

Beech Trees at Fort Hill are both brown & green.
Oaks at Fort Hill are generally green.

Silver Poplar } are yet green, like aspen, lilac,
Lombardy Poplar } above.

The large cotton poplars are browned.
Locusts, Sycamores & Horsechestnut leaves are dead
& withered, yet are greenish & many on trees.

The large Cotton Poplars are browned.
Com. Locusts, Syringa & Horsechestnut leaves are dead
& withered, yet are greenish & many on trees.

October 1845

Thursday } Effects of the severe weather - continuation
23 }
On Holyoke, the brown is increased, but
the oaks seem to be as green as before.
A few oaks are reddish.
Walnuts in the meadows have lost their leaves;
and so have some other trees -
Mayweed on the rail-road is still green and
shows flowers.

Friday } Finished a letter of 2 sheets to
24 } Mrs. F. M. Cautkins, New London.

My Health. The irregular beating of my
heart began in June, 1844. In former
years it seemed to beat too fast, and
there was at times a feeling of soreness
or uneasiness about it, and I could
not rest upon my left side in bed.
My pulse was fast - generally over 80
sometimes 85 or 90. But I seldom felt
any intermission in the pulsations.
In the time of my fever in August, 1843,
the pulse was rapid, but, not intermittent,
nor did I notice these interruptions
after my recovery, until one day in
June 1844, after a brisk walk soon after
a hearty dinner, the interruptions began
all at once - 2 beats, & then a stop - 2 beats
near together & then a stop - for some time.
This did then, & has ever since, struck
immediately to my stomach, and
made a sort of uneasiness, and a sen-
sation of heat there. I felt this by
turns through the summer & fall
of 1844 while at Hartford & at home;
commonly after dinner or supper.
I paid no attention to it, or very little,
and continued to perform, what I
wished to do, without regard to it. It
did not often continue very long. I
felt it once or twice in riding in the
stage; it made me sick at my stomach
in the stage, but went off after a few miles.
About the beginning of December 1844
I had a new complaint - an uneasi-
ness about the region of the bladder
but on the outside of it & not within
it. I had no difficulty in making water.
I could not sit long in one posture

October 1845

Friday } My Health - continued.

24

-could not sit bent over in a writing posture without trouble. I had a bad fall on the ice Dec. 4. but I had these feelings before that. I dieted, or eat sparingly, and left off active exertion, but these things seem to make no difference. I then split wood & did all things that needed to be done, without increasing the complaint. I had less trouble with this complaint the latter part of January and in February; the latter part of February I began to take walks in the meadows and elsewhere, & these walks seemed to be favorable to the bladder-trouble, & I continued them, in March, April, and May. The bladder complaint left me in the spring, and I felt very little of it during the summer & September & October, till the present week. There were short turns of it, but not much. It always appeared to me that the heart-complaint was the least when the bladder complaint was the greatest and vice versa. The present week, a very cold week, I have had the old feeling about the region of the bladder, but do not know that it belongs to the bladder.

My Heart complaint, which had not troubled me so much during the winter & spring, came on again in June & July; and worse than ever in August. My exertions in gardening, splitting wood, carrying burdens, and especially in reaching about to gather cherries, or for other purposes, and in stooping over, all seemed to affect me unfavorably. After children went away, I began my walks again over hill and dale, mountain & valley, and these walks, & even climbing mountains steadily, seemed to have a favorable effect. My heart felt better than when sitting about home. I sometimes, however did too much in a day. The heart complaint is not so bad.

October 1845

Friday} My Health - continued.
24

- as it was in August but is easily brought on by reading, writing, eating, sudden exertions, lifting, carrying small burdens, &c. and it now seems to affect the head as well as the stomach. On the whole, I am not so well as I was a year ago; not so well as I was last spring. What is before me, I know not.

I have long been gathering materials for a history of some towns about here; and never felt that I was furnished with all I wanted till last fall. I intended to spend the winter in writing the History of Hadley, but my bladder complaint came on, and I could hardly write a letter. My attention when I became better was taken up with other things until the summer, when the heart complaint became worse than ever. I am not now in a very good condition to think, investigate and write, but hope, through the blessing of Heaven to be able to accomplish something this winter. God only knows how it will be. I may be worse than ever. I have a fatal complaint upon me, and how soon it will render me unfit for all business and exertion I know not. May I be submissive to whatever comes.

In the winter of 1840-41. while in Boston, I slipped up on the stairs at Chauncy Clark's front door, and fell with my whole weight on the edge of a stair, striking just above the hip on the left side, about the short ribs, kidney, &c. I was severely hurt, but was about again in a week. I have at times had trouble just above the hip, or by the lower rib - often there is some unpleasant feeling there; sometimes it seems to affect the other side a little. There are times when the bladder complaint seems to be a part of this, or connected with this, but I know not how it is.

October 1845

Saturday } I went down the Railroad, P.M.
25 } and passed round the N.E. end of
Mount Tom to the S.E. side, and ascended
the mountain, chiefly, by an old sled
path - went Northwesterly, & then turned
more northerly, & came upon the brow
of the mountain, near N.W. or N. corner.
I was in a range with the railroad
where it crosses the old beds of Conn. river -
could see out, though there were trees on
the brow all along here - was westerly of,
& a little higher than, the naked place on
the brow where the timber has been all cut
off, both on the brow & below.

About the crooked path by which I ascended,
most of the wood was cut off, to the brow.
That on the brow could not be carried off &
so was not cut. Brow was steep, but not
a mural face of rock. Most of the wood
by the path, was (or had been) hemlock,
chestnut, oak, white birch, butternut,
Walnut ash, small maples, dogwood.
Chestnut grew where there was soil all
the way up, but hemlock was the most
plenty. Walnuts not plenty. Chestnut was
next to hemlock for abundance, & the next
was oak. I then went up higher
westerly or Southwesterly - near the brow, and
arrived on the top of the N.E. eastern peak
or elevation of the mountain. The brow
all along, from when I first came to it
to the top of peak No. 1, was sloping, and
covered with hemlock trees, with a
little mixture of oak & white birch. Some
walnuts & chestnuts were near brow. Most
of the timber was cut, up to the top, but
the hemlocks on the brow remained as
a boundary all along. I saw one or two
tall white pines on the brow and one or
two yellow pines, but hemlock was
the principal evergreen on all this end
of the mountain. Back of the brow
hemlock was plenty with oak, chestnut
walnut, &c. Chestnut trees grew on the
very top & bore chestnuts, & with them were
hemlocks, oaks, white birch, walnut,
small maples, laurel; flowers had been there.
The top was rocky - rocks were greenstone,

October, 1845

Saturday North End of Mt. Tom - continued
25

From the Top of Elevation No. 1. I could not see out N. & W. owing to trees on the brow - could see a little & but a little through the trees.

S.W. of the Top was a valley or rather 2 valleys, coming together from E. and S. & meeting & forming a wide valley towards the brow, with an elevation between them some distance back of the brow. Old rotten stumps were standing in these valleys; wood had been cut here a long time ago, & there were chestnuts and white pines, &c. of a 2^d growth of some size. There were also here large & ancient hemlocks, Oaks, chestnuts, white birches, & some walnuts. Hemlock the most plenty.

The valley from the South, ran along on the back of peak No. 2, & I could easily have reached the road by which I ascended some weeks since, S.W. of peak No. 2. Or I could easily have ascended No. 2, which was evidently considerably higher than No. 1. Some trees have been cut on side of No. 2. but most of the timber remains - much evergreen. Where the united valleys passed over the brow I determined to descend, on the N.W. side of the mountain. Timber on the brow of the valley was almost all hemlock with some oak & white birch, and some iron wood. Oak increased lower down. Having passed the brow & a little lower, I came to the Birch region - here were white, yellow & black birches very abundant, with butternut, small maple, iron wood, striped maple, and in lower part where it was yet steep, chestnuts began and increased, & below all was chestnut, in the chestnut region. I came down to the ravine, path, fence, &c. where I had been before. The descent was steep & stony; I held on by trees & shrubs - I should not like to ascend in this place. Trees had been cut on the side of the mountain, near where I descended, and a sort of opening appears here at a distance. Some hemlock & pines on the descent below brow,

October, 1845.

Saturday North End of Mt. Tom - continued.
25

The rocks or loose stones in the valley above and in the declivity below were both sandstone and greenstone; and at the bottom was granite also, in chestnut region.

Leaves. Oaks were mostly green or greenish, but some were reddish, some yellowish, some brownish, & some mixed. White oaks were more red than others.

Birches. Black & yellow had lost all leaves, but white birches were yet of pale or yellowish green, or yellow, or a mixture of yellow & green. When I had reached the pasture, I could easily detect the white birches, all along on the N.E. end and N.W. side of the mountain. Some small maples added to the yellow a little. The walnuts back of the brow, had brown, withered leaves on them. They were pignuts. Some had lost leaves. They do not grow on the steep N.E. end and N.W. side, but there are some in the edge of the woods. There are but few oaks on the steep N.E. end and S.W. side.

Chestnuts are yellowish or brown, but have lost a large portion of their leaves. Some are greenish.

The Rail Road across the meadow points a little east of the top of peak No. 1.

The Rail Road below the meadow points to the brow where I first came to it. The brow shows at a distance that the trees back of it have been cut down.

I judge that the top of peak No. 2, is nearly south of the old Meeting House.

I could see on Holyoke, on the top and about mural front, &c. whenever oaks were small, many were reddish. Some larger ones appeared to be reddish.

Oaks, white birches, chestnuts & maples and walnuts, still retain more or less leaves on the mountains, & show green, yellow, reddish, or brown.

Witch Hazel blossoms may be seen all about the mountain.

October 1845.

Saturday } Mt Tom & Rail Road.
25

Stones to protect the railroad from the waters, continue to be laid on its sides, being carried on a temporary track. They continue to blast through the sandstone ridge, but have almost completed that excavation. On a ridge above that they are blasting & digging stone, to lay on the rail road sides; and from various places on or near the N.E. end of the mountain, they are carrying away stones in carts and waggons, down to the rail road where they are put upon cars and carried at present almost up to Northampton meadow. These loose stones are piled together at the lower part of the steep end or sides of the mountain, & are dug out with crowbars, &c. They are mostly sandstone; there is plenty of greenstone among them, but almost all the greenstone is too small for the rail road, & is left. In some places sandstone seems to be piled upon greenstone fragments - both kinds have fallen from above.

Birds. I see frequently flocks of birds, which are brown, but when they fly and spread the tail, they show white feathers each side of the tail. They were not here in the summer but must have come from the north. There are other small birds in flocks that seem not to belong here. These birds are in fields.

Jays, chickadees, speckled woodpeckers are seen or heard - sometimes a stray robin or golden winged woodpecker.

Snakes, I suppose, have retired to their winter lodgings.

Walnuts } These nuts are abundant about
Butternuts } the mountains - at the bottom, on
Chesnuts } the sides, and top, and I know not
Acorns } what becomes of them. I see not
what consumes them. The jays eat chesnuts,
and perhaps the crows eat nuts; there are
but few squirrels. Woodchucks are only at the
bottom of the mountain, & they are torpid in winter.
Whether partridges eat nuts, I know not. I see
no rats nor mice on the mountain; no
skunks nor foxes. There may be raccoons.

October 1845

Saturday } Bark of Trees.

25

The Cutton woods, especially the smaller ones, are of a milky whiteness, viz. the body and larger limbs. This whiteness seems to have been increased by the late severe frosts.

Chestnut Trees, of the 2^d growth, have a great deal of white on their bodies and larger limbs, whether lately increased, I do not know. The Indians called the chestnut tree Wompimish, that is, the white tree, either from the color of the bark, or of the blossoms. The bark is not so white as that of white birch or Cutton-wood but the name may have been given where those trees were uncommon.

Sunday } Mr. Starkweather preached Am. P.M.

26

Performed very well.

I was at Isaac Clark's in evening.

Smoky day. Sun shorn of his beams.

Monday } Thick fog and some smoke A.M.

27

Smoke continued all day. Sun could be gazed at when one or two hours high, till it was down. Color was reddish. Weather moderate. This may pass for an Indian Summer day.

Hadley.

^{referred to}
^{Hadley 3.37} I went to day to find the dividing ridge or high land which separates the waters that run northerly into Mill River from those which run southerly into Fort river, & for other objects.

There is no permanent stream that crosses the road to Amherst between Hadley village and Amherst. none on old South Road, on new or middle road, or old north road, I think. At present there is running water across two latter roads, going north.

West of the Plainville road, or the road running north & south by Sereno Smith's, there is a water course that crosses the Amherst road, coming from the eastern part of the long pine, &c. woods that are between North and new Amherst roads. This gully or water course crosses to the south side

October 1845

Monday } Hadley Stream, continued.

27.

of the road, makes a sweep to the west crosses back to the north side of the Amherst road & runs westerly some distance, and then crosses to south side again, and proceeds Southwesterly towards Fort River West of this, and of a ridge running S.W. & N.E., comes another water course from about the western part of the same woods & crosses the new Amherst road & continues towards Fort River.

No running water now in either of these stream places. But in rains, & thaws, these 2 low places receive the water between the two Amherst roads, on N. & S., & between Spruce Hill and Plainville road on W. & E. also the water from southern side of the long hill or ridge north of the old north road. Some falls in the corner or about it where Plainville & new Amherst roads meet that does not probably get into the first noticed stream course.

Plainville Road, north of Amherst new road, is on a dividing ridge, except the part near Amherst road; here the ridge is low and some 15 rods or more east of Plainville road, (by Sereno Smith's &c.) and to that ridge the water seems to go towards Fort River

Thus far, viz. from Spruce Hill or the long circular bank, to Plainville or north & south road, and to the little ridge some rods east of this N. & S. road, the water that falls North & South of New or middle Amherst road, runs Southwesterly towards Fort river. but no permanent streams. (There is a fourth road to Amherst South of Fort river. The 3 roads to which I refer are north of that river. I believe the south road north of Fort River was formerly called middle road, before new one was made; & called south road before the road south of Fort river was made. This road separates from new road a little east of the top of Spruce hill, and runs S.E. to Sereno Smith's & N. & S. road, & then nearly east to Amherst line and beyond. Bay road is south of all these four. 2 Roads to North Amherst besides these.

October 1845

Monday Hadley Streams, &c. continued

27

From Amhurst new road, to Sereno Smiths, by the N. & S. road, (S. Smith lives on corner of N. & S. & old south road to Amhurst) is over half a mile—perhaps 240 rods; the line of Hadley & Amhurst is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of this N. & S. or Plainville road; on this line the distance between the two roads is a mile or more, I think, as the two roads diverge a good deal. So here is a tract of land having roads N. W. & S. and the line of the towns E. — There is woods from the road W. to the line E. all the way, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, but there are clearings most of the way on N. & S. roads. I went through these woods from W. to E. and from N. to S. Much of these woods is low land, moist, but very little that now has water on it. There is a small swamp on N. side near the middle; the water from which runs to the north into Mill River.

Dividing Ridge. To my surprise, I found the dividing high land between the 2 rivers in the woods just mentioned. Water now runs from these woods to the north & crosses the new Amhurst road some 30 or 40 rods west of Amhurst line. It is 80 rods or more from the woods to the road, & the fall is very gentle, and seems level much of the distance. This is not a permanent stream, and hardly runs now, but in time of rains and thaws must collect an abundance of water. What portion of the woods noticed is drained by this swamp and water course I know not; I imagine considerable part of it, say half. On the road from Sereno Smiths to new Amhurst road are 4 very small bridges; one is across a low place or ravine from S. Smiths home lot running west; and 3 are against the woods to drain water from western part of woods apparently. But to appearance, not much water crosses this road under these 4 bridges. What does cross goes towards Fort River. None crosses now.

October 1845

Monday, Hadley. Dividing Ridge continued.
27. S. &c.

The Amhurst line has a stone, but there are no fences on the line near the new road. The line is rather east of the lowest land and farther south is on still higher land, descending to the N.W. to W. &c. and when it comes to the south road it is near the bottom of a low ridge on the west side; perhaps this is the continuation of the high ridge that is farther north. In the wide valley, west of this low ridge, there are water places running southerly to Fort river, but no permanent stream. Some of the woods before noticed are drained in this direction into Fort river. From this valley up to the house of Sereno Smith no water runs across the road southerly and no water course or ravine. East of Sereno Smith is a considerable ridge coming from the woods north, to the road some beyond. From the ridge to his house is nearly level. On east side of this descent on Amhurst road, live 3 families or there are 3 houses, not seen on the N.H. road. The east one, a handsome house is Martin Kellogg's; the middle one is a Morgan's. From S. Smith to Am. line is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and much of it good land. Low ridge hid Amhurst from me, on this road.

Near Amhurst & Hadley line but a little west of the stone, a small stream runs across the road to the north, viz. across new Amhurst road; it comes from side hill to the S.E. A little west of this, perhaps 20 or 30 rods west of line, is another larger stream coming from side hill farther S.E. & crossing road to the north - both seem to be fed by springs. Possibly the larger one is a permanent stream, but I think not. A little farther west the water from this swamp and woods & side hills crosses the road to the north - hardly runs now. These 3 all unite a little north of the road & run into low woods or swamp, & on to Mill River.

October 1845

Monday } Hadley, streams. - continued.
27.

These waters that run north from the dividing woods, & side Hills near the road, &c must run northward, nearly 2 miles to find Mill river, & on land that seems to be about level, and which I did not suppose, could descend towards the north, till lately. Those waters that run southerly or southwesterly from the dividing woods, find Fort river in a mile, I should think.

Leaves. The east part of Hadley and west part of Amherst have an abundance of white oaks, & these are generally of a dull or brick red, or a brown red; some much redder than others. Other kinds of oak had some reddish leaves, some green, some yellowish, some brown. White birches (mostly small) had green or yellowish leaves - some brownish. Some poplars had greenish leaves. A few maples had yellowish, or brown leaves, but most were bare. Other trees generally bare. Chesnut, had very few leaves. Some bushes had leaves. Beech leaves brown.

The Woods between the roads to Amherst, New & South, were composed almost wholly of 4 kinds of trees - white pine, yellow pine, white oak, maple, (red maple mostly perhaps). These were in various proportions in different places; sometimes Oak predominated, sometimes white pine, & sometimes maple. Yellow pine not so plenty. A very few walnuts, hemlocks, chesnuts, birches are found, and now & then an ash, elm, bass, &c. but the 4 kinds comprehend almost all. The trees are tall and handsome, some are large but old stumps are larger. Much of the white pine has been cut, & much of the other. Nearly all is 2 or 3 growth. One man said maples & chesnuts came in as a 2^d growth, when they did not grow much before. On East side of woods is higher land on N. side, and here are large & small chesnuts, oaks, white pine, &c. Chesnut trees on hill still higher. Also many chesnuts in eastern part of woods, where land is not high.

Chesnuts,
Sept 29

October 1845

Monday Woods near Amherst line.
27 &c.

The woods north of new road, both sides of line, showed little else but reddish white oaks and white pines — doubtless there are maples, &c. White pines most plenty. The oaks were plenty on the side hill in Amherst towards the east, & most were red.

The woods north & south of the south road seemed mostly oak, white & other kinds. Much white pine, but not so plenty as oak. White pines had been cut. There were doubtless maples, & some others. The red of the oaks very conspicuous in all this region. The woods near S. Smith, & south of south road, seemed almost entirely white oak & white pine. The 4 kinds of timber, I have noticed in the dividing woods, probably comprehend most of the woods about here; but where it is high, dry land, there are but few maples.

Sereno Smith's farm, composed of this oak, pine & maple land, seems to be good land, and so does that farther east on the south road, even to Amherst line. Could not see much beyond. Edmund Smith son of Sereno, lives on the corner N.W. of his father. Both have large houses.

Stones. I saw none on the land today. Fences mostly on blocks of wood. Saw a few granite stones on side hill in Amherst.

Shagbark Walnuts in cleared land in some places.

The New road to Amherst descends, very gently in most places, in some more rapidly, from the Plainville road on the ridge a little east of it, to within a few rods of the boundstone; then rises a long hill to Amherst; seems not over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from line to Amherst meeting house, but is more — $\frac{3}{4}$ or more. The land south of the road descends as the road does and the north side of the woods seems to do the same, to the swamps & its outlet before noticed. For some distance east of the N. & S. road, or as far as woods go on south side, there is very little descent — it is almost level.

October 1845

Monday } Woods near Amherst Line. continued.
27

In the woods between new & south roads, I found in one place, towards eastern side, a number of fine Beech Trees, - a very rare tree in Hadley.

MOOSEWOOD, or leather wood, I found in or near swamp, - it is a bush with pliant tough bark, that may be used for cords, &c. The only place I have seen it in Hadley. I have not found it in N.H.

Iron wood grows in some parts of these woods. Yellow Birch very plenty about the swamps & moist places - no leaves - good size for Indian brooms. Some large valuable trees in these woods, but much has been culled out; very large old stumps.

Mound. In the N.W. corner of the woods so often noticed, about 20 rods south of new Amherst road, and 10 rods east of N.S. road, in or near a wood path, in the midst of low & rather swampy land, rises a circular mound of light earth, perhaps 6 feet high and 6 rods in diameter. How came this here? is it the foundation of old coal pits or tar pits? It is covered with green grass.

There is a water passage from the west end of the woods between new & old north roads, to the bank or Spruce Hill, or from the bank to the woods; I know not which way the water runs. If it goes west, it runs into Coleman's brook.

Some Ash trees by roadsides in N.H. &c. are full of winged seeds, though many have fallen. The trees have no leaves.

Tuesday } Another smoky, warm, Indian
28 } Summer day.

P.M. Walked down rail road, and to Asahel Lyman's Meadow, &c.

The Greenstone rock near A. Lyman's upper house is from 12 to 20 feet high on N.W. side, & about 10 rods long. It slopes off towards S.E. & is covered with earth on that side. Oaks grow on the top of it and ash trees in front of it. It comes out almost to the road. In the lower part of A. Lyman's meadow, Greenstone rocks project into the river for 10 or 12 rods along the bank. They are 10 feet above the water & go down far into it. This is opposite Cook's Hill.

October 1845.

Tuesday Asahel Lyman's meadow—continued.
28

This meadow is fine land, most of it, and extends a great distance on the river ending south at the brook from the mountain. The lower part on the river, is higher than above, & poorer, about the greenstone Rocks, &c. This is not inundated. The lower part or south part on the road is upland, & there is here a ridge of greenstone covered with earth. All next to road may be called upland.

The Brook that comes from the mountain valley runs in a deep, broad, crooked ravine, surrounding islands of bushes, and having arrived within 10 rods of the river it turns & runs nearly parallel with the river for 30 or 40 rods to its mouth. Here is a ridge between the brook & river, 30 or 40 rods long and from 10 to 2 or 3 rods wide. The river now sets up some distance into the brook. The ridge between river & brook is covered with—

Trees, viz. chestnut, oak, bass, w. & black birch, elm, maple, walnut, iron wood, sassafras, ash. Chestnut is the most plenty. It is a continuation of the poor land of the meadow. Similar trees grow on the brook up toward the road, and on the bank of the river about the greenstone rocks, with some dogwood (smooth bark) wild cherry, poplar, false bitter sweet, grape vines, witch hard, &c.

Musquashes live in brook & river, & about them.

The rich meadow is wearing away some by the river. The current strikes east side near Rock Ferry, & then seems to strike west side in A. Lyman's meadow.

Pascommuck meadow must be over a mile in length above the brook but is not very wide. It is in danger of being considerably injured by the river.

October 1845

Wednesday } A third warm, smoky day.

29

Mount Tom.

I visited the Chestnut region, south of the old barn, to the south end of the mountain, and continued on to the old house and barn where Avery lived, now in a wretched state, but inhabited; and on to the ruins of the old barn, & cellar, &c. of the house where Farnam lived. The line between Northampton & W. Springfield is said to have gone through Farnam's house. I went a little farther, & down to Brook in the valley, east, and found that it ran south, & was the true Broad Brook. It began at south end of mountain and a little on east side, between main mountain and eastern ridge; at the beginning is a large swamp, which I supposed the other day had an outlet the other way; and now, had I not seen the water run, I should have thought the descent was to the north. I could see through this swamp valley, or over it, and there is no appearance of rising ground in the northern part of it, but there must be enough to turn the water to the south.

Mowing on this brook looked well, and there was some other good land about the old house places, and some orcharding that appeared thriving. The buildings are on west side of valley, or on east side of the western low mountain. The land was formerly cleared to top of the low mountain, & cultivated; had been worn out by constant ploughing, I think, being near the houses, but still bears some grass. There is some cleared land also on the western side of the eastern low mountain. There is a north & south road, and one that seems to go easterly or did - probably went along west of swamp and near eastern side of mountain, one which Mr. Kellogg & I took the other day.

October 1845

Wednesday Mt. Torr.

29

South of the high mountain are three ridges to be noticed.

- 1 A middle ridge, which is a continuation of the high mountain on western side. The high south point falls rapidly about half way, then extends gradually about 80 rods further & runs out before coming to old Avery House. West side is steep, east side gradual.
- 2 The low west mountain, or the west ridge, which is properly a continuation of the chestnut region. This region, before it comes to the high south point (or opposite to it, far below) forms a ridge with a valley next to high mountain; in proceeding south, this valley grows lower & deeper & the ridge becomes higher above it & diverges from it a little to the west & becomes an entirely distinct ridge or range; and after the other runs out, this extends down to the brook or the valley the brook is in. It continues south some distance in West Springfield, but finally ends and broad brook runs round its south end & turns to the north, I suppose. This is a sandstone ridge (as all the chestnut region is) and abundance of sandstones & granite stones are on the surface, and the old fences here are many of them built of sandstone with some granite. I found two men getting out sandstone for underpinning & other purposes, on eastern side of ridge, a little north of W. Sp. line. They obtained large flat stones only a few inches thick from quarries here & said the old grave ^{stone} used to be got in this region, on the top of the ground. The great quarry for the rail road bridge is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or so South of the line, they said, or south of the river. This western ridge has been cleared to summit & worn out, & is now partly covered with yellow pines, and some

October 1845

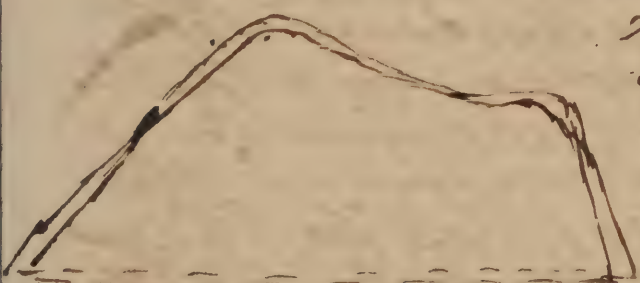
Wednesday Mt. Tom.

29

White birches. There is a fence on the summit. West of the fence the timber is chestnut & oak, now mostly cut off, but land not cleared. These yellow pines have taken possession of the worn out land where once chestnut & oak grew. No chestnuts & oaks are springing up, or very few, among these pines & white birches. Farther north, the land has been cleared and worn out on west side of ridge, some distance as well as on top & east side, and here the yellow pines are thick on all sides. The line between N.H. and E.H. is along here somewhere.

3. The Eastern range, on east of valley and Broad Brook, which farther South becomes the main & only range. It has some peaks, which are probably greenstone.

Mr. Bates' farm, includes the south end & steep part of the mountain, and some in chestnut region on west side. The south end of the mountain at the Farnam old ruins looks like this.



The mural faces look as if they were perpendicular, or hanging over, to look up from below them, but they are in fact generally inclined more or less, and the fragments below them are still more inclined.

The Town line between N.H. and W.S. may be a mile south of high peak at south end of the mountain, but not a mile from the foot at S.E. corner, & still less from foot or end of middle ridge, issuing from near S.W. corner. — perhaps $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, would be as near as a mile from peak. I cannot tell. The cleared land extends on chestnut region against mountain, but not against highest part. Is now covered with pines, at this north part, & road goes through these pines, down on side of mountain, to Pascom-muck road.

October 1845

Wednesday Mount Torr

29

Chestnut Region.

This region continues from the sandstone ridge west of the great valley & old barn all the way to South end of the mountain and farther. It is lower south of the barn valley than north of it or across it, after leaving the orchard & pasture south of it, connected with the barn, there is an old pasture, pretty good, & south of it an old field, where rye was cut the last harvest - fair land. These 2 pieces of cleared land are on tops of the chestnut region and N.W. of the gradually rising mountain after it leaves the valley, or rises from the valley S.W. There is no more cleared land on the top till you get south of the high south point of the mountain. After leaving the old stubble field, the top of chestnut region is of considerable width for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or more - perhaps 20 rods or more, but soon narrows to 8, 10 or 12 rods, and seldom exceeds 12 rods to the south end; meaning 12 rods from the bottom of steep part of the high mountain to the beginning of steep part of Chestnut region, in some places may be 15 rods wide - will not average 12. There is room for a road, and there is a wood road from the barn valley to the south end, as well as to the north end of the top of the chestnut region. The road is sometimes on a slope descending S.W. but more often has a little elevation S.W. of it, or is on a level top, from barn valley to S. end.

The brow of this chestnut top, & below it, is steep, sometimes far down the mountain and sometimes, it becomes gradual, or almost level below. It is not so steep as the main mountain. Roads come up to top in some places - not many - generally too steep. No cleared land seen on side of mountain below.

October 1845

Wednesday Mount Tom
29 Chesnut Region, & Rocks

From the top of chesnut or sandstone region the frowning rocks are seen above all along. They seem to be perpendicular or projecting forward, & seem to threaten to tumble down. Rocks of all sizes have fallen from their mural faces in past ages, and are scattered on the mountain side and at the foot on the top of chesnut region; some rest near brow of this region & some have gone over and rest on sides or at foot of the mountain below. Some are of immense size, 20 feet long or more and 10 feet thick both ways, or equivalent to that. These rocks with mural or bare faces are generally at or near the summit of the mountain, but their tops are irregular being composed of steps, one above another, sometimes. They do not occupy one third of the distance from the summit to the chesnut region apparently; and the immense beds of fragments below them seldom come down to the chesnut, but larger stones are below them. These fragments in some places cover many acres, far & wide, but generally some white birches & oaks grow here & there among them, & they are but partially seen below. In some places, people have cut off the trees all along up to the top of the piles of fragments, & rolled the wood down to the bottom, of the steep mountain. Here all the steep is laid bare for some distance and the piles of fragments seem to cover a vast extent. - In some places, there is a sort of shelf or top of rocks, half up the mountain, or still higher. There is such a shelf towards the south point of mountain and the wood has all been cut off below the shelf but none above.

On top of chesnut region, sandstones are in situ and loose. Some granite, but mostly greenstone from above.

October 1845

Wednesday } Mt. Tom. Trees.

29 } Evergreen Region. Birch & Oak Region

1 The Trees seen from top of chestnut region are as follows: - The huge rocks at the summit are sometimes destitute of trees, but commonly trees are seen above them and between them; and in places, a gradual brow is covered with trees for some distance. All these trees above the bottom of the huge rocks, or above the greenstone fragments, are pines of some sort - of 3 sorts, I suppose, except here and there an oak or a white birch is seen among them - this is seldom.

2 The second region, or that from the top of the greenstone fragments down to the top of the chestnut region, is what I have called the birch region on Holyoke. It may be so named here, though oaks are plenty in many parts of it, and are found in all parts where greenstone fragments cover the surface for some distance and some depth, white birches grow among and around them and are much more plenty than oaks; also some black birches grow here, but are more plenty lower down. Where there are larger stones and fewer fragments, when there is apparently more soil, oaks are more abundant than birch, and are even when among birches. Towards the lower part of this region, the oaks are larger, some quite large; the birches are mostly black birches but some white; and bass and butternut show themselves. Some of the bass and butternut are higher up probably. Here & there a chestnut is found above the chestnut region, and a few large poplars are seen with their leaves trembling in the breeze, on the steep, rocky side. Some pines (of 3 sorts probably) are scattered in this birch region; I found some Norway pine logs which had been rolled down upon the chestnut region, and some white pine ones, and one or more hemlocks. Piles of wood, chopped from trees rolled down over the greenstone fragments, had an abundance of birch, much oak, some butternut, bass, pine &c. I saw 3 kinds of pine.

October 1845

Wednesday } Mount Tom. Trees
29 } Chestnut Region

The Trees of the two regions mix on the border of the chestnut region - birches, oaks, bass, butternut, of the higher region mix with the chestnuts, &c. of the lower one, & some chestnuts grow on the birch region, but there are very few.

3 The Chestnut Region. I could only see the top and the first declivity. Chestnuts and Oaks were originally, & are now the principal trees on this region. Chestnuts are the most plenty, but Oaks are more numerous than they are north of the barn-valley, both on the top & side of the chestnut region. Some trees of both sorts are very large, have been here for ages, both on top and steep side-hill below. There is much timber on this declivity below the top; it is difficult to get at it with teams, I presume. The Oaks are most numerous next to mountain side. White & yellow pines & some hemlocks are scattered along this chestnut region; many pines have been cut. I saw no Norway pines growing here, but I presume there has been a few here. Trees are generally tall, on chestnut region, but are shorter as soon as the steep mountain begins. Some large butternuts, a few walnuts, black & white birches (mostly black), ash, bass, horn wood, and many rough bark dogwoods are found in this region, on the upper part, & some on the declivity N.W. - a few poplars and 2 or 3 cedars. Much of the timber on the top is 2^d growth - trees have been cut here for a long time. Near the south end, most of the wood and timber has been cut off within a few years, from the top. - But in some places, many of the large Oaks, chestnuts, pines, &c. remain. Coal have been burnt on the top of Ch. region. Woodchoppers travels are along here. Much of the wood goes south, I judge. Some trees of Mountain Oak are seen on side of Mountain, but most are other kinds & not white. Maples, I did not notice. Probably a few small ones may be found here.

October 1845

Wednesday Mt Torr.

29

Color of Leaves. On and above the chestnut region, the oaks were yellow or brown; many had a fine orange. But few green or red leaves, especially above me on mountain side.

The south end of the mountain showed abundance of reddish or reddish brown oaks & very few of other colors. These are mostly 2^d growth, small oaks, I presume, but all cannot be such. A striking difference in color of oaks on this end, and on N.W. or West side. White birches were generally a yellow or brown. Very few green. Some had lost leaves. Many had a bright yellow. Black birches, had no leaves.

Chestnuts retained some leaves, and they were every where brown. Some had no leaves.

Walnuts some had on dry, dark brown leaves and some had no leaves.

Dogwoods had still many handsome red leaves.

Poplars had yellow leaves - some brownish.

Butternut, ash, bass, &c had no leaves.

The Oaks on south side of the evergreen peak that rises N.E. of the Larn-valley were red or reddish brown - no other leaves of deciduous trees there, except a few scattering birches. These must be old trees. Most of the oaks about this valley were reddish or brown. Some yellowish - very few greenish. White birches yellow, & poplars greenish here. Chestnuts brown. Apple trees green & brown.

Easthampton shows a great deal of oak with brick red or brownish red leaves on plain, with evergreens, and elsewhere.

Chestnut Trees have white spots on the ridges, and the furrows are brown. Staddles have few & narrow furrows, & so are more white than large trees, which are more deeply & broadly furrowed. Some trees have very broad ridges of bark.

October, 1845

Wednesday Mount Torr.

29

Brooks. About half way from valley to S. end of mountain (perhaps more than half way or about $\frac{2}{3}$) two streams of water came out at foot of mountain, where fragments of greenstone come down to chestnut region or near it, only a little distance apart. They ran over the brow of chestnut region & down the mountain. I imagine they form **Rum Brook**. There is no other water along here. **Creatures** came from pastures near south end of mountain to these streams to drink, when I was about there. I drank from them. This is the only running water I saw on chestnut region, except a small stream across pasture, south of barn pastures, and a very small stream farther S.W.

Barn Valley. The ridge of Sandstone, a little N.E. of where the road comes up, is much above the valley S.E. of it, and is covered with evergreens chiefly, when not cleared - yellow pine mostly with w. pine, hemlock & cedar, & oak. Rock is near surface. No chestnut here on top or brow, but farther north East there is more soil and chestnut are seen.

The **Bridge**, S.W. of where road comes up is mostly a cleared pasture - still sandstone with sandstone and granite on the surface. Light land but grassy. This ridge falls to the S.W. and chestnut region continues along. Land connected with barn is cleared near 100 rods south of barn - including orchard and pasture. Pasture had rye on it in 1844. Land rises some but not much for 80 rods S. of barn.

Grasshoppers were flying about on the ridge or pasture S.W. of road.

Partridge. I heard one drum when I was on the ridge. Heard Northampton bell very plainly.

Northampton village could be seen from the stubble field farther S.W. as well as from this sandstone ridge - The two steeples were in a line, when I was on ridge S.W. of road.

October, 1845.

Wednesday } About Nashawannock.
29.

Leaves - of poplar and white birch are green, yellow, or brown. Oak reddish, yellow, green or brown - maples killed & curled by the frost colors, yellowish or brown - Walnuts, some bare; some have brown leaves - Chestnuts have a few brown leaves - Willows by the rivers are browned by the frost.

Tall Trees between Manahan and Steep bank of plain, where road comes down to upper bridge, are on inundated land, & very high - noticed last spring. Leaves mostly killed by frost. Trees are Elms, maples, buttonwoods, with some oak, bass & ash - all tall. The maples are white maples, & some have green leaves. On steep bank of plain are tall trees, also - oaks mostly green, yellow or brown; ash full of seeds butternut bare of leaves, poplars green, black birch, bare, oaks greenish yellow, many of them; chestnut some brown leaves; ash bare; hemlock, on upper part a few yellow pines.

This bank seems to be 50 feet high.

The plain above has not a stone, is light & sandy. The plain begins a little N.E. of here and has the mountain S.E. and the bank of meadow & plain N. and N.W. It extends far S. and S.W. In this part no trees show what was its original timber; it was probably yellow pine and oak and some chestnut. Chestnut and oak probably once grew on the pastures on side of the mountain. This plain seems to extend (there may be some breaks in it) down or up to the south end of the town.

Mountain Fence, N. side of the old Mountain Division points a little North of meeting house; some of the road seems to range with it. There is a cross fence at right angles above the mountain road. The fence points northerly a little west or north of the 3d peak of the mountain, and probably would strike the 2d elevation or peak.

Plains in Easthampton and elsewhere exhibit numerous fields of green grain - some pieces are very green. Considerable in N.H. meadows.

October 1845

Thursday Another warm, smoky day

30

Settled with Doct. William Hooker.

His note dated January 13. 1843	\$276.30
Indorsed 132 th April 22. 1844.	{ Interest 23.06
do 25 May 24. 1844	{ \$299.36
do 85 June 8. 1844	
do 36 Oct. 24. 1844	
do 12 May 22. 1845	
do - 5 Sept. 4. 1845	
Paid 295.36 this day	} - - - 299.36

His note (with Anson Chapman) dated May 16. 1837 \$500.00

Indorsed \$50. Feb. 23. 1838.	{ Balance of Interest	
do 50 Dec. 6. 1838	{ (simple) to May 16. 1842	79.35
do 50 Dec. 15. 1838		
do 50 Jan. 21. 1839.	{ Interest May 16. 42	
do 55 March 9. 1839	{ to May 16. 1843	10.76
do 100 May 15. 1839	{ do to May 16. 1844	10.76
do 45 May 31. 1842	{ do to May 16. 1845	10.76
	{ do to Oct. 30. 1845	4.62
400.		
New Note, 216.25, Oct. 30. 1845		\$616.25
616.25		616.25

Went out to Community P.M. Much budding going on there.

Oaks are brick red or brown - or between.

Hackmatacks are of a dirty yellow.

Poplars are yellow - some green.

Chesnuts have but few leaves - those brown.

Squirrel Hunt. I find that the sport or folly of choosing sides, going to hunting, and buying up all the game that has been killed in other towns far & near, is not quite at an end. There has been such a hunt here for a day or two past and it is said they have sent to Granville, Conway, &c. for game killed at hunts in those places. Great folly! I do not learn that much game is found in this vicinity. Squirrels are scarce.

P.S. I am informed that each side had what counted 2036, and that most of it was killed at other hunts in other towns; that only a few hundred were killed about here - 3 kinds of squirrels, partridges, &c. Small birds did not count.

October 1845

Friday 31 Brother Hall and Almira staid with us last night. Went away at 10. A.M. Mild weather continues, but smoke is gone. Cloudy. There has been about a week that may pass for Indian Summer but is not the S. summer of former days.

Mount Tom.

I went by Nashawannock to the mountain valley where old barn is. I think the distance from this village to old barn is from 4 to 4½ miles, either by Nashawannock and up across Fort Plain by upper bridge over Manhan; or by rail road and then up the road and mountain road.

The South letter on N.H. steeple seems to me to point into this valley, or perhaps to the Ewaguan peak N.E. of it. [No. see Nov. 8.]

The Mountain Valley appears to be about half a mile from N.E. to S.W. or from bottom of steep part of peak N.E. of it (No. 4) to bottom of steep part of peak S.W. of it. and also about half a mile from chestnut ridge on N.W. side of it, on brow of mountain, to a greenstone irregular ridge on S.E. side of it. It is cleared and is pasturing, &c, in smooth parts, for 80 rods east, and more than that N.E. on N.W. side. There may be 40 or 50 acres of cleared land, including some swamp, ridges, &c.

Ridges. Besides the chestnut ridge on the brow of the mountain, there are S.E. of it 3 or 4 ridges in the valley, running N.E. & S.W. on southern half of valley, one of which continues across whole valley to the elevation N.E. of it. There are also some minor ridges. These ridges all come to an end at S.W. side of the valley, and leave a good place for a road between S.W. ends, and steep part of the mountain south of them; and here the road goes over the mountain; at first going in a valley 60 or 70 rods S.W. of old barn in cleared land and then turning S.E. across the valley and S.E. side of mountain. These ridges are a part of the valley. All seem to be sandstone except the S.W. end of the long one, which rises high and shows piles of greenstone fragments. This is an irregular ridge in southern part, quite wide in places, with some spurs projecting from it.

October 1845

Friday Mt-Tom. The barn-valley.

31

The long ridge has a low place where the water in the barn-swamp runs through and a road to a pasture, &c. There are several quarries on this ridge, where stones were obtained for the rail road, some south of the road across it, but most of them to the north. I judge that this ridge extends from the road & brook 80 rods N.E. to the elevation No 4. It seems from 15 to 30 feet high, almost perpendicular on part of N.W. side but inclining or dipping to the S.E. gradually, as all these sandstone rocks do. The Trees growing on this 80 rod ridge were mostly Oak, white & black birch, chestnut where there was soil, hemlock; with some maples, yellow pine, walnut, 1 large poplar, some ironwood, sassafras, cedar, several striped maples, one 12 feet high; abundance of laurel, On ridge S. of road were some very large oaks chestnuts & birches, with others. A part of it rose up quite high, towards southern part - greenstone, I suppose. Witch Hazel is plenty about here; some butternut, &c. The swamp extends along the 80 rod ridge and westerly to near barn, and all water that comes into it runs through the break in the ridge and then easterly across N.E. end of pasture.

The Brook from the swamp, running easterly receives water from N.E. & S.W. from elevation N.E. to elevation or steep mountain S.W. before it crosses the ridge at end of 80 rods. On S.E. side of this ridge it receives a larger brook from S.W. and S. and springs from elsewhere. The larger brook comes from lowland next to a greenstone ridge on S. east side of valley; it runs N.W. some distance, in a place almost level, not far from the mountain road, and then turns N. and N.E. & runs in valley east of the long ridge with a broad high, broken South end. It receives some springs from the ridge west of it, &c. before it joins the swamp brook. Some springs come into it from backside of high mountain and it is the most important stream of the two, has more water than the swamp brook.

October 1845

Friday } Mount Torr. The Valley on Top.

31

The Brook continued. The south point of the valley is higher than the western and northwestern, so that the brook runs $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a N.W. and N. and N.E. direction and comes within 40 or 50 rods of the N.W. slope of the mountain; then joining the other brook they run easterly and again to pass behind or S.E. of peak No. 4, and so down the mountain. The east point of the valley is the lowest part. When rains fall this brook receives all that falls in the valley; all from North east end of main mountain S.W. and much that falls on backside of the great mountain. These ridges running N.E. & S.W. have passages between them for all water that falls on them and South of them for some distance. The brook receives all from No. 4.

The old pond; now dry, receives much water in a rain or thaw. It is a little N.W. of the end of the long ridge, & greenstone fragment fall down into it. A little S.E. is the main brook, which turns & runs S.E. of this ridge. When the pond gets full, the water runs out to the N.W. in or near the road, and then turns N.E. between 2 ridges and part runs over to the east side of the long ridge, and part runs into the swamps, or may do so, near the outlet through the ridge.

The Mountain Road runs south of the pond - passes over 2 old coal pit beds, comes to the brook from S. point of valley, and continues near the brook on the S.W. side, & a little above it to the greenstone ridge, on S.E. side of valley, or south corner. Here is low land next to ridge and water comes down from mountain above.

The Greenstone ridge here has much rocky face towards N.W. is mostly covered with evergreens about brow.

P.S. From Rocky Hill to the place in N.H. an evergreen elevation is seen in southern part of the valley. This must be the top of the long ridge, near south end. It seems to be in front but is not; front ridge can be seen. It takes in some trees on a lower ridge west of long one.

October 1845

Friday } Mt Tom. Descent east side &c.
31.

The trees about brook, east of long ridge, were chestnut, oak, birch, hemlock, white, ironwood, bass, butternut, yellow birch, walnut, maple, small beeches, ash, laurel. Between pond & greenstone ridge were some very large chestnuts, oaks, birches, &c. but most was 2^d growth everywhere. Some large evergreens, or middling. On low land, by greenstone ridge all was second growth - soft, birch, maple, ash, dogwood, great tall alders, hornbeam, &c. some poplar.

The Road goes up the ridge in a gradual rise, and continues along; comes soon to bare tops of greenstone where wood has recently been cut off from many acres, & much is piled up.

Greenstone tops. I ascended & viewed these. The bare rock covered half the land, but much timber had grown here - then about as high as the ridge I came over a little N.W. These were in brow, on east side, and descent began here. Here had grown hemlock, white and yellow pine, oak, walnut, birch & other, some maple, and in valleys a few chestnuts. Sprouts had sprung up of most sorts except evergreens. I could see on these greenstone tops, the 4 northern peaks of the mountain, and peak S.W. of valley, & some of valley. The trees on ridge a little back hid most of the valley. These tops were in the range with S. Hadley meeting house and one east of it. Fine prospect in that direction.

I had kept on S.W. side of valley all the way, and in the wood road.

Striped maple. A little N.W. of these tops I found a striped maple 25 feet high and 5 inches diameter - had leaves on, but killed by frost.

Much evergreen about all greenstone tops. I began to descend - was still as high or higher than valley, after I had left tops and come into road again.

October 1845

Friday } Mount Tom. Descent, S.E. side.
31

As I descended from the top of the rocks, the trees were walnut and oak, hemlock white pine, white birch, maple, dogwood - ironwood - mostly 2 growth. Oak & walnut principal wood, but much other. As I descended came to Chesnut, which became plenty - to dogwood, poplars, oak, walnut, w.b. birch maple, hemlock, w.pine, ash, butternut, laurel, yellow pine, cedar, - all 2 growth. Stones, greenstone. Descent gradual. A large sienite rock. Came to rocks covered with cedar, hemlock, white pine, white birch, butternut, black birch, dogwood, oak - these small trees grew about on the greenstone rocks, and here commenced a descent much steeper than any above; some trees along down the steep. Some granite about the path. This steep of 50 rods or so brought me down to the pasture fence. The pasture continued quite steep, with greenstone fragments, but below had few stones. I struck pasture about 120 rods north of the south end of the pasture, I think. The lower part of woods all along seems steep, and only small trees growing on it. Some sandstone scattered in woods and in pasture, as well as granite but rocks in situ are greenstone, and many loose stones also. There is a long, steep descent across pastures down to brook. They have been digging out the brook channel along here, to help land on its borders. The brook runs close to eastern ridge along here. The brook from the mountain valley comes into it fairly N.E. - may be the main stream.

East Ridge. I ascended this ridge by the road across it north of the Smiths, Smith's Ferry, &c. This road is south of that by young Parsons' house, &c. and there is no other south of it, over the east ridge, till you get near woods, and that is over a high place, but rises gradually on the side - perhaps not a good road.

October 1845

Friday } Mount Tom. East Ridge.
31/

The East Ridge, whenever I have viewed it, is greenstone, and many greenstone rocks show themselves on the surface, but loose sandstones & granite are scattered about. Cedar is abundant on it; also hardhack; and some juniper bushes. Some trees of various sorts. Is chiefly pasturing—and not first rate.

View of Ellain Mountain from this ridge. The back sides of elevations No. 1. 2. 3. 4 are very distinct & seem near by; and the higher part of all the mountain S.W. of the valley, & lower edge. Could not see the valley on the top of Mountain, but could it was lower between elevation 4. and range S.W. of valley. The steep greenstone descent above the pastures, & perhaps some still higher ran all along on the mountain S.E. of the valley, and a considerable distance from it. The ridge running South of No. 3. which I was on sometime since, looks just like a lower elevation, a sub-peak between No. 3. and No. 4. and it is such on this side. The brook from the top valley runs along on back of No. 4. and comes down nearly opposite the sub-peak just noticed, or on back side of sub-peak. Judging from the appearance of the woods, above where brook enters the pasture. The water that falls upon No. 4 on front side and backside, and between this and the ridge, and probably some that falls on backside of ridge or sub-peak, & perhaps some on No. 3. must come down this brook, I think; perhaps there are 2 or more main branches to this brook, from west and north, which meet.

Birds. In the top-valley of the mountain, there were blue jays, and birds with white feathers in the tail before noticed. Partridges on the sides of the mountain; I ~~never~~ saw one on the top.

P.S. From Rocky Hill, the ridge south of No. 3. has the appearance of ascent & descent, or of a sub-peak, but not so distinct as on the S.E. side.

October 1845

Friday Leaves of Trees. Mountains.

31

Leaves of trees have changed fast and fallen fast this warm week with no frost. Chestnuts are generally bare and show bodies & limbs instead of leaves; they now add but little to the brown of the foliage, and may be considered as done for this season.

A few Poplars are now the only bright trees on the mountains that I saw yesterday, and they are on the chestnut or sandstone region. There are a few on N.W. side of Torn, two in top valley (one on the 8000 ridge and one east of it) a very few on S.E. side in one place only; a very few on Holyoke. They are large, tall poplars. Their leaves are now a light-bright yellow or orange - of a whitish cast, and are very conspicuous objects at a distance. As you approach them you see their leaves fluttering beautifully in the breeze that hardly moves other leaves. They are very scarce - probably did not see over 40 or 50 trees on both mountains. I found other poplars, smaller, with no leaves.

White Birches, are next to poplars for yellowness in a few places, but in general ~~the~~ leaves have fallen or are brown, & not to be distinguished from other browns. Some still at some on N.E. end of Torn and N.W. corner, that are yet a yellowish brown (not to be compared with the bright poplars) - here & there one elsewhere on both mountains; but in general white birches have lost their leaves or are brown. Where green leaves remain, they are too few to make any show.

Oaks are the showy trees of the season and are seen on mountains, hills, valleys, plains, - on high and low, wet and dry, lands. On the mountains they are all of a brick red, reddish brown, and brown. Most seem to have a faint tinge of reddish, but some are wholly brown, but not the dead, dull brown of the walnuts. At a distance, all seem to be reddish, or reddish brown. A few yellowish-brown oaks may be seen near the lower edge of chestnut woods.

October 1845

Friday Leaves of Trees. Mountain.

31

Oaks that were yellowish a few days ago have changed to brown; and some that were greenish may have changed to reddish.

Oaks now show where they are, every where. They are most numerous on the top and backside of Holyoke; quite numerous on the top and backside of Torr. They are less numerous, but some are scattered about on the brows, and in birch region below, and some in chestnut region. There are places mostly oaks at lower edge of chestnut woods, on both mountains; and in some parts of birch region, especially lower part, they are quite plenty. Indeed, other leaves, having fallen, Oaks appear to compose more of the woods than they really do, like evergreens in winter.

Walnuts - some are bare; but many retain more or less leaves, which are curled, & of a dead, dull brown color. They cannot make much show, at a distance.

Maples on lowlands retain more or less leaves, but on mountain, they are bare, except here & there one 10 or 20 feet high, which are yellow, but not seen at a distance.

Dogwoods are abundant on S.E. descent of Mt. Torr among 2^d growth; and generally have red leaves but they are not tall enough to be seen at a distance.

Striped Maples - have large greenish leaves, killed & curled by frost, but still adhering to trees.

Horn wood, has a few brownish or greenish leaves on some, but generally bare.

Witch Hazel has no leaves, but a abundance of yellow blossoms.

Butternut, ash, beech, &c. are destitute of leaves; also all black birches and yellow.

These remarks do not extend to front of mountain south of the top - valley, nor to much of the backside, of south part - I could not see these parts yesterday, except part of backside, which showed only oaks and evergreens.

November 1845

Saturday } Another warm day - some rain A.M.
1 } Fair & smoky P.M.

Walked out to Rocky Hill; ascended the first one and walked along its broad summit; descended & crossed valley between first and second hills; and wood on east side of south rocky-hill; woods are Capt. Phelps'; cleared land south belongs to Medad Strong's sons; houses on it. Ascended to top of this high hill above Strong's buildings. This hill is higher than the other; perhaps 250 feet above the canal on east side. Went on this ridge to N.E. end & descended into valley; crossed the northern Rocky Hill again and followed old road out to the Westhampton road.

The stones on all these hills are granite some very large. Very plenty in many places, but some parts are free from stones.

The trees in the woods, and the large old stumps show that 14 kinds of trees once covered these hills, & valley around them, viz. White Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Chesnut, with a few walnuts. There are white pine & chesnut stumps 3 feet in diameter and a few that are 4 feet. There are abundance of huge white pines now growing on Capt. Phelps' lot - some I should think, over 100 feet high.

* White pines are more numerous than any other kind, & in some places, than all other kinds. Evergreens are much more plenty than chesnuts and oaks, in all this region (except a few places) & have been so for 100 years I think. The tops or highest parts of the hills seem to have had the most chesnut and oak, and still have in woods.

On east side of the northern hill, where it has been cleared, the following trees & shrubs are growing, and in other places; w. pine, hemlock, oak, chesnut, yellow pine, white & black birch (much of the former) walnut, witch hazel, alder, maple, thorn, cedar, laurel, sweet fern, steeples bush, rose bushes.

White birch has large dry catkins, & small green ones. Alder has dry & green ones.

* James Phelps says he has cut pines here that measured 120 feet. He calls the southern Hill, Crow Hill.

November 1845

Saturday Rocky Hill—continued.

The soil about these hills seems not very productive of grass. In some places white pines are covering the cold fields. Grain grows well on Southern hill, southern part of it. Valley between may be good with manure.

Pigeon Bed. There is one on Strong's stubble field, and one south of him. The hiding place for the pigeon catcher is about 2 rods from the bed, and is made of pine boughs. Not many caught this year.

Old Rocky Hill road passes over the north hill a little east of the highest part, then down the valley; then on east side of the south hill below all the steep part. It points to Lemuel Hyman's, or near there.

Strong's have a mile in length in old Long Division, having line of Easthampton on South side—lot seems 50 or 60 rods wide. They have about same width east of the road, in little Division, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. Perhaps width of lots is only 40 or 50 rods. Phelps' lot, on which his son lives, is north of Strong's, & wider on east side.

Chestnuts. Strong's have sold 18 bushels this fall, at from 1.12 to 1.50 per bushel and a great many fall peaches at about 1 dollar a bushel.

The prospect from the top of the hill east of Strong's' house must be a very fine one in a clear day.

A third hill, north of the two others, is nearly in a line with them; or a ridge extending from Westhampton road across to Burt's Pit road, &c. These three are N. & S. or perhaps, N. N. E. & S. S. W. These are the first hills that rise above the pine plains and lower lands in this part of the town. West of them are Brush Hill, Park Hill, &c.

A brook runs southeasterly between the 2 Rocky Hills; and another between the north hill and the ridge farther north, just noticed.

November 1845

Saturday	Thermometer			Weather	Wind
	Clay	Summ.	1 P.m. 9 p.m.		
	1	54	65	57. Some rain, Am.	S.
Sunday	2	52	50	52. Fair & smoky p.m.	N. & N.E.
	3	57	66	59. Cloudy Am. Rain P.m.	S.E.
	4	59	65	54. Rain in night	S.
	5	40	57	41. Day mostly Fair, warm.	S.
	6	31	47	32. Rain in night	S.
	7	28	56	35. Day mostly Fair.	Southerly
	8	33	41	40. Fog. Fair.	N.W.
Sunday	9	44	48	45. Cloudy Am. Some rain P.m.	N.E.
	10	40	46	39. Rainy Am. Cloudy P.m.	N.W.
	11	37	54	42. Fair. Windy.	Southerly.
	12	38	45	25. Fair. Smoky.	N.W.
	13	20	50	42. Fair. do.	S.
	14	38	56	43. Fair. do.	N.W.
	15	40	47	28. Fair. smoke gone.	N.W.
Sunday	16	31	52	42. Fair. Smoky.	S & S.W.
	17	30	54	45. Fair. Smoky.	S.
	18	45	57	43. Rainy night	S. & S.W.
	19	47	59	41. Day cloudy & some rain.	S.
	20	39	58	50. Fog. Fair day.	N.W.
	21	48	48	32. Cloudy some. Fair	N.W.
	22	28	45	34. Fair	N.W.
Sunday	23	37	52	32. Cloudy, dark.	N.W.
	24	30	34	20. Smoky - little rain.	N.W.
	25	14	39	34. Fair. Cold.	N.W.
	26	22	44	28. do. do.	S.
	27	38	44	32. Rainy.	N.E. S.W.
	28	20	32	15. Fair. cold.	N.W.
	29	10	31	24. Fair - hazy, cold.	N.W. S.E.
Sunday	30	22	32	27. Cloudy Am. Snow P.m.	N.E.
		1072	1468	1163	3 inches

Temperature { At summ. 35. ²²/₃₀ } Average 40 ⁷³/₉₀
 { At 1 P.m. 48 ²⁵/₃₀ }
 { At 9 P.m. 37 ²³/₃₀ }

November has not been "gloomy" at all but a mild month; all kinds of labors have been prosecuted without difficulty; and grass has grown some, and animals have almost all got their living in the fields. The month ends with cold weather and snow.

November 1845.

Saturday } Leaves of Trees about village and west
and south of it.

Lilacs, as usual, resist frost better than any other tree or shrub. Are green & fresh.

Lombardy Poplars are green - come next to lilacs.

Willows (the yellow and weeping kinds) in years past retained their green the longest of almost all trees. The severe frosts of October have changed them much this year. They are greenish brown, &c.

Fruit trees.

Peach trees are the greenest, but they have lost more than half their leaves. Some are yellowish. Many leaves fall while green.

Apple trees were severely affected by the October frosts, but the trees retain most of their leaves. Very many trees are brown, very many are greenish, some are yellowish, and a few are reddish.

Cherry trees are like apple - greenish, brownish, yellowish. Many leaves fallen.

Pear trees. Some have lost leaves; some brown, some reddish.

Quince trees are greenish, brown, & very dark brown.

Apricots & plums show but few leaves.

Crab-Apple leaves grew brown & fell some days ago.

Fruit trees present a sad appearance, generally. The brown and sallow colors prevail.

Elms } Have lost almost all their leaves. Some

Button woods } smaller elms have brown or sallow leaves,

English Elms retain their leaves - are quite yellow.

Black butternut, ash } shed their leaves long ago.

Walnut tree

Aspen poplars still have yellowish leaves.

Cotton poplars have shed leaves, on canal.

Some on mill river

Willows - the common water black willows had their leaves killed by frost. One kind by canal has yellow leaves.

Dewberry } Then some other rubus & vaccinium genera,
Whortleberry } are still red.

Strawberry leaves are red.

Barberry } The leaves are a little reddish.

Sweet fern }

White birches, that have come up on old fields or new fields, are of a dirty yellow; some are brown. The leaves are falling fast.

Walnuts many are bare; many have brown leaves.

Chestnuts are generally bare or nearly so.

Maples in the village - most have leaves, but not all. Leaves are brown, but brown of various shades, as greenish, yellowish and yellowish brown. Were killed by frosts.

Oaks - are from brick red to dull brown - all hues between. A few are of a bright red. They are seen in every piece of woods, far and near, and by fences, roads, &c. A few have lost their leaves. Some oaks on Bright's place are green.

The real English Oak on Joy's lot is brown

November 1845

Saturday } Leaves of trees - continued.

Silver Poplars retain their leaves - brownish green.
Locusts, common, retain their leaves generally -
They were killed by frost and are brownish green.
They fall when of that color. Pods are plenty.
Locust, thorny (tricanthos) have lost their
leaves. They turned yellow. Some are full of pods.
Mountain Ash. Leaves are brownish green - the
effect of frost probably. Some trees are bare.
Honeysuckles have some green & yellow leaves
and red berries, leaves falling.
Horsechestnuts have greenish brown leaves, killed
by frost - some are yellow. Some trees are bare
and some quite full. Greenish leaves are falling.
Hawthorns, are green, reddish and brown -
are quite speckled. Some yellowish.
Buckthorns have leaves mostly green - some brown
Syringas have lost most of leaves - a few green
and brown ones remain.
Snow Balls & Have lost many leaves. Those remaining
High Cranberry are reddish, brown, green.
Currants - have lost many leaves. Those remaining
are greenish, yellowish, some reddish.
Fringe tree - has greenish brown leaves - killed by frost.
Osage Orange. Leaves, mostly brown - some green.
English Linden retains many leaves, though our
American bass has been bare some time. The
linden leaves are brown.
Tulip tree retains some part of the flower, or seed
vessel; and the trees are quite full of these.
Trees are bare of leaves.
Rose bushes - have greenish, brown & reddish leaves.
Hackmatacks are dirty yellow - leaves falling.

Sunday } Mr. Starkweather preached all day.
2 } Still warm, but cloudy; and rainy P.M.

Monday } Much rain fell last night. It is still
3 } warm. There has been no freezing
for a week past.

Grass in good mowings & pastures is green & fresh
and seems to grow.

The rain of yesterday & last night, with some wind,
have made the leaves fall abundantly
- many trees have not half as many as Saturday.
They fall fast to-day, and a brisk wind
will strip most of the trees. The severe frosts
of Oct. 22 & 23 killed most of the leaves, and they
now have but a slight adherence to the trees.
Lilacs stand almost alone in their greenness.
Some Peach trees are quite green yet.

November 1845

Monday } Wrote a letter for Mr. Geo. W. Holmes
3 } New York, at request of Samuel Wells, Esq.

Tuesday } Another warm day. Rain last night.
4 } The leaves have almost all fallen,
except those of Oaks, some fruit trees, &c.

Walked out to Association, P.M. Went over the hill between the paper mill and the silk mill, in the woods, not far from Mill River. There are some tall trees growing on this hill, but most of the large timber has been cut off within 10 or 20 years, & much recently. There is a piece cleared and fenced on east side of the hill and one lately cleared by Hill on the west side of the hill. The hill summit, which is broad runs N. & S. or a little variation from that, and is near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river on the S. to the Silk Factory road on the N. This hill is not much above the plain N. of it. The stones are granite.

The Trees on this hill are similar to those on the 3 hills S. or S.E. of it, before noticed; viz. 4 sorts include most of them, here as there, White pine 1st, Chestnut 2^d, Oak 3^d, Hemlock 4th. These are variously mingled. Sometimes evergreens are the most numerous, some places not. On the summit, white pines are almost all in the middle part, but chestnut & oak are more plenty N. & S. Mill river runs nearly parallel with the ridge for 60 or 80 rods, & not far from it, viz. N. & S. & then turns to E. round the S. part. The long steep bank down to the river is, or has been, covered with white pine & some hemlock. Very large stumps of white pine & chestnut are on west side, where Geo. Hill has cleared; and on the flat farther west are an abundance of white pine stumps. In addition to the 4 sorts, there are many maples in some places; some, white, black and yellow birch, some poplar, walnut, yellow pine, elm, sassafras, witchhazel, &c. These kinds are not about the summit but on the lower parts on eastern side. This was originally an Evergreen Hill, I think, & the valleys each side of it still more so. Oak & chestnut in places.

November 1845

Tuesday } The region about this hill, just
4 } noticed, must have been once an
Evergreen region, with some mixture
of chestnut, oak, maple, &c. The sandy
level plains had yellow pine, chiefly;
the lower lands, or vallies had white
pine mostly; but other trees were inter-
mingled with pines on plains and
in valleys, and especially on hills.
Even Roberts Hill, farther west, has
many white pines in some places, but
has much more chestnut, oak, hemlock,
and some other. 4 kinds are the most
common here.

Broughton's Meadow probably was
never covered with pines; at least those
part, that were inundated, occasionally
by the river.

White pines, I observe, spring up where
white pines grew before; and yellow pines
where yellow pines grew before, in some
places. Trees do not always alternate.

The Flowers are all gone. Fields are covered
with the whitish tops of the golden-rod, viz
the downy seeds. The starflowers also show
downy whitish seeds, in fields, by roads,
fences, &c. The last flower that I saw, was
the yellow flower of a species of cinquefoil,
growing on the east ridge of Mt. Tom. This
was last week.

Wednesday } Mount Tom.

5.

I went down the railroad to Pascommuck
thence rode with E. Graves down to Street
about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile this side of West Springfield
line. Ascended the hill or mountain
north of Street's, 300 feet or more above
Connecticut river—perhaps 400 feet. Went
over east ridge, which is only a few feet
above the valley on the west side of it.
viz the valley between this east ridge and
the high mountain. This valley is not
very uneven; it is broad & collect, much
water from the mountain; part of it is
a great swamp. It is all cleared land.

November. 1845

Wednesday } Mt. Tom.

5

The ascent brought me to a road and to Moses Pomeroy's house, an old decay-
ing building. He lives there, in poverty, appar-
ently. All the hillside & top east of the
valley are covered with sandstones, and
considerable granite. Much of the sandstone
is in flat pieces. The fences are of stone.
Medad Pomeroy, father of this Moses,
bought here a vast quantity of land about
60 years ago, in the mountain division;
lots called $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and he built
a house here, north of the one which
Moses lives in. Moses says his father
was induced to settle here because he
thought there would be some fine mow-
ings in this moist valley, but he could
not make good mowing of it, except
some of the higher part, and that by
aid of manure. The rest is poor boggy
meadow and swamps. There is some
pretty good pasture. Moses says Farnam
was hereabouts before his father came
first down on the road, and afterwards
up the mountain. He says Farnam was
a kind of squatter, did not own land.
He built the house, now demolished, on the
line, and his son the house now standing
where Avery lived. Moses says his father
owned 700 acres here, and gave about
a dollar an acre (if lots are $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long
it would require a width of $233\frac{1}{3}$ rods for
700 acrs. I think this is an exaggeration).
Street is south of Bate's farm, down on road.
Pomeroy lives south of Bate's farm in the
valley, but owns nothing. I know not who
owns here. Pomeroy says much land about
here is worth only 3 dollars an acre,
referring to swamps, &c. Pomeroy says the
Bate's Farm when it comes to mountain
extends 110 rods south of the rest, and so
runs over the high mountain 40 rods wider
than below, yet this addition does not
carry it to south end of mountain on the
east side, but perhaps it does on the west
side.

November 1845.

Wednesday} Mt Tom. Continued.

5

The farm of the late Mr. Bates includes all the northern part of the valley, and perhaps the old pasture above ledge, between the east and west mountains; the thriving orchard on east side, before noticed; the house at the bottom of the hill between new road and rail road &c.

This valley is over a mile in length N. & S. and pretty wide, & the water that collects in it runs down the hill beyond Street. The water of the main mountain for a mile in length runs into this valley and so down across the road into the river.

There is a ridge near the foot of the main mountain most of the mile in length by which the mountain joins the valley. The northern part of the ridge is low; it rises gradually towards the south, and there is a deep gulf between it and the mountain. There are one or two ~~low~~ places in the ridge that are low, and water crosses; or rather gaps where there is no ridge. I crossed 3 brooks from the high mountain. The north one ran over a rock with considerable fall, as it left the mountain.

This ridge, near the south end of the mountain, joins the mountain & turns the water N.E. and S.W. it extends S.E. S. and S.W. from the mountain round the upper end of the swamp, which is drained by Broad brook. At the N.E. end of the swamp, the ridge is 12, 15, & 20 feet above the swamp, & still more after it turns S.W., thus effectually turning the water to the south. The ridge when it joins the mountain near its south end must be 150 feet above the valley I think. I judge that Broad brook, on the site of the old Farnum house, a little above it, is 150 feet higher than the Pomroy house, and the brook near it. This same ridge is that which becomes the main ridge farther south; it is joined to the mountain, and has no connection with the east ridge, on east side of the valley. A wide space between,

November. 1845

Wednesday } Mt Tom.
5

The old road from the Broad Brook valley at S. end of mountain ascends the bridge & follows it descending for half a mile or more, north easterly; one branch continues N.E; the main road crosses the valley, inclines to the south, passes by Pomeroy's house, and down the mountain to the river road, some distance south where I came up.

The main Mountain for some distance from the South end, presents little but rocks on the sides & tops - perhaps for 100 rods, so far as the top can be seen. No part of the mountain is so destitute of trees. For a mile next to valley, the mountain cannot be ascended by teams, but farther north, they ascend and then turn south, & so get wood on this part of the mountain, Pomeroy says. This mile of the mountain is not very wide, but grows wider in going north. This S.E. side ranges about 30 to 33 degrees east of N.

There is a rise of 20 or 30 feet to get from this broad valley with its streams running southerly to the narrow valley between west and east mountains, with its streams running northerly. Having made the rise, there is an old cleared & fenced pasture, covered with cedars & other small trees. The pasture is a kind of ridge, with a valley each side, viz to W. & next to E. mountain. That next to W. mountain has now a large brook in it, which crosses to the east side, and west valley ceases. This is the most distant brook that runs into this valley. Some distance north of it, another large brook comes down the mountain side and joins it, and a little farther a small one. These were dry 2 months ago. There is no other till you come to the brook from the valley on the top of the mountain, more than a mile to the north.

November 1845

Wednesday Mt. Torr.

5

From the old brush, cedar pasture or a little north of it, I began to ascend the Mountain, going obliquely on its side, & not directly up, part of the way in old sled paths. There was little here but 2nd growth, as it grew steeper. The trees were walnut & oak mostly on the greenstone. I came to the 2nd brook mentioned, falling over rocks, and to an extensive cutting of timber, the largest I have seen on the mountain. It begins near the south end of the pastures in the valley, and follows the old E & W. lines, some 50 or 60 rods wide, till it seems to approach the front of the mountain. Every thing is cut, and much wood is piled up near the upper part of the cutting. This cutting passes S.E. of the valley or lower place that is seen in front, perhaps 1/2 mile S. of the top valley, and ascends the back of the elevation next south of this lower place.

Greenstone tops & ridges. On this cutting I came to greenstone tops - rocky eminences, like those S.E. of the top valley, and the N.W. ones had steep mural faces on N.W. side, and a deep valley beyond in some places. There seemed to be a similar feature in the formation of the mountain in the woods, farther south. The mountain descends from the N.W. front considerable distance; then arise greenstone walls and tops for some distance, leaving a valley on the N.W. side; from these tops the descent is rocky and rather steep, and walnut is more plenty than on the upper descent. About these greenstone ridges, there is much evergreen. The conformation of this part of the mountain is as it appears when viewed from Holyoke. The back side is like this

top or ridge, irregular, irregular - and on the down the mountain.

a is front, b is greenstone. The valley back of b is chopped piece runs S.

November 1845.

Wednesday } Mount Torr
5

I left the broad chopping (there was fine prospect eastward from the top of the rocks) and proceeded northwesterly on the greenstone tops or a little N.W. of them on lower ground. The large brook was at S. side of chopping and the small one at N. side or not far off. After leaving this last, I soon came to water running N. Easterly, behind the greenstone wall, and this joined the brook of the top valley, and the greenstone wall in some shape continued all along on my right. I came to road from the valley down S.E. side which I had been in before, and to another down the mountain farther north, then turned N.W. crossed brook, and came to old barn once more. This brook must drain most of the back side of the first elevation S.W. of top valley, to the low place mentioned.

I then undertook to follow the brook down the mountain; went to the east corner of the cleared land or pasture and followed the brook valley; the steep side of peak No 4. arose on the N. side of the brook - in some places covered with greenstone fragments. The brook ran about east, and the valley became so narrow & full of laurel and other obstructions, that I was obliged to ascend the N. bank, where I came to wood roads, and 2^d growth; I followed the main road down the mountain, at no great distance from the brook; not very steep. Came to another brook from the valley between No 3 & 4 running southerly into the other. I came to pasture on a ridge, & followed the valley to Parson's new house and the road and rail road. Crossed a brook from northern part of the valley.

In the top valley a low ridge bends round to the N. and S.W. & thus turns the brook almost across the valley to the N.W. But a broad, high ridge seemed to continue N.E. and the brook & I went by its northerly steep end in going East.

November 1845

Wednesday } Mt Tom - continued
5

Trees - on the ridge near the southern mile of the mountain, are, or have been, chestnut and oak, with some white & yellow pine, hemlock, maple, birch, &c.

In ascending the mountain from the old cedar pasture, I found walnut & oak where it was steep and the rock at or near the surface. No chestnut on such declivities, but chestnut where there was soil. The valley above or N.W. of the greenstone tops & ridges has abundance of chestnut & oak, & some birch, maple, &c. Considerable evergreen with oak &c about the greenstone tops.

Chestnut abounds about the top valley with oak, &c. and the woods S.E. of the cleared pasture are mostly chestnut & oak with some birch, walnut, maple, &c. The same continue down the brook valley; or near it, with w. pine, hemlock, &c. Some ash, some large maples - some large yellow birches on the brook, & other birches. A few beech trees near the brook and hornbeam. There is chestnut scattered all along near the brook valley down to the pasture; but the valley itself is in the lower part much filled with hemlock. Higher up are large laurels 4 inches in diameter.

Norway pines, I found on & about the greenstone tops, when there were the same kind of pines N.W. higher up the mountain, as N.E. of the chopped piece. The chopped piece had had Norway pines, some, undoubtedly.

Evergreens are more numerous the back side of Tom, than of Holyoke; also chestnuts, & birch. Walnut most plenty on Holyoke.

Leaves have almost all fallen, though a great many oaks show more or less rusty red or brown leaves.

Birds. Those with white tail feathers and some smaller ones are plenty. A few robins and golden winged woodpeckers. Jays and chickadees, are plenty.

November 1845

Thursday Holyoke.

I went with brother Johnson up the mountain to the house - continued N.E. and descended into the crack by the old path, which used to be used for both ascent & descent. Crossed the pasture & woods easterly to Little Mountain & the wood path up it. Ascended it to the top where I had before been, & went beyond the top on Johnson's land, where he had cut wood. Descended east side of the ridge, and went down the ridge into the place of maples, or sugar place, & down to the S.W. end of mountain, & into the com. road.

Little Mountain has two tops, the west one higher & farther N.E. than the other. Rocky precipices are on both sides and end; but the highest on east side & end of the east top. The higher west top is only 15 to 30 feet above the valley or ravine north, & N.E. of it. Little mountain is broad, & 2 or 3 deep ravines run down on its back. The west, or N.W. top and so below it, is by some considered part of the great mountain, and indeed at the north corner, the descent is not over 15 feet to the great mountain and that sloping.

Johnson's father used to say that no one got wood on the Little mountain until 1792, & then on the lower part. Indeed there was not much wood cut on the mountain, except on the lower & easily accessible parts, 40 years ago. Much the greater part has been cut within 20 or 30 years, and very much within 15 years.

The tradition is that the mountains as well as lower lands were formerly burnt over by both Indians and whites: and that chestnut timber for rails was scarce while the burnings continued and many years after. The old sheep pasture, it is said, used to come up to the crack in the mountain where a fence was made across the crack to prevent the sheep from going over. The stone wall still remains.

The South side of the mountain was never laid out regularly. Men selected pieces (made "pitches") where they pleased & in what shape they pleased; and the rocky parts & those difficult of access, and other "odd & scabbs" remained unappropriated.

November 1845

Thursday} Mt. Holyoke.
6

Sheep go all over the mountains at this season of the year; are they after acorns, or only in pursuit of herbage? They had been all over Little Mountain.

The Pasture back of the crack & adjoining it, was cleared by Richardson of Hockanum only 13 years ago. It had plenty of large tall trees on it, oak, chestnut, white pine, hemlock, &c. Many of the chestnut logs were left to rot, & now lie there. The Pastures much farther down were cleared by Pomeroy formerly; he raised rye on them at first, all a miserable rocky concern.

Groves. I heard none about the mountain, but in Northampton meadow, I saw a great number, several hundreds certainly, on an about a field of rye. They were very noisy.

Friday} Cousin Samuel Edwards
7 brought 6 bushels Winter apples to-day and sent 1¹/₂ or 2 bushels fall apples, weeks ago. Also brought 1 bushel turnips and one peck quinces. Afterward ^{Dec. 17th Northampton, Sp. R.R.} ^{13th} ^{1/2} bushel apples. Apples, good, sell at about 50 cents; Turnips Quinces generally 1.00; some as high as \$1.33. Potatoes, carter, are now selling at 50 cents. Butter is 18 cents; cheese 7 or 8. Feeders have to give about 5 dolls. 100 lb for oxen. Lean cattle & sheep are cheap. Flour & grain are rising; hay is high.

Wild Geese were seen passing to the south on Sunday last, & since. A number have been on W.H. meadow for some days. - also a small flock on Hatfield meadow. 10 or 12 in each flock. One or two have been killed from each flock & others wounded, by the gunners. They eat grass and especially the blades of rye which have grown this fall.

Turkies, I am persuaded, have now no resting place on Mt. Tom & Holyoke. I hear of none about these mountains.

November 1845

Saturday Mount Tom.

8

I ascended the ridge, back of Asahel Symonds which is a broad ridge, & has been ploughed on the top & worn out. Runs about N.W. & S.E. I ascended the mountain from this ridge, and found myself in the road which I took before, followed it up some distance & then took another that brought me to the top of Summit No. 1. where I had been before. Wood was cut off most of the way. It had been mostly hemlock, chestnut & oak, & a very large share hemlock. Where hemlock had been cut from rocky tops, the young growth was mostly white birch, with some walnut, oak, black birch, & where there was soil, chestnut. I went through the valley as before, and for the first time ascended peak No. 2. There was a wood road and old rotten stumps to the top; most of the hard wood had been cut and the evergreen left. There was a precipice in front, and a fair view of Northampton, Westhampton &c. and the chestnut region below. Chestnut did not grow on or about the top, but the trees were mostly hemlock, with some white pine, white birch, oak & walnut. Below the rock in front were hemlock, white pine, & white birch. I went on S.W. peak second higher; & was a ridge some distance. Chestnut grew in a lower place between where I was before & now. On this S.W. part of the summit, wood had been cut, piled up, & left to rot. The front or brow was gradual, & full of hemlock and this top had timber like that N.E., & was accessible N.E. or E. but S.W. was a high greenstone wall & fragments below, which extended down the mountain S.E. some distance. I descended from this top on the backside where it was very steep and much walnut & oak grew there with some hemlock & pine, ash, &c. The backside of peak No. 2. on the southern part of it is & must remain inaccessible to teams. No trees have been cut. I came to a valley below, where a great quantity of wood was cut & piled, much hemlock, white pine & chestnut with oak, walnut, &c. I went westward, and came to road up the mountain, I had been in before, & soon came to front, S.W. of No. 2.

November 1845

Saturday } Mt. Tom - continued
8

The ridge between No 2. & No 3. has a road over it - both sides, S.E. & N.W. Chesnut comes up to the top on S.E. side, and except some hemlock on the brow, chesnut begins on top & goes down N.W. Indeed the proper Chesnut region comes up to within 10 or 15 feet of the tops of the ridge, and when the road is, almost or quite to top. In the upper part of the chesnut region, there are more oaks, hemlocks, &c. than farther down. The distance from the ridge between 2 & 3, to the old pasture & cornfield & road, is not more than 40 rods, I think. Here I had been before. I went down this old road to east end of chesnut region, & end of the mountain.

Points of Compass (from a pocket compass.)

A south line by compass from the steeple of old meeting house strikes summit No 2 near the highest part, when I was on the rock on No. 2; which I suppose to be some east of the highest part, I was quite as far west as the steeple, as the compass pointed there. That is, the north line from there points a mere trifle west of the steeple. N. & S. line runs across Whitmarshes lot, & does not touch any part of the Edwards Church, but passes a little east of it.

The Rail road from the Mill River Bridge to the lower end of the meadow, or to the meadow bank runs almost North & South - is about 1 degree west of north or east of south. The rail road points a little east of peak No 1. but a south line from the bridge points to the top of the summit No. 1. or a little west. This part of the Rail Road by north star seems to be about 5 or 6 degrees east of north or west of south - perhaps not so much.

The north line from the mountain top valley, a little west of old barn, points to Conarits house, near a mile west of meeting house. The range of the chesnut front ridge in this valley, & of the summits or brows S.W. & N.E. of the valley is not far from N.E. & S.W. but differs a little from that.

November 1845

Saturday } Points of Compass - continued.

8

The long valley between the main mountain (Torr) and the eastern ridge, ranges about S.W. and N.E., that is, the lower part of the valley, & the line strikes Holyoke east of the Mountain house, or the top of the lower peak N.E. of the house, & the crack. A line S.W. from the mountain house runs through the valley and will do for its course, but is a trifle too far west in northern part of the valley. The valley is much wider at N.W. end than at S.E. end; therefore the east ridge runs some degrees east of north east, & west of south west. (not many degrees however.) The main mountain is wider north of the S.W. end of the valley, and must rise considerably north of north east till it comes to the valley on top; that is, the front. The mountain seems at first to run, on western front or summit, from the South end, about N. 20 or 22 degrees east, and inclines more & more to the east till it is N.E. or N. 45° E. a little N.E. of the valley. It still inclines to east, and the brow of most of No 2. and the path in region of chestnuts below, are nearly E. and W. not quite; and opposite No. 1. they become quite east & west; and soon more than east, or south of east, but this may be called part of the end of the mountain perhaps. Peak No 1. is not in a line with 2 & 3. but farther E. The 3 tops seen from Holyoke form an arc of a circle.

The old division fences on the eastern side of Torr now run very near E. and W. by the pocket compass.

Mt Holyoke; the southern part of the ridge runs very near N.E. & S.W. till you come to the summit (or near it) where the house stands; here and along the low summit beyond to the crack, the front or brow is east of N.E. and the 4 or 5 first elevations beyond the crack are nearly east, and farther east, the general range of the mountain is south of east. An east line from lower part of Chestnut region on Torr in path, strikes across East Hill and the high summit east of the low place beyond No 9. according to pocket compass.

November 1845

Saturday } Points of compass.
8

Greenstone ridges on S.E. side of Tom are about S.W. and N.E.

From Holyoke Top where house is—

my father's old house is about W.

South Hadley Seminary is about S.

Hadley Street upper end is a little west of N. Street does not run N. & S. but a few degrees west of south and east of north, by pocket compass, may be N. & S. by pole star.

Northampton meetinghouse between N.W. & W.N.W.

From top of peak No 2 on Tom.

Westhampton Meetinghouse is W.N.W.

End of Hockanum meadow, & Hailberts Pond are N.W.

Could not get a sight west, on account of trees. Probably West was not far from North line of old mountain division.

Line of upper side of East Hill & Little Mountain is not far from N.E. & S.W. A north line from Little Mountain, some 15 or more rods below or S.W. of upper end, struck across peak No 2. From upper end or extreme northern point of Little Mountain, a north line would strike No 3. I think. No 4 must be east of north. Brother Johnson's land seems to run upon No 2, & 3 & perhaps on 4. Does not include much of 2.

The south mile of Mt Tom is not seen through the long valley, being much narrower than the mountain this way. The mile ranged on S.E. side about N. 30° to 33° E. as near as I could ascertain by pocket compass

North line from old steeple strikes the road to the bridge about 12 rods or 15, east of the Canal bridge at upper end of King Street and goes a little east of Elisha Parson's house. This line continued ^{south} strikes, not the top of Peak No 2 but the S.W. side of peak No 2, near the bottom. The N. and S. line which takes in the steeple when taken N. of the meeting house, in various places, seems to strike S.W. of peak No 2.

November 1845

Saturday } Walnuts, Chesnuts, & acorns are
8 } seen on the mountains, wherever
the trees that bear them grow. They do not
lie on the ground, and there is not much to
consume them apparently. Almost all
the walnuts are pignuts; but I have
recently seen shagbark walnuts near
the top of both mountains. Chesnut
trees on the mountains seem to bear
as well as those on lower ground.

Do the sheep eat acorns & chesnuts?

The dry and dead Golden Rod, Asters
and other annual plants are seen
in all paths & openings, & cuttings
from the top to the bottom of both moun-
tains. Briers, crowberries, pennyroyal,
fireweed, &c. are common on recent
cuttings.

Mountain Laurel is found on both moun-
tains, but is much the most plenty on
Torre. In some places it is difficult
to get along in the woods, laurel is
so thick - resembles some parts of West-
hampton. There may be such places
on Holyoke.

Partridges continue plenty on the lower
parts of the mountains - also bluejays
and chickadees.

Rabbits, I sometimes see signs of them, as
I suppose, are there raccoons on the
mountains? I see no animals, except
a very few squirrels.

Lines.

West lines from the steeples in Hadley (they seem
10 or 12 rods apart when one is west of them)
cross North Street near where that road inter-
sects the bridge road. The west line from the old
meeting house comes on or near the little house
at upper end of North Street. These lines continued
cross the pine woods on road running northward
from Blackpole; also they cross the plain South
or S.W. of Col. Pennoy's house.

A N.W. line from the old steeple strikes the same
plain; also a north line from the South point
of Mount Torre.

A South line from Conant's house strikes the
southern part of the top valley of Mount Torre.

November 1845

Sunday } I did not attend meeting.
9 } Mr Starkweather preached.
Mr. Swift and his family came here
last week, but he does not preach.

Monday } Walked out to Halls. He has
10 } removed to a house below the hill
and his wife's father, Mr. Birge, and
his family live in the same house.
Mr B. and family came from Colebrook, Conn.
on Friday last.

The woods in all directions have the usual
wintry appearance. Leaves of forest trees
have all fallen, except those on small oaks
and a few larger ones, & a few other small
trees, which retain their leaves most of the
winter. Evergreens are now prominent.
They are not plenty on the east side of
Robert's Hill, except a few places.
The trees on the chestnut region of Holyoke
have a silvery appearance in the
sunshine. I suspect other trees as well as
chestnuts have this appearance.

Snow appeared this morning on the eastern
hills, but I saw none on the western and
northern hills. None has fallen in the valley.
Town meeting. Not much excitement.

Tuesday } Fair smoky day - a kind
11 } of Indian summer day.

Chestnut Region of Mt. Holyoke.

From
Oct. 7 & 8
see copy of 1846

I went up the mountain north of Johnson's
and Bartlett's in & near a ravine & came
to place where horses are hitched, and
people begin to ascend the steep birch region.
This place is near the upper part of the
chestnut region. I then traversed
the upper part of the chestnut region
close to the Birch region, or near the lower
edge of jingle stone fragments, to the Crack
and thence below all the peaks from
1 to 9. and on beyond 9, to top valley, or
low sandstone top on Holyoke. I was
so near mountain all the way, that I
saw the sun only when I was against
the valleys between the peaks.

November 1845.

Tuesday} Chestnut Region on Holyoke
11

On Tom, the chestnut region can be traversed on the upper part, from end to end of the mountain, on a good road, with only gentle ascents & descents. Holyoke is like Tom on the road up to the hitching place, but all east of there (or all east of old road to mountain house) is very different. It is a succession of ridges and vallies coming up to the birch region, of various widths & heights, and almost all steep in the upper part. It is necessary to descend into the vallies on one side, & climb out of them on the other, upon the next ridge, & so on; or by keeping on the lower edge of the birch region, the ascending & descending may be avoided in part, but it is hard walking on the side hill, among the stones that have fallen from the heights above. I, however, walked a great distance on this lower edge of the birch region; also passed over many ridges and vallies.

Rocks & stones of all sizes have fallen from above and lodged on the lower part of the birch region and the upper part of the chestnut region. Some have rolled down much farther on the chestnut region. Besides these stones, I had above me most of the way, the debris or fragments of greenstone, not in piles, but covering much surface all along, & sloping in the usual manner. This slope seems to be about the same everywhere; that is, the inclination is about the same; it is that which they naturally make for themselves. In some places the stones are bare of moss and trees, but they are mostly covered with leaves, green moss, &c and trees are scattered around & among these greenstone slopes; birches at least, and sometimes oaks, butternuts, bass, evergreens. Above these sloping fragments, evergreens hide the greenstone rocks; I seldom got a sight at the mural faces above. No stripped of trees, shows the whole.

November 1845

Tuesday } Chestnut Region on Holyoke.
11

The axe and teams have been in almost all parts of the chestnut region; in some places, however, mostly the old trees remain. In these upper parts, there are huge old chestnut-trees & chestnut-stumps, very large oaks, and black birches and some white ones, of great size. These 3 sorts compose most of the timber, but there are some maples not large, now and then a walnut, poplar, iron wood, dogwood, ash, bass & butternut, & evergreens.

Just above the chestnut region are, birches & oaks, chiefly; some butternuts and basses. A chestnut now & then grows in this birch region. Some birches & oaks are seen far above among the evergreens. On these steep sides oaks are most plenty in some places, but birches are so in most places. In the top vallies that come over the brow, oaks, birches, &c. are seen instead of evergreens, in some places, but not in all such places.

Mountain house peak; against this, the chestnut-ridges run up high - perhaps 50 feet or more higher than the place for fastening horses, and are pretty steep. The place where stones are rolled down, which is seen far & near, includes a sloping bed of greenstone fragments. Many stones lodge among these, some come down upon upper part of chestnut region, but not many. Large slopes of jingle stones W. and E. of this path made by rolling stones. Some large trees along here; chestnut, oak & birch; some small maples. Highest part of chestnut region is east of stone path. Then a long descent to N.E. or E. opposite valley between house peak & low peak east of it, and opposite low peak. Great & tall trees. Poplars here 12 to 20 inches diameter and near 100 feet high. Many old stumps of trees here & much 2^d growth. Descent ends in a deep valley almost against Crack, a little west of it. No water in this gulf. Sandstone & greenstone have rolled down against low peak.

November 1845

Tuesday } Chestnut Region on Holyoke.

11
Against the Crack is a ridge on which the road goes. West of this is the deep gulf or valley just noticed. East of it (the ridge) there is not much of a valley.

Peaks 1. 2. 3. 4. On chestnut-region under these, the axe has made great destruction, but much less under 3 and 4 than near the other two. Ridges & valleys all along. A high ridge against No 4. Many large trees under 3 & 4 and large stumps. Chestnuts are every where the largest & most plenty. The next largest are oaks, & the next largest are birches. These three sorts compose almost all the timber. The birches on chestnut region are mostly black, but some are white. Some birches are 15 to 18 inches in diameter, but not many over 12 inches or 14. All trees on chestnut region are tall. Among the 3 kinds of trees, are a few small maples - no large maples on the mountain, & a few pines & hemlocks, and here & there an ash, bass or butternut near birch region.

On these peaks (or below them) above chestnut region are slopes of greenstone fragments, & below these near edge of chestnut region are black & white birches, oaks, and a few bass and butternut. Around & among fragments are white birch and oak, and above them are evergreens, with a few birches & oaks.

Came to Valley between 4 and 5 - that below corresponds to that on brow of mountain - birches plenty - not very steep - could easily ascend the main mountain here. Ridge against 4 is high, but

Opposite peak No 5. chestnut region comes up very high, higher than in any place east of the crack, till you come to No 9, I judge. It is a steep ascent from valley west of it to the top of chestnut region - the most laborious ascent that I went up in chestnut region, I think, or as bad as any. Here all the trees are cut on the top of chestnut region, on birch region, & evergreen region to the top of Peak 5. Here I had been before. Abundance of wood piled up here, such as chestnut oak, birch, pine, hemlock, &c.

November 1845

Tuesday Chesnut Region on Holyoke.

Peak 5 continued. The top of the most western Chesnut Hill (I called it Round Hill last spring, but it is only round on $\frac{2}{3}$ of it) is N.N.E. from peak 5. It comes up to the mountain against No. 5, but is lower than the top of Chesnut region. The top, some distance from the mountain, shows evergreens. From this top to peak 5, most of the large trees are cut, and there is a second growth from 1 or 2 to 6 or 8 years old. Large trees here grow in here - mostly Chesnut & oak.

This Chesnut Hill descends very little from its northern top towards No. 5. It spreads so as to come against west part of No. 6. The great load of wood on runners above, just east of No. 5, will come down upon the Chesnut region, which is a continuation of hill top. The high top under 5 slopes down easterly, gradually; and wood is carried, or has been, along under 6; then path turns and goes down on S.E. and E. side of the Chesnut hill. I came to quarry up on side of 6 when I had been before; path goes down into the wood path just mentioned. I did not follow it, but kept along under peak No. 6, which turns easterly, or rather, south of East.

Peak 6. The Chesnut region against eastern part of this is much lower and more level than against 5, and the birch region is not so stony and steep. Fine tall timber grew here and much of it remains; large trees extend up the mountain. Trees as before - Chesnut oak, birch, on Chesnut region, and also some large maples in a moist place; some ash &c. all very tall. Above on birch region are large oaks and birches, and Chesnuts ascend some distance up the slope.

Water, the first I have seen on the mountain to-day, runs from No. 6 in two or three places - or from 7 and 6.

Peak 7. Formation & Timber under it are similar to No. 6 - could not see the division between 6 & 7. Chesnut region of considerable height, but not so high as E. and W. Wood becomes almost all 2^d growth; old mostly cut many years ago. Chesnut & maple are here as elsewhere. Plenty in 2^d growth, and walnut also. 3 kinds of birch.

November 1845

Tuesday } Chestnut Region on Holyoke
11

Peak 7. continued — wood 2 growth as before — chestnut, maple, 3 kinds of birch, ash, &c. Came to high chestnut ridge, steep both sides — runs N. & S. & comes up against 7 or perhaps 8. Ascended it. Between this ridge and the ridge from Chestnut Hill west of it against 5, there is a valley, or much lower ground, against part of 6 and 7. I was not conscious that it was very low where I passed over it.

Peak 8. Could not see where this began. Came to extensive greenstone slopes, covered with green moss — white birch around, evergreens above. This may be on 7. Chestnut region had fir and 2 growth — chestnut, oak, birch, walnut, dogwood, maple, &c. Ascended another chestnut ridge. Top of mountain not very high above me — not very steep, good wood all along between me and top, oak & birch. Could see through trees over the top — seemed to be no trees on the top — probably have been cut. Ridge or top descending eastward.

Peak 9. Came to a tuft of evergreens on the top which may be beginning of 9. & may not. Ascended higher by a wood road. Good wood on south side to this summit, oak & birch; summit not far above me — some evergreens on the top. Gulf north of me. Found 3 men getting wood on top and piling it up in valley below, to get it in winter. Came to a ridge from N. or N.E. and ascended it. It was almost as high as top of the main mountain, & chestnuts continued almost to main mountain & birch & oak after them, and evergreens. Peak No 9 ended abruptly — evergreens on east brow of it. Top valley of mountain at end of it. The east end of this peak, is not seen on north side, being hidden by trees on chestnut region, and 8 & 9 seem as one when viewed from the north, but both are distinctly seen on south side of the mountain. On north side, the descent easterly begins on eastern part of 8. and except a green tuft, the chestnut region continues the descent down to low top, or top valley of mountain, and even 8 is not prominent.

November 1845

Tuesday } Chestnut Region of Holyoke
11

The chestnut region against No 9 (west of it) and east of it is high; ridges & valleys come up to the mountain from a little east of north, and when the main mountain stops, these ridges stop on the south, and go no farther south than before. They decline towards the east, and end some west of the road over the top-valley. Some ridges come from the top of chestnut hill N. and N.E. but they are higher than the top of the hill. Some of them only come a short distance, indeed, most of them end before coming to road over chestnut hill. They abound in oak near south end.

Top valley, or low place east of No 9. As on Tom, here the chestnut region runs along in front of the valley, and except some 10 or 20 rods, is higher than the valley behind it. The interruption of the main greenstone mountain, or the length of the valley from west to east, or from No 9 west to No 1 or sub peak, east, is more than 100 rods - perhaps 120, or even more. The chestnut region on north part is 20 or 25 rods wide descending from the west towards the road, and ascending some east of the road. The low valley or top the road passes through is perhaps 20 rods wide or 15. East is a ridge in front, running obliquely to N.E. or E. N.E. and ending in a precipice at N.E. end; or steep place. Sandstone is on and about the ridge and no other; chestnut grew all around it and some on it, but on top chiefly oak, hickory and walnut. Some trees are standing on it. Back of or south of this ridge a high greenstone ridge rises from the valley, having bare rock in front but on top & south side evergreens. It continues a distinct ridge along down the mountain. They are now forming a road to get the timber from the top and back of it. East of these two ridges is one extending N. & S. not very long - may go to front of mountain and may not; may be sandstone & may not. A road turns east from the road across the top

November 1845

Tuesday } Top Valley
11

The Road that turns east on the top or low place goes between two first ridges noticed then between the south one and east one, and descends considerably into the valley between green peak West and sub peak or No. 1. East. It winds round, and comes upon No. 1. from the south. It is sometimes called Belder's road, and a abundance of stumps on No. 1. are said to be his cutting. They were cut several years since. His main cutting is probably below. Perhaps the stumps are not his work.

The stones visible in the top valley and on the ridge in it & on the chestnut region west of it are sandstones. The southern high ridge running south is greenstone. The Chestnut Region on the top of mountain ceases east of the ridge first noticed (some distance east perhaps) for the higher greenstone ridges come out to front of the mountain and cut off the higher chestnut region and form the Sub peak No. 2. Here greenstone comes again after an interruption of 100 rods or more and the high mountain continues. The greenstone peak, descending south, is however within the 100 rods, but rises up 20 or 30 rods south of the front of the top valley. The whole top of the mountain, save the peak just noted, may be called a chestnut region, that is, the sandstone part of the top. Very large chestnuts grew about here as stumps testify, with oaks; and on ridges & southern part of valley hemlocks were plenty, & some pines perhaps. The top valley is narrow from North to South; including chestnut region, it is not over 40 rods wide, but soon descends to the south.

November 1845

Tuesday } Holyoke East of Top Valley. No 1.
11 }

I did not follow the road round, but ascended upon No 1. up a long and steep slope (too steep for my heart) and found this subpeak was composed of a succession of ~~low~~ ridges & not-deep valleys running north to front of the mountain, the eastern ones higher than western ones. These ridges and ~~as~~ valleys are covered with oak, walnut & birch chiefly, some maple, beech, ash, hickory, much iron wood, and a few evergreens. But oak & walnut are the principal trees. Many of the trees have been cut some distance to the south, but none on the north part, except a few large pines on the brow, which were tumbled down into the valley below.

Valley or Gulf lies below or north of the front along here, and extends easterly all along between the east chestnut hill and the main mountain. East hill rises up north of it, & has cleared land on S.E. part. This valley comes up to the ridge from the west chestnut hill, & a valley extends down it between them. East hill has no high ridge extending to the main mountain but falls considerably toward S and S.E. and W. This valley, or lower land has not much but 2 growth on it.

High Peak, 2., east of Low Top.

I descended partly from No 1. southerly - crossed a valley and ascended a ridge from which the trees were cut by Belden or some one else some years ago; followed this ridge to the front almost - this may belong to high peak (wood not cut on it part) I then ascended gradually to the top of this high peak, which at a distance seems one of the highest spots on the mountain. It is, like the subpeak west of it, made up of valleys, not-deep, and gentle ridges running N. & S. & coming to brow of mountain. Two or three ridges seem about the same height - could not tell which was the top of the elevation.

Except the lower ridge noticed, no signs of an axe appeared on this high summit, nor on the backside or south of it, so far as I could see.

November 1845

Tuesday's High Summit east of Top Valley.

11

The trees on this summit were as follows: - On the brow almost all hemlock, in a continuous line all along, so that I could not see out to the north at all. Brow was sloping & no mural greenstone was visible. There were a few oaks & birches, with hemlocks, & but a few, and birches were seen lower down - perhaps some pines with hemlocks, but I did not notice them. This line of hemlocks was well defined - all hemlocks up to a certain line; then all ceased & not a hemlock was seen south of the line of division, or scarcely one.

On the Top, grew oak, walnut, ironwood, & not much else - a few birches, butternuts, bass, and some climbing false bittersweet.

On the Back or descent south of Top, Walnut was much the most abundant tree; exceeded all others in number - seldom over 8 inches diameter and many not so large - next was oak & then were often larger or generally; Among them were many ironwoods, and a few w. pine, hemlock, white birch, bass. All trees were short and scrubby - no tall trees grow on these greenstone ridges & valleys, and no large trees - Oaks the largest.

I descended a little to the east & came to where front was a mural or bare rock, turning to S.E. or more southerly, and fronting toward east almost. Here I could see out eastward, and N.E. - South Amherst was all displayed before me. The front east of high peak makes an arc; beyond to the south a good deal an then high peak next to Cushman's road inclines to the east or north east. Could see low peaks between 2 high ones, & farther south.

The East line of Hadley (that line that is west of Cook's) strikes the mountain perhaps 20 rods east of where I stood. Could see the fence on line extending far to the north between Hadley & Amherst. I had once followed this fence. The fence next west pointed a little west of me. The Chestnut ridge opposite Cook's house was very plain and the road on west side of it, which is near the east line of Hadley south of the Bay road.

November 1845

Tuesday Summit East of Top Valley. &c

The trees where I stood (east of Peak No. 2). were similar to those on the highest point. I noticed about here a few small maples and a dogwood. Ridges & valleys continued. All was greenstone.

I descended by passing along on backside 30 or 40 or 50 rods south of the front found trees as before - and all short and small, except some oaks perhaps a foot through. Walnut most plenty. Hemlocks & pines were few & small. I did not follow the road (Belden's I suppose) down southerly but descended a steep declivity westerly into the wood road (the same road I suppose) and ascended up to the mountain Top. All the timber by this road down in valley had long since been cut, and second growth was very thick.

South of Subpeak 1. I noticed many evergreens but did not go near them except in one place; these may be the evergreens seen in Gramby or S. Hadley, which seem to form the top of this eminence, or southern brow.

East Chestnut Hill, I saw several times - could see it when I last stood, east of high peak. Near top on S.E. part it is redclish with leaves of small low oaks, & so is the West Chestnut hill. The point of this hill is not far from North of the highest point of Peak No. 2 - perhaps a trifle N.W. From brow of mountain top (low place) this hill is about N.E.

West Chestnut hill (the peak on top) is not far from north of the road over brow of mountain but could not be seen there. The broad top from this to main mountain & top valley is west of south. The road goes over north of the high ridges, in a low place but where a kind of ridge comes from N. point. Road goes W. and N.W. some distance on this hill descending gently, then more rapidly. The N.E. or north point of this hill seems steep and high, from top of elevation or subpeak 1. and is some west of North from this elevation, perhaps considerably west, and E. ridge east of north.

November 1845

Tuesday Points of Compass on Holyoke.

The pocket compass does not point correctly on some of the greenstone tops - and I know not how it is on the Sandstone tops in the chestnut region but am inclined to think it varies from the truth here also in some places.

The House peak - seems to range about E. N. E. perhaps not quite so far East - on the side below, and the subpeak N. E. of it is almost east on this side - or quite.

The Peaks 1. 2. 3. 4. do not run quite east but almost so, when I viewed them.

The front of 5 is about east and west - perhaps not quite, but is more so than the preceding peaks.

The fronts of 6 & 7 run South of east - could not tell how much; part of 6 & 7 may be E. S. E. or even more southerly.

The fronts of 8 & 9 are less inclined to south but still south of east, but 9 as it comes near top valley may be E. and W.

On top valley, 20 rods back of brow - N. front of high peak No 2. near top is E. and N. front of No. 9 is W. on backside of chestnut region.

On brow of top valley 20 rods north of last station. East line is on north side of high peak some distance below top. North brow of chestnut top region is W. Peak of East Chestnut hill a little East of N. E.

The opening on mountain top is about N. S. or N. E. & S. S. W.

The Crack, and other low places that come over the brow of the mountain seem to extend N. and S. but this is not always so.

Against Peak 5, north line strikes east of Hadley E. street, & north of Mount Warner - Northampton village about W. N. W. from there.

South line from Hadley west meeting house. strikes under the house peak, west of house or N. W.

Peak by Granby road, No 4. is about E. S. E. from Peak No 2 that I was on; apparently more South than E. S. E. Could not tell by compass on Peak 2 - compass did point not within 20 degrees of north for north, judging by fences below.

November 1845

Tuesday Sandstone on Holyoke
Convey } 11 is found on the chestnut region
inside } and also above it among greenstone frag-
ments in some places. I found places
where they had blasted sandstone to
get building stone on the ridge under No
1 or 2. beyond crack. under or on side of 6
below the great load of wood, & farther
east; also under 8 or 9 or both; stone had
been got. Do these greenstone fragments
in birch region rest on sandstone, and
do not the greenstone rocks in situ come
down so low? I know not, but know
there is in some places sandstone above
the chestnut region; and some large
sandstones have rolled down the mountain
from somewhere.

Striped maples, I found, under housepeak, N.
of mountain house. - one near 20 feet high or 18.

Poplars - there are large ones, below the hitching
place on N.W. side of chestnut region.

At Cook's Field, by road, east of Lawrence
Plain. The fences here and elsewhere
by the side of the mountain lots run N.
& S. by pocket compass. Cook's East fence
points to top of 8. Peaks 6 & 7 are longer
than the others & each has 2 batties on eastern
descent. 8 descends E. High peak that I
ascended is S.E. of Cook's Field. - The road
from the Crack where it comes into the
field, is directly north of the crack. The
fences along here N. & S.

The Road from the Crack is North; and the
line continued strikes between Hadley West
and Middle Streets.

Brooks. I crossed but 4 from Top valley
to Hockanum; viz one crossed road
east of Cook's field & was west of me in
descending from Chestnut Hill. The next
was some distance west of Cook's Field. The
3d was above Lawrence Plain in the
woods S.W. of plain. The 4th was near
the western side of these woods, before coming
to cleared land, very small. Then 4 had
water last September. Other ravines come
from mountain, but all dry now. The
great ravine from near the Crack has
no water now.

November 1845

Wednesday } Settled with brother Parsons
12 Had of him since sometime
in June 51. pounds butter from 12½ cts
per lb. to 14. 15. 17. & 18 cents. butter is present
price. Came to \$7. 69. & speak of beans 37
all 8.06. Paid him 2 dollars Oct. 10. Indorsed
6 dolls. on his note Nov. 7. & paid him 6 cents
to balance account.

Thursday } Pomeroy's Mountain &c.
13

I went out to Pomeroy's Mountain by Park Hill,
Poque's Hole, Lead Mines, and Westhampton
South line. This south line just runs on the
north brow of the lower mountain, not the highest
point. This lower mountain runs north from
the main mountain, and extends farther east than
the main top. There is a lower mountain run-
ning off S.W. of the main top, when one stands
a little westward of a north line from the mountain
as at my father's old house, the meeting house, &c.
the mountain shows 3 tops, viz. the main one
in the middle, the S.W. lower one, and the north
or northeastern low one. The mountain is high
and steep on the eastern side, and is steep
but not very high on Western side. It is prob-
ably higher above Connecticut river than
Tom & Holyoke. When on the northern lower
summit, one sees highlands over and above
all the north part of mount Tom, both peaks,
and valleys, but not over the south part
or that part south of the top valley. One seems
to look down both upon Tom & Holyoke.
A north line from the main summit or
the northern lower one, strikes the sandy
hill some 80 rods N.E. of my father's old house;
it strikes the place where the road to
Robut, meadow & the road to Henry Hooker's
intersect; and it strikes the highest part
of Hanging mountain, where it is covered with
woods. The south line of Westhampton on
the brow of the mountain or in the pasture
below, strikes the highway opposite the house
of late Abner Lyman, and elsewhere along
there, and strikes Mount Tom near first
& near 2 peak, or in valley between them or
perhaps on both peaks. No 1. is at top a very little
north of No 2, apparently - could not certainly tell.
The line is East and West, by compass.

November 1845

Thursday} Pomeroy's Mountain.
13

At North end of lower mountain, near Westhampton S. line, there is a fine view of Torr & Holyoke, Easthampton, part of Northampton, Hadley, Amherst, Westhampton, Southampton, &c. Also, of the lower range of Mount Torr, and I could see over this range a village, either Cabotville or Springfield Hill. At Southern end of high point, could see Southampton village, but there are trees all round the top, which hinder the prospect from the highest part.

The lines of the Mountain Division on northern part of Torr are distinctly traced by the fences; and the northern line or fence is apparently only 40 or 50 rods south of the South line of Westhampton continued to Mount Torr. This north mountain line strikes peak No 2 a little south of the top.

The east side of Pomeroy's mountain, against the northern lower part, is all cleared, and is some of the best pasturing that I saw, but very stony and some ledges, all granite. Is not sown over with brakes and bushes, except some sweet fern, a little laurel, and a few cedars and junipers. The Westhampton line fence does not cross the lower part of the pastures. Stumps in pastures indicate that this eastern side was chestnut & oak, and mostly chestnut. In a piece of woods in upper part, the trees are chestnut & oak, hemlock, and some ash, shagwalnut, hickory, poplar, &c.

The north low mountain has a granite steep brow on the east side - at N.E. corner a bare granite rock, steep & high. This part of Mountain is 80 rods long or more, and under the ridge is a fence, and trees grow on the steep above the fence, chestnut, oak, butternut - has been walnut. Chestnut does not grow on the steep rocks, but oak, butternut, birch, &c. I went round the rocky brow and ascended on the north side, where it is not very steep. There are two lots of cleared land above the east rocky ridge, running N. & S. or a little variation from that, having Westhampton line on North end, just over the brow. They extend S. to high mountain and perhaps on eastern side of that, but are not cleared beyond that. They occupy the eastern side of the top, and the eastern slope down to steep rocky brow. The eastern lot is sister Lyman's, on the eastern slope. The western takes in part of that slope and much of the top of the mountain.

November 1845

Thursday Pomeroy's Mountain.
13

The pastures on the top of North mountain and on eastern brow have considerable grass, mostly redtop, and an abundance of briars, sweet fern, brakes, &c. No trees growing, except some walnut & white birch, 2 growth. Very stony generally, but not so much so towards north end. Fences are all down & rails, many of them, gone, &c. The lots seem given up to desolation. Some trees of first growth, but very few, on the cleared land. Timber on northern part was chestnut and oak, but on higher & more rocky parts almost all oak. Some other kinds. West of these pastures on the top, trees have been cut and brush is growing, or small staddles.

The highest mountain. The road goes up this very gradually and gently from the lower mountain - rather on western top - road points to W. H. meeting house. The ascent all rock - granite, angular, and some flattish - some loose, some firm rocks. Rock oak, short and stunted occupies this northern ascent, where not cut off - a few white pines & white birches. Larger trees east and west; and some chestnuts, blown down. Few white & yellow pine & hemlock. Oaks 20 or 30 feet high. Some larger have been cut.

Top of mountain is level and one can run about on it every where; some laurel, but not covered with it. Top seems an oval or ellipse, longest N. & S. The east and west brows are steep and rocky, and S. E. towards S. H. meeting house; but north is very gentle; and S. W. is very gentle where it descends upon S. W. low mountain. There is large timber in S. W. direction. The trees on the top and brows are no taller than those on the top of Tom & Holyoke but some of the oaks are large, 18 inches in diameter. Most of the timber is rock mountain or chestnut oak (it has all three names) but there is some white & other oak, some walnut, white birch, pitch & white pine, small maples. No chestnuts on the top & steep brows - except 2 or 3 staddles in a low grassy place on the top. No chestnut stumps. Chestnut never grew on the top. On the west steep rocky brow are many yellow pines, coming up to the top & on the top, some oaks with them. Below them are scrubby oaks & white birches - looked like Tom & Holyoke points. The yellow pines on the top are the highest trees here - white pines are few & small. Much of the large oak is cut from the top. It cannot be got from East & west brows. The large oaks on top may be 40 to 45 feet high - most are 30 to 40 or under 30. On East brow 300 ft of Oak. Large & tall oaks S. W. Trees 18 inches diameter look scrubby & decrepid - many are crooked.

November 1845

Thursday } Pomeroy's Mountain.
13 }

Hemlocks are on west brow, but there are not plenty nor large. Oak is the main timber on and about the top, & probably was on the lower top north, and on lower top S.S.W. with some chestnut on the lower parts of these lower tops. There was some walnut & pine & hemlock & birch. High summit is not over 100 feet higher than lower ones, I think.

Major Fisher's old place, Levi Post's &c. could be seen northwesterly, from N.E. end of Low mountain. On the west were high hills, south of Fishers. Next to mountain west, is Schabod Pomeroy's old farm & buildings, now Wells Pomeroy's. A road turns down Low mountain on west side. I descended by a road that follows the fence on Westhampton line, west, to cleared land about south of my father's old house, and went down across poor, baky, laurely land to Gee's old farm, my Gouch lot, my father's old farm, &c. to Doct. Hookers.

Pomeroy's mountain, taking the N or N.E. Mountain with the highest mountain, is not over half a mile long - the S.W. part is, I know not how long.

Mountains seen very distinctly from N.E. point of mountain - Robert's Hill a long prairie with ends inclined westerly, a little making a bend, or an arc of a circle, and a low place over it N.E. & S.W. west of this Mineral Hill, & Bald Hill - still west Turkey Hill. A broad hill between Knob & Hanging Mountain - but north of latter - Hanging mountain - more west & south. To be - more west & south, Spruce, more west & south, Cubhill, &c.

The Trees north of Low mountain on the descent N. are mostly chestnut & oak - a few small maples, a large poplar, &c. The trees around the mountain, below the steep brows, are large and tall, and this chestnut & oak region continues north to my father's old farm, &c. with some mixture of maple, birch, ash, pine, hemlock, &c. And the land is poor (so I consider it) all along across the lot, from the mountain to & across my father's old farm on the higher part. Great trees do not always indicate good land. Some large piperidges in a wet place south of Gee's farm.

November 1845

Thursday } Park Hill, &c
13

This top and other hills & knolls around have chestnut & oak on the upper parts, mostly, on sides much yellow & white pine, hemlock. The Hill N. is very piny - and the valleys are piny about here. All timber is 2 growth. The soil about here is sandy & gravelly and pebbly & has some larger granite stones in some places - better for grain than grass. West of the 2 Clark houses is a low, moist, grassy valley - more dry & sandy on N. side. A brook formed of two comes through this valley - an old dam on one, perhaps for washing sheep - this comes from the north. Another from N. W. joins it below dam - seems to come from near Hoyt's at foot of Little Mineral. The road west of this valley runs on a ridge here & far South; it runs S. S. E. and N. N. W. and Little and Great Mineral, or parts of them, are in a range with the ridge. Ridge sandy with yellow pines. A line E. & W. from some rods south of Schabod Wright House & lower Clark house strikes north edge of Pogue's Hole, at guide board. Pine Plain north of this line, west of the ridge.

Pogue's Hole is a basin, surrounded on all sides by steep, sandy, pine & oak hills & ridges, except where brook & King's river enter & depart. Brook comes in on N. W. part & runs, on N. & N. E. side and East side, & joins the river near its egress at S. E. point. River comes in on S. W. part and runs along on south side of the basin & goes out on S. E. part. Its bed & sides are full of granite stones, not very large. It comes down a deep valley, with hemlock & birch on the sides, also chestnut & oak, pine. There is an old sawmill on the river. The trees on the side hill, N. E. and E. side of valley, are yellow & white pine and oak. Some others by the brook. Road through Pogue's Hole is N. & S. nearly. An Irishman has a small house on N. side. On South side, there is an old Bartlett house 2 stories high, a small new house of a Whitfield, and a small old house not inhabited, said to have once been owned by a John Phelps. The soil is thin & sandy or gravelly - is lean & worn out but there is mowing below between the brook & river, that may be better. An old long Division fence runs along on the bank on South side of the Hole, which I suppose to be south side of the old Bartlett lot. If so there are south of it as follows in old Long Division, -

This lot Bartlett's, No 87.	49 rods wide (17 feet to rod)
next S. Clapps.	" 88 - 49 "
" " Hunt's	" 89 - 41 " 12 feet "
Last " " Lyman's	" 90 - 59 " "

November 1845

Thursday. Old Mines, &c.

I ascended a hill about 30 or 40 feet high at S.W. part of Poque's Hole, and proceeded west, on lot north of the fence mentioned. The fence was E. & W. The river was on the north in an evergreen valley, but soon inclined far from me to the north, towards Loud's new village. On the top of the hill, the east line strikes the southern part of the first range of Holyoke, and of the East Hill and goes south of all the Holyoke range, a little, not much. South end of Tom was S.E. North end of Tom a little south of east, not much. Bald Hill beyond David Parsons, or perhaps the Round hill east of it, was N. The land was nearly level for some distances to an old orchard below the oldest lead mine. The trees were or had been chestnut, oak, yellow and white pine, & a little hemlock. It has been rather an evergreen region. The soil is poor and laurel, sweet fern & curled grass are plenty. White birches are part of 2^d growth. Crossed a small brook.

The old orchard was on the same long lot on hill descending east, and right below the granite ledge and old mine hole. The land was rocky in upper part, and all over the orchard and all about the rocks above grew Juniper bushes, in parcels of 6, 8 or 10 feet in diameter and only 12 to 18 inches high. Acres here are almost covered with it. Here is a high granite rock, several rods in length; the old mine hole & fragments are a little below it; and the road running N. & S. goes between the mine and rock. This lot is the same I came upon from Poque's Hole it is some 25 or 30 rods wide, & then comes another lot of similar width apparently, north of it. On this north lot stand the buildings of the mine proprietors, once the property of Joseph Bartlett. The land is rough and broken, with some spots of good soil. A little north is a half built house and barn where Samuel Bartlett lives; his son Samuel P. Bartlett lives in Mine house & Clark Searl. I suspect that both of these long lots are the old Bartlett lot 49 rods wide (or 50 rods adding the 6 inches) divided in two, but I know not how this is. Cedars grow on rocks among the junipers.

The old John Elliot place is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the mine or Bartlett house. The land is poor with abundance of laurel between the farms. Trees, chestnut, oak, white pine, hemlock. Joshua Pomeroy, son of late Gideon, lives on Elliot place and has owned it 30 years, & has added to it much land and owns 260 acres. Farm about buildings looks pretty well, on an eastern declivity, & not very rough.

November 1845

Thursday Westhampton Southline.

13

About 20 rods south of old Elliot house, now Pomeroy's is south line of old Long Division, and following this west some 50 rods. I came to S.E. corner of Westhampton, having on the stone W.H. west side, and E.H. east side, but Pomeroy says his farm has been annexed to Southhampton. This south line of old Long Division strikes the north brow of Pomeroy's Mountain, and peak No. 1 or 2 of Mount Tom. Followed this line west, across a brook running east, and across south part of a hill, & came to the old road to Southhampton, below Gee farm & woods, which I travelled on when a boy. Trees were chestnut, oak, hemlock, some walnut, &c. By brook were ash, yellow birch, Tulip Tree, mt oak, white birch, large laurel, &c. Trees tall. About old road it was rocky. Timber by the road was oak of 3 sorts, and yellow & white pine, & a few small maples - and near by but not on the rocks, was chestnut. There was 3 sorts of oak all about and some hemlock. Descended to the Gee brook and then ascended to the present road (made 40 years ago or more). Abundance of laurel, and chestnut oak, pine & hemlock. Much hemlock about brook and some birch & sassafras. Here is the foot of Pomeroy's Mountain and the ascent from the road is most of it steep. On old road farther north is the old Frost place, so called, where a house once stood.

The Gee Brook which I crossed here, (was this the same as the brook I crossed farther east? that seemed smaller, but may be same) I crossed again on north side of the mountain, near the woods on the Gee farm, or south of them on next lot. It came from S.W. apparently. Does it come from west side of Pomeroy's mountain? It seems so. If so, it is near mountain and Sodom brook must be west of it, & come from farther south.

The low wet valley across my Gough lot inclines to the north & the little brook that runs into it across the new road made on my lot, runs north through this low land. The old road is about on the height of land across this low place. South of it the water runs S. & north of it, it runs N.

November 1845

Friday } Spruce Hill, &c.

14
I went up Burt's road. Mr. Hale's old orchard north of road looks wretchedly, and young walnuts are thick in some places. First woods I came to on right hand are beeches & maples, with some chestnut, oak, & walnut, all tall, running up rocky hill. Some hemlock. Here were large tall maples, such as I had not seen about Tom or Holyoke or in any part of Northampton. Also large tall beeches, such as I had not seen east of here. South of road, it was mostly chestnut. I went up the road near 1/2 mile, but not to Burt's house, and ascended the south end of Spruce Hill. There are mica & slate stones, on this hill at S. end, and some large rocks & ledges of mica slate with seams of quartz - inclined very much to E. - also granite rocks & stones. Land is cleared - 2 growth has much walnut & white birch also old chestnut where there is soil - not without - hemlock, oak & birch. On a lower place east were tall beech and maple, some oak, chestnut - indeed much chestnut. Up higher are large Oaks & walnuts, some shagbark, white iron wood, &c. Chestnuts on sides, but seldom on the top. Still farther north on the top for some distance, all the trees on the top are small, and no stumps appear except a few pine stumps. The trees are mostly evergreen - white pine, yellow pine begins; hemlock - some white birch, butternut oak, small maples. Some poplar near top. Chestnuts E. & W. but not on top. Hill all covered with laurel. Stones become all granite, angular. The evergreen & small trees continued & top became broad; a few larger white & yellow pine trees & stumps. Larger chestnuts & oaks east and west & north of me. Large chestnuts were on the top. Laurel hindered my progress, & I descended down steep woods & pasture to my old pasture, on east side. Trees on the side hill were Oak, chestnut & w. birch, hemlock, poplar, ironwood, witch-hazel. Chestnut stumps abundant on top below. Land almost covered with granite & mica stones & rocks. Observed no spruce on the hill. My old woods (now Chapman's) have a fine growth of maple, beech, chestnut, ironwood, Oak, hemlock, shag walnut, bass, yellow & black birch, ash, pignut. Iron woods are the largest & tallest I have seen - some 6 inches in diameter. All trees are tall. Most are of 4 sorts, Maple, beech, chestnut oak. Crossed road & pastures towards Tob's Hill - found in pastures a few small cedars, and many wild rose bushes, 4 to 6 feet high, full of red hips. One Barberry bush grew near fence between pastures, with berries on it; the only barberry bush I have seen in Westhampton. An iron wood grows in upper pasture (French mowing) 16 inches in diameter, with spreading branches like an apple tree. It is full of small catkins.

November 1845

Friday} Tob's Hill.

144

I did not go over the top, which is cleared, but went far up on east side, near south end, where trees & stumps remain. Trees mostly of 6 sorts, chestnut, beech, maple, birch, oak, hemlock - some bass. A rocky peak or ridge below is full of hemlock, with some oak, birch, &c. South of that on steep rocky side hill (Tob) are chestnut, oak, beech, maple, bass, hemlock, ironwood, ash, butternut, poplar, &c. Some very large bass trees, on side hill on Gulf below. One large Tulip Tree. A very rough, hilly country, except south part, joining Doct. Hooker's old orchard. This rough land belongs to Doct. H or H. T. H. N.E. of this or east, is a piece of smooth woods, - large trees, chestnut, birch, maple, beech, oak - beech most plenty. Another hemlock ridge N.E. of this, I descended into road north of Benoni Clark's, and passed on to Henry Hooker's over Turkey Hill in the road. Descended east side of Turkey Hill down to David Parsons. Turkey Hill has only 2 growth on northern part, & this is walnut, oak, chestnut, &c. Much walnut. The land west of H. Hooker's seems a sandy, gravelly, pebbly pine, oak & chestnut country. East side of Turkey has some good pasturing, &c.

Bald Hill. I ascended by road to south end of Bald Hill, east of David Parsons' house; then turned north and ascended. The south end of the hill - high & steep. Wood at first was all small walnuts, & oaks and there were no signs of any larger growth having been here, or any former growth. Not much bare rock - some granite and mica slate. In proceeding, trees grew larger - 3 kinds of oak, but not much mountain oak, a few hemlock & white pines, & many walnuts. On the highest part some oaks were 18 inches diameter & some walnuts 12 inches. No chestnuts on top. An east & west old rotten fence ran across the top. North of this fence all was staddles & growth - oak, walnut, wild cherry, maple. Stones granite. No underbrush on the top - good walking. White pine & hemlock on west brow. Top descended to north & became lower. On east side was a fine growth of tall oaks, 3 sorts, walnuts, white pines, & a few chestnut and hemlock. Oak most plenty. Top became a broad, bushy, rocky pasture for some distance. Trees had been chestnut, oak, &c. Poor land, not much grass. Farther N. was a cleared pasture without brush. The hill descends northerly, I suppose, east of meadow Kings, Joel Cooks, &c.

November 1845

Friday Bald Hill, I suppose, is partly
14 in Westhampton and partly in Northampton.
I suspect the Westhampton E. line runs over
this hill, or is partly on the side & partly on
the low top. It seems to run S. W. and N. E., that
is, the higher part of the hill. On South part
of Bald Hill, the top of Great Mineral
is S. Pomeroy's Mountain S. S. W. Turkey Hill
Hill W. Farther north Hanging Mountain
is west with a valley of some width between.
Right east of Bald Hill and ascending some
distance on its side is a round peaked
hill, nearly as high as Bald Hill. Has been
apparently a chestnut & oak hill. Timber is
cut and it is covered with oak & other brush,
for the most part. Theodore Strong's sheep farm
bought of John C. Pratt, Th. & L. Clark & others,
runs up on east side & top of Bald hill,
and on most sides of the round hill east
of it &c. This round hill is called Pomeroy's
Hill or John Pomeroy's Hill. Valuable pastures
on east side of Bald Hill.

A Brook comes down between Bald and
Pomeroy's Hill, crosses West Farms Road,
has a Sawmill on it. The main branch comes
from west side of Roberts Hill. It is Sawmill brook.
Turkey Brook runs between Bald & Turkey Hills,
towards south.

Roberts Hills come to road from West
Farms to Silk Factory & there ends.
On west side the front is a little circular
the north & south parts extending farther
west than the middle. The north
part is much the highest and widest.
There seems to be a valley or low place across
the northern part of the hill. S. W. & N. E.
The front or western side, on the southern
part is rocky & broken with much evergreen
and small oaks; the eastern side of southern
part is similar, but shows less evergreen.
It seems to be rough & rocky.

The Great Plain begins east of Broughton's
meadow, & farther south, east of Roberts
Hill, and at south end of Roberts, it extends
south & east to a great distance, and
some S. W.

The woods on plain, late Mrs. Newkew's
are mostly of yellow pine, with white pine,
oak; and in wetter places are some maples,
poplar, &c. Some chestnuts are found.

November 1845

Friday Westhampton Hills,
14

1. Hill East side. Mineral Hill; all the higher parts and much of the lower are in Northampton.
- 2 Bald Hill is part in W. Hampton, but much in N.H.
- 3 Turkey Hill is west of the other two - runs N & S. or perhaps a little west of N. & east of S. Extends from road at Luther Kings to some distance north of Henry Hookers Road. Has a long descent to Turkey brook on east side; much less on west side, but quite as steep.
- 4 Hanging Mountain. Front is east & runs apparently some S.W. & N.E. Steep on east side; very gradual west side.
- 5 Tob's Hill runs S.E. & N.W. from Road west of meeting house to the brook near Levi Burts and runs E & W. from below the road west side of the hill, to near the road running from Benoni Clarke to Chesterfield, &c.
- 6 Spruce Hill is farther west & south than Tob. extends S.E. & N.W. from Burts Road or perhaps farther south east, to near road that used to go by Deacs Sikes. A brook comes down between this hill & Tob & crosses the road by Loucls. The middle part of the tower about meeting house, &c. & farther east are on east side of Tob and east side of Spruce.
- 7 Cub Hill is farther west and south than Spruce and perhaps farther north. Some ridge extends farther north. Range seems to be S.E. & N.W. I recollect no brook between Spruce and Cub but there may be a small one.
- 8 Having ascended to L. Post, Enoch Lyman, &c. There is a large brook, the head of Manham river, and a high broad ridge west of it extending far South near Westhampton and Norwich line. Is this Breakneck, and is all the hill east of it Cub Hill?
- 9 West of the northern descent of Pomeroy's Mountain near where Nathan French once lived, and west of that road, is hill of considerable height. The Knob appears northerly of Bald Hill. It is probably all in Northampton. Musketo brook is west of it. The Hill northerly of Hanging Mountain & of the valley east of it, is I suppose Bascom's Hill. One branch of Robert's Brook comes down between this Hill and Hanging mountain. There is a brook between Knob and Hill west of it, viz Musketo brook.
- P.S. The hill north of Hanging mountain is Bascom's Hill and not seen much, if any, from Pomeroy's mountain. But north of the valley east of Hanging Mountain, is J.D. Allen's Hill, or Smith's pasture & Hill. Musketo brook on East side and part of Robert's brook (above Bridgman's Sawmill) on west side.

November 1845

Saturday } About home.
15

Sunday } Mr. Leavitt's son preached. I attended.
16 } Mr. Mr. Birge, Hall, Frances, and
Martha Birge were here at dinner.

Monday } About home. Set up cooking stove
17 } to day.

Potatoes, the carter ones, or best sort, are rotting in cellars, though sound to appearance when dug. Those from the hills are worse than those raised in N.H. meadows.

Juniper. There is a tradition that these bushes, so plenty about the old mines in Southampton, which were worked before the revolution, were derived from seed brought from Europe by the foreign miners. Men used to put the berries in spirit, for bitters, or as a part of bitters. Some of the bushes are full of green berries and some are not.

The same kind of bushes are on the eastern side of Pomewy's mountain; many on the eastern ridge of Mount Tom; some on the Little Mineral, &c. I have not noticed any on or about Holyoke.

The leaves are not in threes; and do not agree with the botanical description of the *Juniperus communis*.

Neither do our cedars correspond with the description in the books.

Catkins for next year are seen on alders, white birches, ironwood.

Lilacs still retain some green leaves.

Willows, weeping, retain their greenish leaves.

Rose bushes have a few green leaves.

Grass in good pasture, & snowings is quite green and still grows.

Snow fell in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York &c. on Sunday the 19th, was 6 inches deep in Utica. None here, but a little on Eastern hills.

Timber in Hawley is beech, maple, bass, ash, &c. but neither chestnut nor oak are found in the town, and never were. Much hemlock. This is derived from Mr. Patch.

Beech trees grow on Samuel Edwards' land and late Ezra Kingsley's land only a little west of Sodom brook in Westhampton - On the east side of the brook, opposite, few or none are found.

November 1845

Tuesday } Wrote to son C. Parkman.
18 }

Wednesday } Court here - Judge came today.
19 } Lent Geo. Payson, 24¢. He paid 78¢ Nov 26.
Note for 16¢.

Thursday } George & John Smith at Court yesterday
20 } and to-day. Verdict against John 17.43
and costs.

Friday } I walked to Horse Mountain and
21 } followed the road to Hatfield or William-
burgh line; then went across the lots and
hills at no great distance from the line
till I came to the old Ezra Clark house
on the Williamburgh road, a few rods
north of Northampton line; then walked
up to Haydensville, half a mile north and
crossed the river & fell back to near the
line of Williamburgh & Northampton - then
crossed the pastures, going westerly; to the
knob, the valley, and ascended the
high hill called formerly Jo. Allen's hill
where Smith's & others have pastures in
Westhampton and Williamburgh. Descended
this hill farther south into Musketo valley,
and thence to Robert's meadow. Staid
with niece Hannah Hoxie, & called upon
niece Althea Wright, and upon Leander
Moody.

Saturday } I walked from Robert's meadow
22 } in the road up to the old road
that once crossed the top of Bascom's Hill.
Followed this old road in Dickinson's Pasture
and Ansel Clapp's land to Ansel Clapp's
house (formerly Reuben Wright's). He
went with me to the top of Bascom's
hill, where Elijah Rust once lived and
kept a public house (father of late Elijah and
Joel Rust). Returned to Clapp's & took dinner.
He then descended the hill with me
and ascended Hanging Mountain
to its highest top in the woods. We
descended to Spencer Bridgman's
where I called to see cousin Dotha,
his wife. I then crossed the meadow
near Nathan Clark's house - crossed
the road north of Joel Cooks, and
crossed the pastures & hills to West
Farm's Road at Erastus Stockwells -
then ascended Robert's Hill - crossed
the gulf & the mountain east of it &
came to road, & to Hall's, & home.

November 1845

21 N.W. part of Northampton,
Pine Plains. The land from about Corant's house to the N.W. and W. is a sandy pine soak plain, except the deep valleys and the rise called Millstone mountain; and even in some of the lower & uneven lands, sandy soil & pines (yellow pines chiefly) prevail. This kind of soil is about the late Cecil Dwights, and continues on the Horse mountain road down to the brook or farther.

Horse Mountain is, in its higher ridge, a sort of continuation of Bear Hill, though a cross valley partially separates them. Bear Hill runs easterly of north, and the high mountain & lower ridges incline still more to the east - are about N.E. I think. The north and highest part of the mountain inclines more to the north but is still a little east of north - this part is mostly in Williamsburgh or Hatfield, and the northern part shows many evergreens, [some errors. See Nov. 26. as to Bear Hill, &c]

This Mountain in Northampton has 3 ridges, viz the higher or western one, the middle one on which the road runs, and the eastern one covered with trees below or S.E. of the middle one. I also found shorter ridges westward of the main ridge - at least one in N.H. and another in W.B. perhaps 2 in N.H. There are cross valleys & other irregularities.

Broad Brook Valley is wide and swampy, and where the timber is not cut, presents a gloomy appearance by its dark evergreens - white pine and hemlock. There is much of this appearance in the northern part towards Hatfield line.

Broad Brook runs northeasterly into Hatfield, but every other stream that crosses the north line of Northampton & the north line of Westhampton (so far as I could see in W.H. viz. to the old Kidd place, a little north of W.H. line) runs southerly showing that both Northampton & Westhampton have higher land north of them, or almost all of their northern bounds. A view of the hills in Williamsburg, & Chesterfield shows that they are higher than hills in N.H. & W.H. south of them, generally; and the valleys are higher.

2 small streams cross Williamsburg south line (or Hatfield) between the high ridge of Horse mountain and Beaver Brook. - The east brook may find its way west of the main ridge, [yes - a branch of Beaver B.] Perhaps there are 2 small streams near the high ridge on west side that find the way to the east side of the main ridge farther S. - I no. only one - Kings brook.

November 1845

21. N. W. part of Northampton.

The timber on Horse Mountain was originally, I conclude, and still is where it remains, mostly chestnut & Oak, with maple & birch, and white pine & hemlock. Chestnut & oak must have much exceeded the others in most places, but not in all. There are large sugar maples standing on the east side of the mountain with some walnut, butternut, &c. The eastern ridge has much evergreen, and is apparently rocky. The mountain with some good land has much that is poor, especially the western part that I observed. Stones are granitic.

Broad Brook has one branch which begins North east of the house of Oliver Warner, in Deer Bear Hill, and one branch comes from the north, apparently between the main ridge of Horse Mountain, & some ridge west of it. It may be a stream that crosses the town line.

Kings Brook, which runs into Broad Brook has considerable water. One branch seems to come from E. N. and one from N. the latter may cross the town line.

Broughtons Brook seems to rise north of Valentines Silk Factory & runs N. then East along in front or south of late Cecil Dwight's house, & then southerly to Mill River. A little water is added to it from a rill from millstone mt. or about there.

Beaver Brook, where I saw it, between Northampton line & half a mile north of it, is a large fine stream with some good level meadow land upon it - a good stream for beavers to make their dams & raise an overflow back. It is here east of the road, and east of it is the westernmost ridge of Horse Mountain.

Mill River at Haydenville runs southerly over a stony, rocky bed. Here Beaver Brook flat extends to the river, but is higher than it is on the brook. Northway Fairfield lives this side of Haydenville, and his son. South of Haydenville, there is a ridge between the road & Mill River, and this continues to Shepherd's Factory, I suppose, most or all the way. Beaver Brook finds a passage through it. This ridge or some part of it must be the old Nail Hill, or is that east of it?

November 1845

21 N.W. Northampton.

On Northampton & Williamsburg line, west of old Ezra Clark place & Mill River, are old pastures, perhaps 70 to 100 feet above the river - poor soil, plenty of granite stones, - had once had our ~~them~~ chestnut, oak, white & yellow pine, hemlock birch, - now laurel, sweet fern, braker, curly grass. In a new pasture the stumps were chestnut oak, hemlock, white pine, birch, & a few walnut. Chestnut stumps are always the largest here and elsewhere. Young white pines were starting up in some old pastures here and elsewhere. This was originally a chestnut & oak region with many evergreens, &c.

Came to a deep gulf between these pastures and those just descended & ascended. A stream in gulf running south - to Mill River, I suppose. Timber on the brook & side, E. hill, was chestnut, oak, white pine, hemlock birch, ash, maple, poplar, and 2 or 3 beech trees. Steep both sides. Crossed the old pasture and came to Calvin Clark's - had been & was now south of the line. Came to road from W.B. to Shepherd's Factory and then to road from W.B. to Roberts Meadow on east side of Knob hill. Between this road and C. Clark's is a brook running south, and another brook near here.

The Knob I ascended north of Israel Graves's house, some distance. The hill is here broad but lower than south part, and still lower in Williamsburg, but a high peak rises in W. a little N.W. of it and extends to the north. The Knob here has better land & better pastures than those east of it. The higher parts of Knob seem poor, rough, rocky. Steep on the North side, with laurel, &c. Timber on Knob has been chestnut, oak, white pine, hemlock, birch.

A Broad Deep Valley between the Knob and Smith's or Jo. Allen's Hill. Some large timber standing, at bottom of the valley, as hemlock, beech, birch, large maples, ash, & laurel here & everywhere. Musketo Brook, a considerable stream, runs south in this valley, sluggishly.

November 1845.

21 N.E. Westhampton.

Wesly Musketo Brook is a broad, rough poor laurel pasture - old stumps, chestnut oak, hemlock, & pine. In upper part of this pasture is a brook running south. Came to a 2^d pasture, more rocky, rough, steep and poor than the last. Here were pieces of woods among the rocks - beech, maple, birch, poplar, ironwood, grew here with chestnut & oak. Here are granite & mica ledges, sand worthles. Much hemlock & chestnut had rotted on the land. White birches & wild cherry in 2 growths also poplar.

Came to fence of pasture that extends to the top. Westhampton line may be here - perhaps a little east. This is a lofty and arduous hill to climb. The lower part of the pasture is poor with braker, white daisy, some laurel, mouse ear, curly grass; grows better in ascending, and is the best on the top. White Daisy seems to grow on this and other hills in this part of the town. I came to the top and to Williamsburgh line. A vast prospect opened before me on Smith's or So. Allen's Hill, far up and down the Connecticut, & far east of it. I could see over the whole of Holyoke and blue hills beyond were very distinct; also I could see eastern hills over all of Torrington, except perhaps a little space at or near the south end. Northampton village was mostly hidden by hills near it. The north line of Westhampton and Northampton could be seen stretching away over Bascom's hill west; and over Horse Mountain east. This line continued east, crossed the village of North Hadley not far from a large white building which was the meeting house, perhaps S. H. crossed Amherst about halfway between the college and north parish meeting house. Smith's Hill has a very broad top, which is good pasturage. A little west of highest part is an old orchard of many trees, it is said that a Hamilton once built a house here. This is but a little lower than the summit. The great pasture in which I ascended the hill & which occupied all the top & eastern side for some distance south of Williamsburgh line, is said to be Perez Graves'; it was eaten closely. Smith's pastures are south of this, occupying top and eastern side. The summit or broad top descends gently to the south. The highest part is not far from Williamsburgh line.

November 1845

21 N.E. Westhampton.

Smith's or Jo. Allen's Hill extends some distance into Williamsburg. It ranges a little East of north and ~~west~~ of south. The east line of Westhampton is east of all the hill in the southern part; farther north it is on the side of the hill (not steep) but below the pastures of Graves, Smith, &c. (judging by reference.) The line continued into Williamsburg would ascend far up the hill, perhaps to the top.

This must have been mainly a chestnut and oak hill, with some white pines. The hemlock, and on east side some beech, maple, birch, &c. I think the hill occupied by Smith's & Graves' pastures was much the greater part chestnut & considerable oak, & some of the other kinds.

The south end of the hill, back or north of Clark Bridgman's, is higher than farther north, (but not so high as the highest) and is rough & rocky, with many evergreens. The steep west side is also an evergreen, rocky region with chestnut & other trees. Clark Bridgman owns most of south end and west steep side. From Clark Bridgman's to the Williamsburg line must be about a mile; that is, this hill is about a mile long, & perhaps more, in Westhampton. South of this hill opens the valley between Hanging Mountain and the hills east of it; Turkey Hill is nearly south but a little west of south, and Pomeroy's mountain a little more west of south.

I descended perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of where I ascended on the same eastern side, to Musketo brook and valley and houses. It was a long, steep descent and the lower part a poor, rough rocky region, cleared up, and nearly worthless. Much hemlock had grown here, with others. Here runs the upper branch of Musquito brook which I had crossed in the rocky pasture when I ascended; it joins the valley stream on the flat below, and Musketo brook becomes a large, durable brook, said to have as much water as Robert's brook where they join, and more in a dry season. Musketo lower brook has some snowing on it & is sluggish; but the rest of the land in this Musketo valley is poor, miserable stuff. One house has gone to ruins and 2 others are but little behind. There is an attempt to reclaim some low swampy land.

November

22 N.E. Westhampton.

The Trees west of Robert's Meadows, near the road were chiefly of 4 kinds - Chesnut, Oak, hemlock and white pine, with a few birch & maple - and land poor, both in N.H. and W.H. A few beeches appeared west of Westhampton line.

Around Hill rises on east side of Smith's Hill near its southern end, separated from it by a deep valley. Water runs N.E. from this valley. Clark Bridgman has overflowed a few acres by a dam just above the road east of his house, for agricultural purposes. His pond seems to be fed by a small stream from the valley just noticed. He has a barn here.

Bascom's Hill I ascended by the old road over its summit. First came Dickinson's pasture of 80 acres, occupying all the south end and some of top flat - some of it good & some poor. Next came Ansel Clapp's farm, & his buildings on the flat north of the first top - the highest top rises up high N.E. & N.W. of his house. North of him Capt. Samuel Parsons has a large pasture, 60 acres or more, on east side of hill down to the brook in the bottom of the valley, and north to Williamsburg line - an old Parsons lot. West of S.P. is the highest part of Bascom's Hill with a broad top, and the old cellar, orchard, stone walls, &c. of Elijah Rust who once kept a public house on the very top of this hill. The land is now mowing & pasture and belongs to John Bates. It cannot be viewed without some melancholly reflections.

Bascom's Hill may extend near a mile north of the present road, to Williamsburg line, and then into Williamsburg. It is very wide on this line. The valley between this Hill & Smith's Hill is narrow and deep; the east side of the valley is the steepest and roughest, and poorest land, & has the most evergreen, or white pine & hemlock. Indeed the west sides of all these hills are the roughest & poorest. There is a long steep descent on south end of hill; on the S.W. part more gradual, and west and N.W. still more gradual. N.W. there is no deep valley between this and the next hill where is the old Billings house formerly a tavern; beyond that is the high land where the Kidd house stood; with a brook between. Both of these places are in Chesterfield, Williamsburg having ended west of Bascom's Hill.

November 1845

22 N.E. Westhampton.

Bascom's Hill, continued.

This was a chestnut and Oak Hill, with some evergreens, especially hemlock; and some maple, birch, beech, ash, iron wood, &c. It is said no walnut grew here - none now grows here. Chestnut and oak were the principal trees. Beech & maple grew on the sides - not on the top, I imagine. These and white and black birch are found with chestnut & oak in Ansel Clapp's woods.

This Hill may be a little higher than Smith's Hill but the prospect is not so good, though very extensive. Hanging Mountain is directly south & hides Pomeroy's Mountain entirely. West is the high land south of the Kidd place, extending far south, with some inequalities and interruptions. Nothing is seen west of this range. It is west of the road on which Sylvanus Clapp lives, & west of the road above the late Deac. Sikes' place, & farther south seems to be the real Cub Hill. To B shows itself east of this range. Between this range and Hanging Mountain the road that goes up by the late Jona. Wales's, divides into 2 roads; one goes N.W. by Sylvanus Clapp's, the other goes N. by L. Langdon's, late E. Boyden's, late Joel Rust, &c. Between these roads, near N. line of Westhampton, is a hill or eminence on the east side of which Wiswall once lived. House is demolished.

Three roads have been made at Bascom's Hill to get to Chesterfield; the first went over the highest top, & near the top of the next eminence where the Billings' house stands; the second was the turnpike which went on the side of the hill on the lower part, but at Billings' house, was but little below the other; the third road was made still lower & near the brook, which it followed up.

to Chesterfield line, and beyond I suppose.

This Brook comes from north of the Kidd place apparently or still farther N. or N.W. and runs S.E. crosses Westhampton line & comes down between Bascom's Hill & Hanging Mountain to Bridgman's mill pond; the brook from between Smith's and Bascom's Hill crosses the road & unites with the other. The united stream flows across the flat or valley a few rods S.W. of Nathaniel Clark's house - is joined near the N.E. point of this meadow by the small brook from the south which comes through the meadow, & flows on & unites with Musketo Brook, and is Robert's Brook.

November 1845

22 N.E. Westhampton.

Hanging Mountain range; the southern part runs S.W. & N.E.; the northern part turns to north & runs nearly N. & S. Pomeroy's Mountain, Hanging Mountain, & Bascom's Hill, are in a line running north and south, that is, the highest points of these mountains. Hanging Mountain is as high, & perhaps higher, than Smith's Hill, Bascom's Hill & Pomeroy's mountain. The three northern hills, I think, are higher than Pomeroy's mountain, & higher than Torr and Holyoke. From the top of each of the three hills, hills can be seen over the whole range of Holyoke, and the whole range of Torr, except a little at the south end (and I am not quite certain as to this exception on one or two of these hills.)

Hanging Mountain has only a gentle declivity westerly on the southern part; on the northern part it has some steepness & roughness on the western side, but is not very high above the pastures west of it. On the west side parallel with it is a ravine, not deep, in which water in showers runs to the north, into the brook. South of this ravine, I presume the water runs S. or S.W. The east side of the mountain is very high, and much of it steep and rocky. The top and upper part of eastern slope are covered with trees - in some places, the axe has never been. The top & upper part of slope resemble Pomeroy's mountain; are full of stones and rocks; and on the steep east side are long ledges of rocks, some of them with tops projecting over their bottoms, which probably gave the mountain its name. The top if cleared, would be worthless and not like the tops of Smith's & Bascom's Hill. One piece has been cleared across the top and is now good for nothing. I refer to the north half of the mountain; I did not traverse more than half of it, if so much. Laurel is abundant on the top, & walking difficult. The pastures on eastern side are middling.

TREES. In the valley between this hill & Bascom's Hill, on and above the brook, are hemlock, chestnut, oak, white pine, maple, birch, beech, ash, & so on. Generally tall.

On the east side of Bascom's Hill, on steep, rocky declivity, are chestnut, oak, hemlock, birch white & blk, butternut, maple, ash. No beech. No walnut. some iron wood.

On the highest rocky tops, were mountain oaks and 2 or more other kinds of oaks, short & decurved a few white & yellow pines, hemlock, white birch and small maples. No chestnut on these top rocks, but chestnuts were all around them. No beech on the top or eastern side. Down in edge of pasture were large maples & butternuts, &c. Striped maples, I saw.

November 1845

22 N.E. Westhampton.

Hanging Mountain - continued.

The north point of the mountain had been burnt over accidentally in the woods, and the old trees taken off. The new trees, 20 years old perhaps, were almost all white birch - the handsomest grove of white birch that I have seen. Among them were a few poplars, wild cherry, maple, &c. This Hill shows a good deal of evergreen in some places - mostly hemlock, some white pine, and a few yellow pines.

Bald Hill. Back of Joel Cook's is high ground which seems to be a lower spur from Bald Hill. There is a valley between this and the main hill. Water runs easterly in this valley towards West Farms, and I presume that farther south water runs southerly in the same valley. Where does David Parsons' brook, or Turkey Brook begin?

Bald Hill declines & becomes low at the north end, seems to end at the valley mentioned, or farther west and south, about the lands of Joel Cook and Leander Moody. I crossed the north part of the hill; the eastern part is rocky, poor, miserable land - cedars are coming up on it. Though not much descent N. & W. where I went, there was a long descent easterly down to Sawmill brook, and West Farms road. Pomeoy's Hill was south of me, & a small stream came from between that and Bald Hill.

Sawmill Brook seems to have several branches about here from N. and N.W. and W. and lower or S. one comes from the gulf that divides Roberts Hill. Pretty good meadow on the brook along here west of Erastus Stockwell's, Spencer Stockwell's &c. about a mile south of Leander Moody's. A small hut S. of E.S.

Roberts Hill, I crossed after sunset, from Erastus Stockwell's, northeasterly and easterly. The old timber was all cut off to the dividing gulf, about half way across. The growth was chestnut and oak; and on the higher rocky parts, oak & walnut, with some hemlock, yew, pine and maples. I descended into the gulf or deep valley, and ascended on the other side & found myself in the wood road I was in last Spring, leading across and down the hill to the road near Broughtons Meadows.

November 1845

Wood

From Horse Mountain to Bascom's Hill I neither passed through nor saw much good wood land. Not only the best building timber, but the best fire wood has been selected from the pieces of woodland which remain, and indeed but few pieces remain, and these are mostly on rocky tops, swampy bottoms, steep side hills, &c. Many places have been cleared, & burnt over and all young sprouts destroyed, where now nothing grows but laurel, braker, &c. in the midst of rocks. A great deal of land is nearly worthless, and likely to remain so, which would have produced a new growth, had it been permitted. Many of the old and some of the newer pastures yield but little feed. Smith's Hill and Bascom's Hill have the best pastures.

Sunday 23 } Mr. Swift (E. L. Swift) preached. He was ordained on Wednesday last, but I did not attend. I never attend ordinations or installations. He was installed. He gave us his views of the duties of pastor & people in the forenoon. Very well done. He assumed no extraordinary power or rights for the pastor. In the afternoon he gave us his plan of proceeding as to visiting and receiving visits, hours of study, visiting the sick, &c. and claimed for himself very properly the right of managing his family matters in his own way, of laying up something from his salary if he could, of forming & having his own political opinions, and voting as he pleased, &c. All well done. He has begun well; hope he will hold out well.

Monday 24 } Was at home mostly. Cold weather has come, but pleasant.

Tuesday 25 } At home.

Dandelions. I found 3 or 4 flowers fresh & yellow, on Smith's Hill, last week. They were low, in the grass.

Cranberry. There is a pond N.E. of Clark Bridgman's overflow where cranberries used to grow, and W. H. Henry Clapp has drained it. Hackmatacks grow about Medad King's pond.

November 1845

Wednesday } Bear Hill, Rail Hill, &c.
26

In the afternoon, I walked across lots to Bear Hill, Horse Mountain, &c. I crossed Col. Pomroy's farm by his granite quarries. These rocky tops resemble Millstone Mountain on the N.E. side of the valley. The trees back of the quarries are of 4 kinds, chestnut, oak, white pine, hemlock, and some small walnut, & maples.

Broughton's Brook rises in a long swamp N.W. of these quarries & woods, and north or a little east of north of Valentine's Factory. It runs N. then E. & then S. and receives springs all along the valley.

A Hill rises back or N.W. of the swamp and extends from near Paul Strong's to the road west of late Cecil Dwigth's. The land is poor, and stony. Same 4 sorts of trees - chestnut oak, white pine, hemlock; also some maples that look like red ones, & some small maples that look like hard ones; a few walnuts, and 2 or 3 large yellow pines.

A pine Plain with blue curls, &c. extends west of this hill to Broughton's meadow & Bear Hill - south to Paul Strong's and round eastward towards Silk Factory, &c. - north to valley in which Broad Brook runs - and east to near Col. Dwigth's. It is generally level except on the outskirts, where are deep valleys, &c. Trees on the plain are yellow pine most, next white pine, next white & other oaks - a few hemlocks. In some places, a new growth of yellow & white pine covers the land - with hardly an oak.

Bear Hill } I found these to be two
Horse Mountain } distinct ranges, running parallel, at first northward, next Northeastward. On the Horse Mountain road they appear to be one range as H. Mt. cuts off & hides Bear Hill by Broad Brook. The south end of Horse Mountain is near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the south end of Bear Hill, & they go on together with a pretty deep & in many places, broad valley between them. The side hills are steep in places, but in general not very steep. The sides are mostly cleared & the valley, and part of the tops. Some tracts of woods remain. The pastures are rocky, & will gradually become very poor. Some of them are now new.

November 1845

Wednesday 26 Bear Hill, Rail Hill, &c

Upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the S. end of Horse Mountain (or a mile N. of S. end of Bear Hill) the mountain spreads out to the west and almost fills up the valley between it and Bear Hill. N. or N.E. of this place, the valley is only 50 to 75 feet deep, or so much below the tops of the hills, whereas south of here it was 150 to 200 feet, I judge. The hill tops are as high or higher than before but the valley is mostly filled up. A regular continuous valley however continues to Williamsburgh line, and the west range (which seems to be called Rail Hill in the northern part) extends to Williamsburgh line or beyond, but falls down much a little south of the line, and is broad descending land towards Beaver Brook. The lower or S. part of valley runs N. & S. but it turns, and the northern part is about S.W. & N.E. Granite rocks & stones are plenty in all this region.

Trees.

This is a chestnut & oak region, but with much more chestnut than oak. All the summits or higher parts, have chestnut & oak with a very few white & yellow pines & hemlocks. On some tops, no evergreens are seen. On the western sides more pines & hemlocks show themselves with some maples & birches, but still chestnut & oak predominate in all the higher parts and do not cease in the valley. Chestnuts are found in the dry parts of the valley; they will not grow in water or a wet swamp. The trees in the valley between the ranges are lofty white pines, hemlocks, oaks, large maples, black & yellow birch, bass, & a few chestnuts, and I noticed 4 or 5 beech trees, all tall. There is a regular gradation from the valley up the east hill of mountain to the top. In the valley evergreens prevail, with a mixture of others, and the appearance is dark & gloomy. In ascending the evergreens gradually diminish in numbers, & the deciduous trees increase till on the summit, nearly all the evergreens, and in some places quite all, have disappeared. The maple & birch ascend up the sides, but seldom reach the top.

After the east hill closes up most of the valley, the evergreens disappear, & on the sides of this high shallow valley are chestnuts and oaks, maples, 3 sorts of birch, ash, ironwood, walnut, butternuts—all 2 growth.

November 1845

Wednesday } Horse Mountain, Brooks.
26

The southern or lower part of Horse Mountain comes to an end as a distinct range, a little south of the end of the northern & higher range. This end of the south range descends to the valley in which King's brook runs; and the end of the high range rises up from this valley, but most of it is farther east, the end extending as far east as the road on which the houses stand. This high northern part can hardly be called a continuation of the other, being much higher, and the two ends not in a line. This northern range seems to run about N. N. E. The Williamsburgh or Hatfield line crosses it at no great distance from the south end. It was a chestnut & oak hill with some evergreens; and the northern part in Hatfield or W. B. shows many evergreens mingled with chestnut, oak, &c.

A Swamp is found a little south of W. B. or H. line having on the west or N. W. the Rail Hill range descending towards the line; on the south the end of the southern Horse Mountain & the valley between that & Rail Hill; and on the N. & N. E. the end of the high mountain, & the valley between that & the low mountain through which King's Brook runs is E. and S. E.

King's Brook comes from Williamsburgh (or H.) - apparently from a swamp near the north end of Rail Hill range and runs into the swamp just noticed and passes out easterly & runs down the east side of the southern range of H. Mountain, and west of the elevation on which the road runs, till it crosses the road & runs down into Broad Brook. In the swamp above noticed, it meets a small stream from S. W. in the valley between south H. Mt. & Rail Hill. This stream is only 50 or 60 rods in length. South of that is the height of land in this valley, turning the water north into King's brook and south into Broad Brook. In this high part of the valley for 50 or 60 rods no water now runs either way - it is dry. King's brook has considerable water. The height of land in the valley is about 100 rods or 120 south of the town line.

November, 1845.

Wednesday Broad Brook, Rail Hill.

26

Broad Brook begins in the high valley between H. Mountain & Rail or Bear Hill, 120 rods or more south of Hatfield or W.B. line. There is but little water, however, north of the lower valley or north of the place where the eastern hill almost fills up the valley. On the sides of this northern and eastern hill are many springs & rills, which add much to the brook, and similar rills join it all along down between the hills, and when it comes to the end of Horse Mountain and turns easterly, it receives a small stream 50 or 60 rods in length, which begins N. or N.E. of Oliver Warner's House & runs in a deep ravine between the plain and Bear Hill. This brook where it crosses Horse Mountain road, seems no larger than Kings brook where it crosses the road some distance above. They come together below Dwight's Sawmill, I believe.

I ascended the western Hill (seems same range as Bear Hill, but people call it Rail Hill, I believe) about 100 rods south of W.B. or Hatfield line. Old division fence ran E. & W. and continued east, it went over the top of Mount Warner, apparently about 100 rods south of some white buildings in North Hadley Village. Continued west, it went over Smith's lofty hill in Westhampton. I continued near this line and went westerly; the hill descended some, but was broad, & even had a valley running into the valley I came up in. Timber on the top chestnut and oak, and on west side a few small maples & birches and one beech. Tree tall. This has been a fine timbered region. Granite here as usual. It was cleared all across where I went, or at least all was cut over. I descended to a broad level tract having the range I came over E. and a hill near Mill River W. and high land S. and a ridge and valley each side of it N. Beaver Brook from Williamsburgh ran through this level tract & some very good land, southerly, & then turned westerly across the road & perhaps 100 rods further to Mill River. West of Beaver brook I crossed a branch that ran S.W. into it. This came from valley west of ridge just mentioned, and Beaver Brook was in valley west of same ridge. North end of ridge was near Northampton line.

November 1845

Wednesday } Beaver Brook. Rail Hill
26

Beaver Brook seems to descend but little from east of Hayclenville to where it crosses the road in Northampton, about a mile. Some good land on its borders all along. There is some good land on the stream that comes into it, but it is a narrow tract - a good place for beaver dams. Beaver Brook is a large stream. After it crosses the road, it goes south westerly, through a gloomy hemlock region into Mill River. There is a ridge all along near the river from edge of Williamsburgh to Beaver brook, & even here the brook seems to pass through a low rocky ridge. Beaver brook meadows may be half a mile long in Northampton. The whole course of the stream in Northampton is less than a mile.

South of Beaver Brook rises a hill broad & level on the top whose course is from Mill River E. & S. E. The road ascends the hill going south, a little south of Beaver Brook and descends towards Solomon Warners, where Jackson's house is. This broad hill seems to go to, and connect with what is called Bear Hill below the junction, but this hill running easterly is called Rail Hill & gives the name of Rail Hill to the other range against which it goes, & above or north of its junction. (I think Rail Hill is an indefinite term, & is applied differently by different persons.) Rail Hill is the hill east of the Woolen Factory. Its south end is south of the road to the Factory, which goes over the hill towards the S. end. It extends northerly near the river to Beaver brook, I suppose; a broad range then turns easterly or north of east to Bear Hill range, about opposite to where Horse mountain encroaches upon Bear Hill on the other side. I judge these things to be so; I may not be accurate. This hill is west and north of the large flat meadow, pasture, &c. north of Sol. Warners.

November 1845.

Wednesday Bear Hill, &c

26

From late Joseph Warner's, or house of Oliver Warner at south end of Bear Hill, to Williamsburgh line is between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles - not quite 2 miles. I think. Bear Hill and the range north of it is of about the same length. The Horse Mountain Road from the road by late C. Dwight's to the south end of the higher mountain is about the same distance - may be 2 miles. There are 4 houses between W.B. line and Solomon Warner's - 1st Johnson's, near the line - next house this side of old Ezra Clark place. 2^d near Beaver brook, occupied by a Cowing. 3^d At top of hill, red house, owned by a Cowing, father of the other. He owns both houses and much land on Beaver brook, &c. 4th. Jackson's, on south brow of hill.

A steep Hill rises up west or S.W. of Shepherd's Factory Village. It is apparently north of Robert's Hill, having a great valley between in which Robert's Brook must run. It falls soon towards the north, and the road from Factory to Williamsburgh (west road) goes north of it. Luke Day, Herman Smith, &c. live on this road.

November 1845

Thursday } Thanks giving.

27 } We had no addition to the family to keep Thanksgiving. Only 3 of us here. It rained hard in forenoon and part of afternoon. The meeting of both Societies was in the old meeting house. Only a small number attended. Mr. Rogers prayed and Mr. Swift preached.

Friday

28 } Wrote to L. G. Charles, Loomis, North Bridgewater, in reply to his.

Wrote to Son Sylvester, and enclosed 70 or 80 seeds of the Thorny Locust.

Saturday } At home, writing to L. M. Boltwood
29 } in reply to his. He is a member of the Theolog. Seminary, East Windsor.

Sunday } Mr. Swift preached. He is a little too
30 } serious & plain in his preaching, I think, for some hearers. Many people who value, or think they value, religion have no idea of being disturbed by it. An appeal to their consciences is not very pleasant to them.

Snow began to fall about half past one P.M. and continued till night & in evening. The ground has not been whitened here before this season.

Such a season as the past for outdoor labor, I have seldom if ever known. Most of the rain has fallen in the night, and the days have been fair, or sufficiently so for most kinds of labor, and business.

December 1845

		Thermometer.		Weather	Wind.
		Sunrise.	1 P.M. 9 P.M.		
Monday	1	30	31 1/2 32.	Rainy day.	S. & S.W.
	2	22	26 12	Fair. Cold.	N.W.
	3	4	21 11	Cloudy. Cold	N.E.
	4	16	25 32	Snowy day. 2 inches	N.E.
	5	29	32 21	{ Rainy & snowy night 2 inches Sn.	N.W.
	6	23	29 18	Fair. pleasant. cold	N.W.
Sunday	7	10	26 8	do " "	S.E. N.W.
	8	18	30 26	Cloudy	Southerly.
	9	27	32 34	{ 1/2 Cloudy. 1/2 fair.	do.
	10	30	29 10	{ 1 inch snow last night }	N.W.
	11	12	16 4	mostly Fair	N.W. & W.
	12	6 below 0.	15 6 below 0.	Fair. cold	N.W.
	13	10 below 0.	14 0	do do	S.E. N.E.
Sunday	14	12	22 30	Snowy day. 3 inches fell	N.E.
	15	34	42 36	{ Rainy night	N.E. & N.
	16	30	30 20.	Day cloudy. Thawing	N.
	17	18	34 28	Fair - Windy	S.E. N.E.
	18	30	43 33	Fair - Pleasant.	S.
	19	34	42 18	Cloudy. Thawing. Some rain & snow.	S.W.
	20	14	23 18	{ Cloudy A.M. Partly Fair P.M.	N.E.
	21	10	22 13	Thawing -	N.W.
Sunday	22	20	26 16	Cloudy. cold	do
	23	3	23 7	Fair - cold.	do
	24	4	20 18	do do	N.W. S.E. & N.E.
	25	22	30 26	Cloudy mostly.	N.E.
	26	26	29 26	Cloudy	N.E. & N.
	27	4 below 0.	28 20	{ Snow last night }	N.E. & N.
	28	19	34 30	{ Snow all day }	N.W.
Sunday	29	23	38 28	Fair.	S.W.
	30	31	42 28	Fair in part. Cloudy in pt.	do " S.W.
	31	13	24 7	do " do "	do " S.W.
				Fair	N.W.

December has been a pretty good winter month steady cold, & not much thawing. There has been sleighing all the month, and good sleighing for 25 days or more, and it is very good at the end of the month.

December 1845

Money Matters.

Dec 1. Balance of acct. begun Oct. 2 (see back) 58.14
(Brother Parkman has 168)

13 Of Alanson Nash, Esq. N.Y. for details
 in regard to the Nash family } 3.00

1846 61.14

Jan 1. Deduct the expenditures below 14.40

1. On hand, this day 46.74

19 B. & P. Rail Road Dividend 4 pcent. 40.00

31 Note against G. Lyman & St. Johnson paid.
 given April 1. 1845 for 70% Int. 3.49 } 73.49

Cash for services of Mr. E. White 0.25

\$ 160.48

Expenditures.

Dec. 1 Peninnah has had 68 ants. Snuff 8^c 0.76

4 Paid Thayer for fowls and cheese had Nov. 24, 1.23 1.23

8 Mending shoe 5^c. Mrs. Salisbury, washing 50^c 0.55

9 Rubbing shoes of Hato for Pen. 75^c. mending rubber 13^c 0.88.

11 Rye flour 9^c. Peninnah's fare to Greenfield 50^c 0.59

11 Peninnah took for Greenfield \$1.00. 1.00

13 Paid Durant for sawing wood 50^c (3/4 cord) 0.50

16 Paid Coals for do. 3 1/8 cords \$2.10 2.10

17 Paid Sherman Clerk, balance for wood - 0.75

18 Thread 4^c. "Pathetism" lectures 12 1/2^c + 12 1/2^c - 0.29

19 Bundle from Maine by Express for Peninnah 2/3 0.37

20 Paid Durant for sawing wood 50^c 0.50

20 Stocking yarn 56^c. and 69^c. Cream Tartar 6^c 1.31

30 Thread 10^c. yeast 5^c - 0.15

31 Paid Mrs. Shepard for 171 pints of milk from
 Oct. 12 to Dec. 27. at 2 cts } 3.42

(Began to have milk of Mrs Durant, Dec. 28)
 deducted above 14.40

1846 2.09

Jan 1. Postage bill for last quarter 2.09 2.09

1 Sent to son C. Parkman 30.00, see qth) 00.00

2 Silk 88^c. Cheese 17^c. Ind. meal 46^c 1.51

5 Peninnah fare from G. 1.00. she paid 53 - left 0.47

5 Mrs Salisbury, washing 50^c. Spoons 8^c 0.58

8 Knitting Sticks 10^c. Butter 28^c. Soap 3^c. - 0.41

9 Sent to Parkman 200 dollars. Had from this money
 under the 30 - 230 in all (Rest from other sources) 10.16

13 Butter 34^c. Graham flour 42^c. Cheese 44^c. - 1.20

19 N.Y. Evangelist for 1846. 2.50 2.50

19 Hamp. Gaz. for me & Sylvester 3.00. 1845 - 3.00

19 Hamp. Herald for 1845 to Feb. 1. 1846 - 2.00

19 Hillyer's bill of Groceries for 1845 14.30

27 yeast 2^c. bringing water 10^c. 3 1/4 lbs butter 54^c. yarn 1/4 0.80

29 1 bushel Apples 67^c. Beef 19^c. Feb. 2. Washing 50^c. 1.36

Feb 2. Paid Isaac Clark for 20 borrowed for Parkman 20.08

3 3 1/2 lbs butter 57^c. Cheese 23. 15 lbs Graham flour 52 1.32

6 B.W. meal 38^c. Potatoes 20^c. 1 bushel Potatoes 50^c 1.08

6 Horse & sleigh to Parkhill 1.00. mending 6^c } 1.58

9 Paid H.T. Hooker for apples &c. 0.50. yeast 2^c } 26.04

12 balance to new account - \$160.48

December 1845

- Monday 1. Snow about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep this morning. It began to rain about 10 o'clock. Some sleighs are out. Wrote to son Jos. H. Williams, and finished letter to L. M. Bottwood.
- Tuesday 2. The ground is still covered with snow and ice. Sleighs out, and some waggons.
- Wednesday 3. Wrote to Nathaniel Goodwin, Hartford, in reply to his.
- Canals. Ours was closed on Saturday Nov. 29. Erie Canal was closed the same day. We have cold winter weather.
- President's message arrived this evening, Nov. 3.
- Thursday 4. Snowy day 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches - at night rain, & then snow again $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or 2 inches.
- Friday 5. Trees this morning are arrayed in white. First, the rain covered the limbs with ice, and the snow after the rain, lodged on the limbs above the ice, and the trees are white & glittering. There is good sleighing. The wind soon blew the snow from the trees.
- Saturday 6. Trees still glitter beautifully in the sun, with ice. Sleighing is very good.
- Sunday 7. Mr. Swift preached. Sacrament. Mr. S. affirmed that the Lord's Supper was only and simply a memorial of Christ's death - not a life giving, not a grace giving ordinance, but only a means of grace. It has no power on men but the power of truth. He stripped it of all the mysterious & superstitious effects attributed to it - said there was no mystery in it. He considered it important, however, as a memorial, as a symbol, of Christ's sufferings & death.
- Monday 8. Still cold & good sleighing. The Hudson river below Albany was closed on Thursday, Dec. 4. Navigation ceased on the Connecticut below Hartford, about the same time.
- Tuesday 9. Wrote to F. M. Hubbard, Newbern, N.C. in reply to his. Fine sleighing.
- Wednesday 10. Frances & Hall here. Fine sleighing.
- Thursday 11. Peninnah went to Greenfield. A very cold day.
- Friday. Still cold, & fine sleighing.
- Saturday 13. Still cold. Finished letter for Alanson Nash Esq. New York - about Nashes. Rec^d for it \$3.00.
- Rail Road cars commenced running regularly today. First passenger train came up last evening.

December 1845

Sunday 14. An agent for Western Colleges Arr. Mr. Swift, P.M. Snowy

Monday 15. Rain last night. Thawing to-day.

Tuesday 16. Fine sleighing after the snow & rain. A hard, icy bottom.

Wednesday 17. Fine sleighing.

Sherman Clark paid me all that was due for the pew he purchased of me Nov. 22. 1838. He was to pay 15 cords of wood, $\frac{1}{3}$ in 1. 2. & 3 years, and interest after. He has brought me in all about 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords - not all good. I paid him 75 cents for the $\frac{1}{4}$ cord, and 2 cords was called for interest, &c. I gave him up the note today, and the pew is his property. See under December 1843.

Wood. I have bought this season -

of Samuel Edwards	1 cord 86 feet of Walnut 2 ft -	6.62
of do do	2 cords 50 " of Beech & maple	7.55
of Sherman Clark	2 " 32 " of " "	6.75
of Alvin Kingsley	0 " 104 " of " "	2.44
	<hr/> 7 " 16	<hr/> 23.36

Thursday 18. Leroy Sunderland lectured last evening and this P.M. and again this evening, on what he calls pathetism - same as animal magnetism, and exhibits some of its effects on persons in the room. I attended this evening.

Friday 19. Wrote letter to Rev. Caleb Stetson, Medford, Doct. Wm. Hooker, Leander Moody & dau. Prinnah. Attended Sunderland's lecture in evening. Two females had each a tooth extracted while in magnetic sleep, & did not move a muscle - were evidently entirely unconscious that any operation had been performed, till they were awakened half an hour after.

Saturday. Good sleighing.

Sunday 21. Mr. Swift preached 2 pungent sermons - to Christians.

Monday 22. Fine sleighing.

Tuesday 23. Wrote to Nathaniel Goodwin Esq. Hartford.

Wednesday 24. Wrote to son J. W. Judd, N. York.

Ladies of Ed. Society had a fair, in evening. Epis. Church had no service.

Thursday 25. Good sleighing. Fair continued in evening. "Vanity Fair".

Friday & Saturday 26. & 27. On Hadley History.

Sunday 28. Mr. Swift preached. Fine sleighing.

Monday 29. } On Hadley History.

Tuesday 30. } Wrote to Oliver Nash, Peru, 2 letters, Dec. 31.

Wednesday 31. }

January 1846.

Thursday 1.

Wood. I have used the last year about 7 cords.
Have on hand about 7 cords, as it was called when brought.

Sugar. We used in 1845 about 140 pounds or 138.

Have now on hand about 10 lbs. Jan. 21. 11 lbs. Feb 3 11 lbs + 2 lbs.
April 17 - 12 lbs. May 4 5 lbs. Sept 16. 12 1/2 lbs. Oct. 6 lbs. Oct 28. 10 lbs. Nov 3. 10 lbs.
Nov 23. 10 lbs. Dec 21. 11 lbs.

Molasses. Have used the past year 11 Gallons -

Have on hand 2 gallons. Feb 25. 3 Gallons. July 20. 1 G. 1 Gal. Sep.
1 Gal. Nov. 3. 1 Gal. Nov. 23. 1 Gal. Dec. 21.

Tea. Have used in 1845. 6 pounds.

Have on hand near 1/2 pound. 1 lb. Feb 3. 1 lb. March 3. 1/2 lb. May 1.
1 lb. June 10. 1 lb. July 20. 1 lb. Sept 15. 1 lb. Nov. 13. 1 lb. Dec. 28.

Coffee. Used in 1845. 27 pounds

Have on hand 1 pound. Jan 13. 4 lbs. March 12. 4 lbs. April 30. 2 lbs.
2 lbs. May 29. 4 lbs. June 25. 4 lbs. Aug. 6. Oct. 2 lbs. Oct. 30. 4 lbs. Dec 18. 4 lbs.

Oil. Used last year 7 gallons.

Have on hand 1 quart. Jan. 13. 1 Gal. Feb 18. 1 Gal. May 11. 1 Gal.
Aug. 28. 1 Gal. Oct. 1 Gal. Nov 23. 1 Gal. Dec 21. 1 Gal.

Flour &c. We used last year 467 lbs. Superfine flour
(No Buckwheat).

200 lbs. Graham meal

77 lbs. Indian meal

744 pounds - cost about 23 dollars.

Have on hand 98 or 100 lbs flour. Jan 6. 26 lbs. Jan meal. 12 G. 15 G.
Feb. 20 B.W. 12 B.W. 12 1/2 G. 16 B.W. 113 Am. 7 G. 13 F. 13 E. 13 F. 16 lb. June 3.
11 G. 12 G. 10 G. 10 G. 13 G. Oct - 11 Gal. 16 lb flour Nov. 28.
6 B.W. 11 G. 16 1/2 G. 6 Dr. B.W.

Meat. Used in 1845. 40 pounds Salt pork, 20 lbs fresh pork
14 1/3 lbs beef. 17 lbs lamb. 11 lbs dried beef.

In all 232 pounds meat - cost about 15 or 16 dollars

Have on hand a little old pork - 17 1/2 Dr ham. 13 lbs spare rib.
3 lbs beef. 8 lbs. 5 1/2 lbs veal. 6 1/2 V. 32 lbs pork. 7 U. 7 V. 3 L. 8 L. 3 L.
4 lbs lamb. 4 lbs beef. 7 Pork. 20 Fowl, 1 Turkey. 15 lbs Beef. 6 pork. 8 pork.
5 lbs beef.

Butter - Used last year 76 pounds + 5 lbs = 81 lbs - cost about 12 1/2

On hand 1 pound. 1 1/2 lbs. 2 lbs. 3 1/2 lbs. 3 1/2 lbs. 3 1/2 lbs. 5 lbs. 1 lb. 1 lb. 2 1/2. 3 1/2
3 lbs. 2 lbs. 2 lbs. 2 lbs. 4 lbs. 2 lbs. 3 lbs. 2 lbs. 3 lbs. 2 lbs. 3 lbs. 10 lbs. in my absence
3 lbs. Nov. 4. 3. Nov. 11. 4 lbs. Nov 18. 3 lbs. Nov. 24. 3 lbs. Dec 10. 3 lbs. Dec 23.

Lard. Used 28 pounds last year.

On hand 6 pounds. March 7. 5 lbs. April 8. 20 lbs. (and 10
Nov 5. 9 lbs.)

Milk. Used in 1845. 429 1/2 quarts at 4 cents - \$17. 18
" (much of it used by Grand children) -

Cheese. Used in 1845 from 40 to 50 lbs -

January 1846

Thermometer.				Weather	Wind.
Thursday	Sunrise.	1 Pm.	9 Pm.		
1	7	21	26	Cloudy mostly.	N.W. S.E. N.E.
2	30	36	40	{ Snowed in night 1 1/2 inch } Rainy day	N.E.
3	36	33	34	Mostly Clear - Windy.	N.W.
4	30	37	22	Fair. pleasant	N.W.
5	11	30	16	do do	N.W.
6	10	30	26	do do	N.E. & E.
7	33	35	33	{ Snow in night 2 inches } Rainy day	N.E.
8	33	40	36	Cloudy Thawing.	S - S.W. - W. - N.W.
9	30	37	32	1/2 cloudy. Thawing.	N.W.
10	26	35	29	Cloudy.	N.W.
11	22	34	27	Cloudy	S.W.
12	24	37	30	Mostly Cloudy.	S.W. - W.
13	25	32	20	Fair	N.W.
14	12	38	29	1/2 cloudy & more	S.W.
15	22	38	34	Fair. Thawing.	S.W.
16	27	44	36	Cloudy. Thawing	N.E.
17	30	32	32	Snowy. 3 inches	N.E.
18	0	9	0	Fair. Windy	N.W.
19	6 below 0	14	2	Fair do	N.W.
20	3 below 0	18	8	Fair AM. Cloudy PM.	S.E. N.E.
21	12	27	21	Cloudy	N.E.
22	4	13	11	{ 1/2 inch snow in night } day Fair & cold & windy	N.W.
23	6	28	12	Fair.	S.E. N.W.
24	2	29	27	Fair.	S.E. N.W.
25	31	44	28	Fair Thawing	N.W.
26	30	41	32	Cloudy. Thawing.	S.E. N.E.
27	26	26	6	{ Snow in night 3/4 inch } Day 1/2 fair 1/2 cloudy	N.E.
28	10	40	26	mostly Fair	N.E. N.W.
29	4	36	28	Clear AM. Cloudy PM.	N.E. S.E.
30	34	46	40	Cloudy. Thawing	S.
31	40	37	18	Cloudy. Thawing	N.E.

January has been a mild month for winter and good sleighing all the time. Not much sleighing however towards Boston nor in Hartford. Snow has not been deep in this vicinity. Good sleighing in Albany.

January 1846.

Thursday 1. The new year has commenced, with pleasant, cold weather and fine sleighing. The snow & ice are not very deep, but there is enough, and the bottom is very hard.

My own health is perhaps better than it was a year ago; at least, the complaint about the bladder is not so troublesome as it was then. My heart complaint is however troublesome by turns - more so than it was a year ago, I think, but not so bad as last summer.

The Will of Oliver Smith of Hatfield is the most common topic of conversation. He died Dec. 22.

There is a good deal of stirring in the village this winter, owing to the good sleighing, the rail road &c.

Letter from C. Parkman. I sent him 30 dollars, in a letter to day, at his request. Put letter in the office this afternoon.

Friday 2. Peninnah came home from Greenfield.

Saturday 3. Cousin Samuel Edwards here.

Sunday 4. Mr. Swift preached. The congregation has much increased since his settlement.

Monday 5. Wrote to son J. W. and enclosed power of attorney for Rail Road Dividend. Wrote to ministers of Cong. Church, Stratford in regard to Isaac Chauncey, of Hadley.

Tuesday 6. Wrote to Nathaniel Goodwin Esq. - Hartford.

Wednesday 7. Wrote to Jos. Cummings Esq. - Ware.

Thursday 8. At home. Wrote to Guy Sedgwick, Sharon, Conn.

Friday 9. Sent to Son C. Parkman 200 dollars

Also sent him 30 dollars Jan 1. - making \$230.

which he desired me to send. What speculation he has on hand, I know not.

I obtained the money - John Clarke's note & interest } 199. 84

(see money matters July 10.)

Borrowed of Isaac Clark \$20. I paid 10. 16 } 30. 16

(paid Feb. 2)

\$230. 00

Saturday 10. Wrote to N. Goodwin Esq. in reply to his. Good sleighing still.

Also wrote again to Jos. Cummings, Esq.

Sunday 11. An agent A.M. Mr. Swift P.M.

Monday 12

Tuesday 13. } On Hadley & other matters. Good sleighing.

Wednesday 14. } Sarah Hooker, niece, here Tuesday night

Thursday 15. Wrote to Rev. Wm. Tyler, Amherst. To C. P. To S. G. Drake, Cor. Secy. of the A.E. Historical

Genealogical Society, Boston. They had

elected me a corresponding member. I declined accepting the membership proposed.

January 1846

Friday 16. Letter from Hophorn, with my Rail Road Dividend 4 percent.

Saturday 17. Letter from C. Parkman, with a note for 230 dollars for the money I sent him.

Sunday 18. At home. Very cold. Thermometer went not above 9° all day, though very fair.

Monday 19. Very cold.

Tuesday 20. Good sleighing. On Winthrop's History.

Wednesday 21. " " "

Thursday 22. " " Frances & her 3 sisters here.

Friday 23. " " "

Saturday 24. " " On Beverly's Virginia in French.

Sunday 25. A warm thawing day with wind N.W. The same has occurred before this winter. Mr Lord preached.

Monday 26.

Tuesday 27. Wrote to N. Goodwin inq. Hartford in reply.

Wednesday 28. Wrote to James Hathaway, Chardon Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The pension papers which I sent to him Oct. 20. do not answer. He has sent me \$2. for new papers or proof in regard to a marriage. I cannot do this business until the next Court in March.

Thursday 29. Good sleighing continues.

Friday 30. Examining Mather's Magnalia.

Saturday 31

Robins appeared in East Hartford on 30th and 31st, and one sung in Boston on 31st. 200 robins seen about New Haven; last year there were thousands of robins at New Haven at this time of the year, it is said in J. of Com.

February 1846

Thermometer				Weather.	Wind
Summ. 10 P.M. 9 P.M.					
Sunday 1	4	20.	16	Cloudy.	N.E.
2	18	35.	23.	Cloudy	N.E. S.E.
3	32	40	34	Cloudy. Thawing.	S.
4	34	38	27	Fair. Thawing	N.W.
5	26	45	34	Fair Thawing	N.W. & W.
6	24	39	24	Fair Thawing	N.W.
7	21	39	33	Cloudy Thawing	N.E.
Sunday 8	26	23	9	Fair (1/2 inch Snow last night)	N.W.
9	4	28	10	Fair Windy day.	N.W.
10	0	23	17	Fair	N.W.
11	16	20	18	Cloudy Snow from N.E.	
12	12	25	9	Fair (3 inches)	N.E. & N.W.
13	2	35	16	Fair	S.W. & N.W.
14	11	38	20	Fair A.M. Hazy P.M.	N.E. & E.
Sunday 15	19	19	17	{ N.E. Snow storm & high wind. N.E. 8 or 9 inches fell or 10.	
16	16	36	20	Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M.	N.E. & S.E.
17	13	38	26	1/2 Fair. 1/2 cloudy.	S. S.E. N.W.
18	20	28	8.	Fair	N.E.
19	11 below 0	22	14	Fair. Cold.	N.E.
20	16	29	28.	{ Snow storm & windy. 9 or 10 inches fell.	
21	23	42	22	Fair. Thawing.	S.W. & W.
Sunday 22	12	36	16	Fair Thawed some.	N.W. S.E.
23	13	35	18	Fair " "	N.W.
24	14	34	13.	Fair " "	N.W.
25	8	34	11	mostly Fair " "	S.E. & N.W.
26	2	16	2 below 0.	Fair. cold. windy	N.W.
27	4 below 0	14	10	Fair. cold.	N.W.
28.	8	26	12	Cloudy	N.E.
		380	857	503	

Temperature { at Summ. 13 ¹⁶/₂₈
 at 10 P.M. 30 ¹²/₂₈
 at 9 P.M. 17 ²⁷/₂₈ } average 20 ²⁰/₂₈.

February was mild in the first half, but the latter part has been more severe; some days very cold and uncomfortable. There is about 2 feet of snow on the ground here, and there are no indications of Spring. Spring birds were singing here the latter part of February last year; now only blue jays, chickadees, Snow birds and crows are to be seen or heard. all winter birds. In some parts of the country there is much more snow than here. New York is or has been, full of snow, and much sleighing has been going on there.

March 31. Snow fell more than a foot deep in and about Philadelphia. Only 2 inches in N. York. None at Boston

February, 1846.

Sunday 1. Mr. Swift preached. Sacrament.
Good sleighing, but very icy.

Monday 2. On Magnolia.

Tuesday 3. On do.

Wednesday 4. Fair day, and quite thawy with N.W. wind.
Settled with cousin Samuel Edmonds - had had
of him, 2 bushels apples 66, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels 357. \$4. 17
Peck quince, 33. bushels Turnips 25. Spare ribs 90 cents. 1. 48
212 feet Walnut wood, 2 feet long 4 dollars (ord. 6. 62
194 " Beech do. 4 " " 3 " " 4. 55.
1 Load maple do 7/8 cord or more - called 3. 00
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs ham 1. 75. 1. 75

Inclosed on one of his notes, 20. 00. on another 2. 21. 57
96 cents, making the amount of his acct. \$.

Had of him today 3 lbs 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ butter. 64 cents. - not settled.
" " " 4 lb 5 lb butter 83 cts. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gal. Vinegar.
[above settled April 28. 1847]

Thursday 5. Warm, thawy day with wind N.W. & W.
Sister Sarah came.

Friday 6. Another thawy day with wind N.W.
Rode by sleigh out to Park Hill with wife
and sister Sarah, to see sister Lyman
who lives with her son-in-law, A. H. Lyman.
Leaves continue on small oaks. The alders
show abundance of catkins.

Saturday 7.

Sunday 8. Mr. Swift preached.

Monday 9. Pretty good sleighing yet, but some spots
of bare ground, made by late thawy weather.
Sister Sarah left us today, having been here
since Thursday last.
No sleighing east of this valley now. Stage to Brookfield
goes on wheels. There has not been much
sleighing east of Belchertown.

Tuesday 10

Wednesday 11. Wrote to Rev. Samuel Sewall of
Burlington, Mass, in relation to Rev. Aaron
Porter of Medford, &c.

Thursday 12. Wrote again to Rev. Caleb Nelson, Medford
and inclosed in it the letter from Rev. S. Sewall,
which Mr. Nelson sent me, and the above letter
to Rev. Samuel Sewall, and 1 dollar in money.
Wrote to Almon Nash, Esq. New York, in reply
to his.

Crows pass over towards the meadows in the morning
a little before sunrise.

Friday 13. Hall & Francis here to dinner.

Saturday 14. Still good sleighing.

Sunday 15. An old fashioned N.E. snow storm
all day - wind high & the air full of snow.
The streets are full in places, many high drifts.
Perhaps 8 to 10 inches of snow-fell.
But few attended meeting. I did not go.

February 1846.

Monday 16. Finished a letter to Sylvester.
Much shovelling of snow to-day.

Tuesday 17. Pretty good travelling here. Hill towns
have their roads blocked up.

Wednesday 18. Bought a box of soap of Isaac Clark
67 lbs marked, at $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. $4.35\frac{1}{2}$. Is a year old or
more. Now weighs about 68 lbs - has lost 6 lb or more.

Had company to tea & in evening, viz
12 { Isaac Clark & wife; Samuel Parsons & wife,
H. K. Starkweather & wife; Elisha Graves & wife
Mr. Shepard & wife; Mrs. Turner; Miss Parkinson.

Thursday 19. Coldest morning this winter. Thermom.
was 11° below 0.

Friday 20. Another N.E. snow storm all day with
strong wind. Snow much drifted.

Saturday 21. About 9 or 10 inches of snow fell yesterday - so
in both storms 18 or 20 inches. There may be
2 feet of snow on the ground or near that west
of here - not quite so much here.

Sunday 22. Mr. Swift preached.

Monday 23. Walked over to Hadley to get
Record books. Saw some ~~some~~ some
blue jays & some small birds - prob-
ably snow birds, in our meadow.

Tuesday 24. Good sleighing. Mr. Pierpont has
lectured here on Temperance & Slavery,
yesterday & this evening.

Wednesday 25. Brother Parsons & Betsy here

Thursday 26. Very cold - seldom happens a more uncom-
fortable day. Penumbah had company.

Friday 27. Another very cold day. Good sleighing
here, but bad travelling in the Hill towns.

Saturday 28. Another winter day.
The snow chills every thing.

February 1846.

Money Matters.

Feb 12	Balance from account begun Dec.	96.04
March 7	Of E. White for services 25 ^c . Interest of Hall 25 ^c	50
24	Of Jehu Smith for note due 22. 14. + Int. 21 ^c	14.21
	Of Geo. Smith for Note Aug. 25. 1845. + Int. 29 ^c	6.29
31	Of Orestes Richards for rent of Hunt's land last year 45. and Interest 2.93	47.93
April 4	Cash of Northampton by brother Parsons for Road laid across my Gough lot of Hathaway (see March 27.)	26.00
16	Greenfield Dividend 60 ^c . Northampton Div. 40.	100.00
		<u>291.47</u>

Expenditures

Feb. 12	Lent brother Parsons, Nov. 19. 1845. and took his note -	16.00
	I lent Jehu R. Smith. Dec. 22. 1845. + took his note (balance of Note at bank)	14.00
12	Sent to Rev. C. Stetson, for his services	1.00
13	Halibut 3 lbs 24 ^c . Snuff 6 ^c . Yeast 5	0.35
17	25 Eggs 35 ^c . Paid girl 13 ^c .	0.48
19	Paid Enos Parsons for dying dress, &c at Hartford	1.75
23	Cheese 15. Toll 3 ^c . Buckwheat flour 26 ^c	0.44
26	Cheese 29. Beef 41 ^c . Snuff box 6 ^c	0.76
March 2	Mrs Salisbury for washing 50 ^c	0.50
3	Bringing water &c. 16 ^c . Plaster for wife 10 ^c	0.26
7	5 lbs Lard 50 ^c . Quills 2 ^c	0.52
11	Mr Durants bill of Milk from Dec 28 to March 1. 66 quarts 2.64. 1 quart cream 25 ^c	2.89
	12 lbs buckwheat flour 36 ^c . 12 ^{lb} Graham 44 ^c	0.80
16	Indian meal 13. Peninnah 18. Yeast 2	0.25
18	Paid E. State - making boots. 2.50 } making shoes 1.00 }	2.50
	He had of my leather 1.00. + I paid in cash	
21	4 lbs Cheese 44 ^c . Beans 8 ^c . Yeast 2 ^c . Peninnah 6 ^c	0.60
25	6 ^{lb} dried apples 52 ^c . 9 yds Calico 1.12 ^c	1.64
25	Paid Isaac Clark, acct. from Jan. 1845 to this date	25.71
25	Paid Stoddard & Lathrop, Acct. to this date	18.37
30	Paid Mrs Salisbury for washing 50 ^c	0.50
31	Binding Hadley Book 25. Veal 27 ^c	0.52
"	Paid Col. Shepard for Hat	3.50
"	Remainder of rent for year ending April 10. 1846. (50 ^c paid Oct. 21). House }	20.00
"	Rent of 1/2 new to Nov. 1. 1845	5.00
"	Rent of land 1.00. Hay 50 ^c	1.50
	These to Col. Shepard.	
April 1	Postage Bill 2.58. Butter 16 ^c	2.74
3	Peninnah 6 ^c . Sheepskin 12. Ferriage 6	0.24
6	Wife 6 ^c . Buckwheat flour 30 ^c . Eggs 20 ^c	0.56
8	Butter 17 ^c - 20 ^{lb} Lard & Pa. 2.20.	2.37
9	Indian meal 13 ^c . Shoes for Peninnah 1.20	1.33
14	Cheese 37. Butter 43 ^c . Fishskin 10 ^c . Peas 5 ^c	0.95
"	Toll at bridge 6 ^c . Veal 33. Yeast 17 ^c	0.56
15	Paid Miss Gibbs for mantle making 10 yds 50 ^c	0.50
16	Lent Hall 150 ^c . Peninnah 51 ^c . S. Exting 7 ^c + 6 ^c	150.58
21	Wife's bonnet &c. 98 ^c . Shad 25. Ferriage 25 ^c + 6 ^c	2.72
23	9 ^{lb} flour 22 ^c . Penin 50. Shad 25. Sunds 10 ^c	282.39
28	To new acct. Book 4.	291.47

March, 1846

Thermometer

Sunday	1.	Summer		Weather.	Wind
		1 P.M.	9 P.M.		
	2.	25.	0	Fair. Cold.	N.E.
	2	5.	22. 12.	Fair some Hazy some.	N.E.
	3	1.	32. 13.	Fair.	N.E.
	4	4.	38. 30	Fair. Thawing.	N.E. S.E.
	5	39.	45. 28	Half Fair. Thawing.	N.W.
	6	22.	48. 24.	Cloudy Thawing.	S.W.
	7	6.	33. 28	Fair mostly. Thawing.	N.E. S.E.
Sunday	8	28.	50. 34.	Fair Am. Cloudy P.M. Thawing.	S. and N.
	9	34.	44. 30	Fair. Thawing.	N.W.
	10	23.	43. 26.	Fair. Thawing.	N.E.
	11	15.	43. 30	Fair. Thawing.	N.E. S.E.
	12	28.	51. 42	1/2 Fair. Thawing.	S.E. & S.
	13	36.	58. 48	Cloudy mostly. Thawing.	S.
	14	45.	46. 36	{ Rained all night and till noon. Cloudy P.M. }	Southerly.
Sunday	15	34.	50. 39.	Fair. Thawing.	S.W.
	16	34.	50. 38	Cloudy. Thawing.	N.E. N.W.
	17	29.	40. 30	Cloudy mostly.	N.W.
	18	26.	44. 30	Fair.	N.W. N.
	19	28.	49. 40	Fair	N.E.
	20	32.	58. 43.	Fair. Warm	N.E. &c
	21	39.	54. 33.	Fair	N.W.
Sunday	22	28.	48. 33	Fair	N.W.
	23	22.	52. 40	Fair. Warm	S.E. S.W.
	24	36.	41. 38.	Cloudy.	Southerly.
	25	36.	48. 49	{ Raining night and day }	S.E.
	26	42.	44. 43.	Cloudy some rain	N.E.
	27	42.	53. 38.	Half clear 1/2 cloudy. warm.	Southerly
	28	33.	52. 39	Half clear. 1/2 cloudy	S.W.
Sunday	29	33.	53. 36	Fair	N.W.
	30	30.	52. 36.	Fair. Raw.	N.W.
	31	29.	50. 32	Fair. Raw.	N.W.
		841	1416	1018	

March has not been severe or unpleasant for March. On the whole, rather mild than otherwise. Not much March wind. No snow fell in March. Vegetation is not so forward March 31st. as it was a year ago, but is forward enough.

Temperature

At sunrise 27. $\frac{4}{31}$
 At 1 P.M. 45. $\frac{24}{31}$
 At 9 P.M. 32. $\frac{26}{31}$

Average 35. $\frac{20}{93}$.

March 1846

- Sunday 1. Mr Swift continues to preach with much earnestness, and has a large congregation usually.
Spring has come, but it is more wintry than most of January.
- Monday 2. Finished letter to J. P. Dabney - to the care of H. H. Fuller, Esq. Boston.
- Tuesday 3. The Evergreen tops of Tom & Holyoke do not this winter look green at this distance. Their appearance is dark brown - sometimes almost black and all the rocks & open places are white with snow. The evergreen woods west of this village & at W. are but greenish.
- Wednesday 4. Snow said to be 3 feet deep in woods in Westhampton.
- Thursday 5. A warm, thawy day, with wind N.W.
- Friday 6. Snow said to be 3 feet deep in woods in E. Hampton.
- Saturday 7. Much talk about Oliver Smith's Will, ^{nowadays,}
- Sunday 8. Mr Swift preached.
Water runs merrily in the streets.
- Monday 9. Finished letter to Roderick Terry, Jr. of Hartford, in reply to his.
- Tuesday 10 } upon Hadley History
Wednesday 11 }
- Thursday 12. In New York city they have had a month's sleighing & much snow. The sleighing ceased some days ago, but piles of snow still remain in the streets.
The sleighing is getting poor in this village, but much snow remains on the homelots & fields.
- Turkey. Mr. Alanson Clark informs me that he has seen several times this winter the track of a single turkey on the snow on Mount Torr, in different places - but since the late & heavier snows, no track has been seen.
- Friday 13
- Saturday 14. Rain last night & to day has has carried off much of the snow. Sleighing gone. Streams raised. This is the first time the streams have been affected this winter. There was no January thaw.
- Sunday 15. Mr Swift preached.
The Great River broke up to day - there was a flood, but not so high as it usually is in the Spring - not so high as last year by 2 feet or more.

March 1846

Monday 16. Walked down the Rail Road this morning to Pascommuck.

Birds. The following spring birds are here; some of them were about the meadows last Friday.

March 13. I have seen none about the village but the song-sparrow; the others I saw in meadows or near them:

Robins. I noticed but one.

Blackbirds, red winged, were very noisy about Mill River. Probably some of the common black birds are with the red wings.

Blue birds. I saw several by Railroad bridge.

Song Sparrows - are about the orchards; also one kind are about Mill River.

I saw a flock of small birds, but they did not belong to our spring birds. Pee-wees are heard, but it is the chickadee that makes this sound. The meadows are full of crows. Some wild ducks are flying northward.

Musk rats. Small boats are about on the Meadows, Mill River, the old Connecticut, & elsewhere in pursuit of musk rats. A boat carries men with guns and a dog. I heard the report of many guns in different directions giving the peculiar snapping sound which guns give when discharged over the water. Also there were men on the banks of the rivers with gun & dog. I saw no muskrat, dead or alive. Perhaps some were shooting at crows, or other birds.

Mice. I noticed their marks, but much fewer than last year.

The Flood. The water fell last night a foot or 18 inches. It is easy to see from the Rail Road the highest and the lowest places in the South meadow; the water is a good leveling instrument. The lower or south part of the meadow is higher than the northern part; there is no water to be seen near the southern bank of the meadow, but there is much in the region about Fort Hill, especially beyond or S.W. of the Springfield road. Almost all of that lower end of the meadow seemed to be covered, & there were swales stretching across from the Rail Road to the S.W. part of the meadow, in which the water stood. The old channel by which the water formerly ran from Parsons' Swamp across South meadow is very distinct; it crooked about near where the rail road now is, and then turned Southwesterly where the piles now are. These piles have a passage for the water.

March 1846

Monday. The FLOOD continued.

- 16 Higher up in the meadow, that is, farther north, there are other low places crossed & filled up by the rail road, all becoming lower & containing more water as they proceed southwesterly. One of these on Capt. S. Parsons' lot does not now extend N.E. to Mill River; a small one below that is connected with mill river. Still another as deep as any that have been mentioned, on the upper side of the Walnut tree near the upper side of the lot lately owned by Samuel Parsons & Isaac Clark, connected with Mill river, or having a broad basin near that river and connected with deep channels southwesterly. These three are the principal avenues (or were) towards the lower end of the meadow
- over 1. That which was formerly the outlet of Parsons' swamp and some hollows below it - & perhaps the place where the brook of the village once ran.
2. That on lot lately, Samuel Parsons', having no passage into mill river.
3. The upper one near Walnut tree, which was an important one in early times. Some think the brook once ran here.
- Then a some secondary ones connected with these.

Snow. There is but little snow on the meadow - more on the uplands. The western and Northwestern Hills are nearly covered with snow. The eastern hills are almost bare, but some snow appears. The north side of Tom and Holyoke are still covered.

These Mountains look as they have all winter; all the cleared spots, steep & rocky places, & spots where much of the timber has been cut, are white with snow, & snow is seen here & there among the trees. The evergreen brows & tops & slopes have still the same dark, leaden, somber appearance that they have had; and to day, I approached within half a mile or so, before the pines, hem lock & cedars appeared green; they were greenish, a little farther off. The deciduous forests, or the chestnut region of the mountain, has more of a silvery appearance - is less dark than the other, at a distance - this snow is more seen. The tops of these chestnuts, when near them, seem to have changed color a little.

The buds of white maples & elms are swelled a little along Mill River, & but a little.

Ice is lodged against the rail road from Pascommuck meadow up to Middle meadow - up to the island, it is 8, 10, or 12 rods wide, & increases in width to lower point of Middle meadow where it is 140 rods wide, perhaps. The current of the river is next beyond the ice, that is, the swiftest current - say from the edge of the ice 15 rods eastward & farther east the current is much less rapid up to the island & opposite the island. It runs down almost to Pascommuck meadow before it turns to the east. Ice is 8, 10, 12 inches thick, some 18 inches - all broken up.

March 1846

Tuesday 17 } On Hadley Records.
Wednesday 18 }

Thursday 19 Wrote to Roderick Terry, Jr. Hartford, in reply to his

Friday 20. Some birds heard about the house, but not many.
Song-sparrow, blue bird & robin. The latter only
chirps - does not sing.

Hens have not sung many days - this cra-cra-cra
noise, they do not make in the winter, I think.

Saturday 21.

Sunday 22. Mr Neal, late of Hatfield, preached.

Monday 23. Vegetation.

White Myrtles by Mill River have opened the scaly
envelopes of the flowers, which are full of red
anthers - the rest not developed.

Elms - Envelopes of flowers are swelled but not open.

Honeysuckle - leaves are opening.

Alder Catkins are elongating & opening.

Snow is gone from Eastern Hills. Some remains
on Western Hills & on Northern parts of Tom & Holyoke.

March 24 Tuesday. On Hadley Records -

25 Wednesday Cloudy and a good deal of rain.

26 Thursday }

Friday 27. Warmer. Birds are wide awake.

Phoebe - first heard to-day - more than one.

Lark of the meadow - one at least about.

Robins, Blackbirds, Bluebirds, Song Sparrows have been
before noticed. There is a brown bird about the brooks
& swamps, that is a little different from the song-sparrow.
Robins & others begin to have a regular song.

There are the same kinds of birds here now that were here
last year at this time; but they came earlier last year.

Grass begins to look green after the rain, about houses and
in good lands.

Put letter in Postoffice directed to Mr. James Hathaway
Chardon, Geauga Co. Ohio, containing papers relating
to the marriage of Benj. Symon Fillyer Wright in
1784. She wants a pension. My grandfather married them.
The 2 dollars which Hathaway sent, I paid to the judge
and Clerk of the Court of C. Pleas, except 50 cts. for myself.

Flood. I went P.M. down the railroad to Pascommuck.
The late rains have made a flood just about
as high as that of Sunday, March 15, 12 days ago.
It is about 2 1/2 feet lower than the flood of last
year - is what it was April 4th last year, after it
had fallen 2 1/2 feet. Is 5 feet below the first bridge
1 foot below the 2d bridge & just at the top of the 3d
or lower bridge. Middle Meadow Bank where it
comes to Mill River, is about 5 feet above the water
and Manhan bank west of Mill River is 3 or 3 1/2 feet
above the water. The bank of Strong's lot on East side of
Mill River and upper part of meadows, is 12 to 18
inches above the river.

March 1846.

Friday 27 - continued

Flood. The low places in both meadows are covered, and in Pascommuck Meadows, also. The south Meadow is almost all covered in the lower or S. W. part - and a good deal all along under Fort Hill, in & near the old river place; this part not only connects with the old Mill river farther north, but with the low place in the lot lately owned by Isaac Clark Samuel Parsons. Besides this ^(former) connexion between Mill river & the lower part of the meadow, there is another swale or low place that comes to the rail road on Capt. Samuel Parsons' land (or was lately) and still lower is another broad swale or hollow extending under the rail road where the piles are & stretching to the lower end of meadow. These three hollows are the main ones that come from the lower part of the meadow to the rail road. The water each side of the rail road is about the same height. The lower part of Col Strong's lot West of the river and of the other Strong's lot east of the river are under water; but the upper or northern parts of both lots are above the water; and Edwin Kingsley's lot N. of Col. Strong's is above the flood. The late Samuel Clarke's pasture just below the watering place is most all covered, & much of it with deep water. The low part of Anne Clarke's mowing & pasture is covered with water, & a large body of water extends round in the rear of Hawley Street lots, & below Venturers' Field lots &c. Lyman's & Payson's Swamps are covered of course, & some hollows below Parsons' Swamps. Pascommuck Meadow, below & above the Rail road bridge, seemed from 1 to 2 feet above the water; the lower places covered.

Middle Meadow had a broad sheet of water next to the bank, & a narrower sheet, in the low ground farther south east; but the part on the border of the Connecticut, and some of the remainder was above the flood. The land made within 20 or 30 years below where Mill River ran, & now west of the rail road (Z. Wilder, town, & Day, owners) is just under water - not much depth.

March 1846.

Friday 27 - continued.

Flood. The water on Anne Clarke's land, and in rear of Hawley Street lots, now goes off & comes on under the 2d bridge, but the banks of the ditch above the bridge are from 1 to 2 feet above the water; and before the ditch was dug, the water must have passed into Anne Clarke's mowing & so into the brook. Part of it would go that way now, were it not for the rail-road.

The 3rd bridge-ditch, drains the low land below or on Venturers' Field lots.

The 4th bridge Ditch, running into Lyman's Swamp. Drains a great extent of meadow, down to (or rather up to) Bark Wigwam, Webb's Hollow, &c.

Saturday 28.

The Flood remains about the same as yesterday. Mill river, the upper part, has fallen a little, but the water that sets back from the Connecticut seems to be the same. At the Rail road bridge the water has fallen about an inch. When at the highest, the three upper layers of stone, on which the sides of the bridge rest, and 6 inches of the next or 4th layer, were out of water, at the 'hither end'; at the farther end, only 4 inches of the fourth layer of stone, were out of water. At the lower bridge (over Manhan) not quite 3 layers were above water.

Old bed of Mill River has one or two feet of water all the way round to the northeast end, near Josiah Dickinson's house. - in some places only 6 or 8 inches.

Vegetation.

White Maples. The staminate trees have shot out their stamens & anthers $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch or more. The stamens are whitish or greenish and the anthers are greenish or brownish. The anthers soon become brown or dark colored. Before they come out of the envelope, the ends of the stamens are all a bright red; as they project, these red ends all fall off; whether they are corol or something else, I know not - they seem to envelope the anthers; each red head has an anther within, and the red cap drops off, and the anthers remain at the end of the stamens. Both the trees look more red before the stamens push out of the scaly envelope than after - but not very red at any time.

Pistillate trees I have not observed as yet.

Red Maples show buds a little swelled.

Hard Maples are unattuned.

Elms - begin to open their envelopes & to show the reddish flowers, on a few trees. On most trees none out.

Poplars. The white Poplar, or aspen, has catkins an inch in length. The rough bark poplars or cotton trees show nothing but buds swelled a little.

Willows. One low kind near the canal has catkins almost an inch in length, erect, not pendulous.

Alders have long catkins, open - some kinds - 3 inches long, yellow & handsome.

March 1846

Saturday 28

Vegetation - continued

Honeysuckle has opening leaves.

Gooseberry is opening the leaves - not so far advanced as Honeysuckle.

Lilac buds have changed but little - are swelled.

Tulips in warm places were above the ground when the snow went off - are 1 1/2 inches high in rich warm places.

Stunk cabbage shows the spathe inclining the spadix in abundance - This inflorescence appears as soon as the snow is gone. Is it formed in the winter under the snow, or later in the fall? No leaves yet.

Willows. The yellow kind show their bright golden twigs or small limbs. They seem to be the brightest color at this season of the year.

White maples & perhaps other kinds show their recent shoots or perhaps last year's growth of a handsome reddish color.

Dogwood - one kind has handsome red branches; those of recent growth.

Mullein, Dock, Sorrel, Dandelion, Thistle, Ox-eye Daisy, Crowfoot, and some others } Form their ^{first} leaves in the fall near the ground and remain through the winter. Leaves are now green. Some of these plants are biennial & some perennial. Clovers form leaves in the autumn which remain until spring. I observe green leaves about the old stalks of Golden Rod, in some places.

Frogs. I observed several in the water, and out of it, but have heard none peep.

Wild Geese began to go to the north some time ago, & some are still seen.

Musquashes. The guns of the hunters of tumps or Muskrats are still heard.

Boys are playing ball in the streets, which are partially dry. In general the roads are muddy from this to the neighboring towns.

The Mountain Trees.

The white birches show their white bodies very distinctly.

The Evergreens on the mountains are becoming more green, & appear less dark colored as the sun becomes higher, & the snow disappears from among them.

The Chestnut region begins to have that purple appearance, which has been noticed before. The bodies are whitish when near them.

Snow. Some remains on the Westford Hills and on the northern parts of Holyoke & Tom.

March 1846

Saturday 28 - continued.

South Meadow, again.

This is about half covered with water. The 3 former hollows connecting the North and South meadows (noticed yesterday) have now a depth of one or two feet of water in them near the railroad, after having been filling up for 120 years or more. The north one seems quite as deep as the others along a little north of the walnut tree, & still deeper Southeastward towards Mill River. This hollow went N.W. W. S.W. to old Mill River forming almost a half circle. The middle hollow is on the lower part of late lot of Samuel Parsons, & upper part of Day lot - is less deep than the upper one. There is a deeper hollow 10 or 12 rods N. of this, but it did not extend eastward to Mill River, but came to an end. The South or lower hollow has water nearly as deep as the north one, under the piles or open place in the rail road, but not quite. The water in the upper one is near or quite 2 feet deep, or from 18 inches to 2 ft, where the rail road crosses it. The lower one may be 18 inches deep or near that. This South one from the lower end of Parsons's swamp runs Southward some distance before it turned to Southwest & west. Below it is quite as deep a hollow connected with one on east side of river, & this runs under the rail road also, where the piles are. This was not continued unless it inclined N.W. and united with the other. Indeed, I make but 3 of these ancient outlets from the upper to the lower meadow, when the water was as high as it now is, or a few feet lower. The brook must have run in one of these 3 places, as a constant stream, before Mill river was turned. The bed of the brook in Anne Clark's mowing, where the water sets back, is not much above the bottom of these hollows, if any, though the hollows have been filling up for a long time.

The flood sets back up the brook as far as the Engine house, or thereabouts. The old bed of Mill river, which has been filling up for 125 years is now as low as the bed of the brook where it crosses the road north of Anne Clark's lot, or in north part of her mowing, or nearly as low. The level of the flood shows these things.

P.S. The old bed of Mill River at the upper end, near maple street, is not as low by a foot or two as the bottom of the brook in upper part of Anne Clark's mowing - there is more than 2 feet difference - perhaps 3, comparing the brook with the highest places in the old bed near its upper extremity.

March 1846

Sunday 29. Mr Swift preached - earnestly. He draws out large congregations, and there is considerable religious attention in the place.

Monday 30.

The Flood. The water has fallen $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet or from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, since Saturday - varies in different places. It is still 6 or 8 inches deep or more in the upper channel that is near the Walnut tree. In the 2^d a middle old channel, across Samuel Parsons & Dap's lots, the water is nearly gone.

Correction. The lower channel or hollow where a brook once ran, was not so low as the open place where the piles are; but about 8 rods to the north of the place where the rail road rests on piles; it is an old division of lots, which butted on this hollow, on the old Strong lot. The water here is 6 or 8 inches deep or more each side of the rail road - much like the upper hollow. There is a low place all along where the piles are, which connects with a low place East of the river, but is not so low as the old hollow or brook farther north; it connects with the other west of the rail road.

Middle Meadow bank, at the end E. of Mill River, is now about 7 feet above the water; is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ on west side of the river at first, but the bank soon falls in going west, though gradually to 6 feet, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 5 feet above the water, &c. The bank of Mill River from Middle Meadow Bank up to the hollow or hollows, where the piles are, say 50 rods, falls gradually from $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 feet to 4 feet, and in the hollow to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water.

The upper part of the meadows, viz King's slip, and Cox Strong's lot, on West side of the river, & Strong's lot & part of another on East side, have banks at upper end about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water; in proceeding down to near Lyman's Swamp on East side & to the lower side of Cox Strong's lot, west side, or some lower, the banks fall gradually from $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, & in one or two places to 2 feet above the water, showing that the old place for a permanent or temporary brook across here was still lower, & connected with the hollow where the water stands by the Walnut tree.

Blackbirds are very noisy about Mill river. Some long & broad tails of the common or crow blackbirds are seen among the redwings which have shorter & narrower tails. They chatter at a great rate - tschee, tschay, tochee, tschaff, coquelddee, coquelddee, &c.

March 1846

Monday 30.

White Maples. The whitish stamens now project about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and the anthers are brownish, but some of the stamens still have red caps at the end. Do these red caps change into a brown color, or do they fall off? I cannot tell. All are red when they first project from the scaly envelope, and none are red when the stamens are $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. These millions of stamens give the trees a feathery appearance, but no very distinct color - the stamens almost white, the anthers brown, the corol yellow, the scaly envelope reddish. Every one of these globular envelopes has 5 flowers or corols (there may be some exceptions,) and each corol has, I suppose, 8 stamens making 40 stamens to each envelope or involucre. These remarks refer to staminate trees, and almost all are of that sort. There are a few pistillate trees, and these have pushed out red pistils, and show more red than the staminate trees. I suppose some trees are both staminate & pistillate.

Tuesday - 31 - Orestes Richards paid me for his note 45, \$ dated Feb. 25. 1845, and interest 2.93. Sent me another note for 45 dollars payable April 1. 1847 with interest, dated March 30. 1846. He used some of Hunt's land, last year and will this year. - at Cummington.

Timber. With almost 3 months sleighing & sledging, april 16
1847 there has been made a greater inroad upon the forests than I ever knew before. The mill yards april 5
1846 are full & overflowing. The most of the logs are Pine - about twice as many white pines as yellow, & the white are larger. - more than half of all the logs in the sawmill yards, are white pine. I should think. Besides yellow & white pine, there are Chestnut, White & Other Oak & Hemlock logs - & some others. White Pines 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in diameter near the ground are still to be found, but not many over 2 feet. Some yellow pines are about 2 feet in diameter.

Garden Flowers. Crocuses, yellow also striped, are in Mrs. Dwight's garden in full bloom or near it - only an inch or two above the ground - have narrow leaves. Purple, yellow, & striped ones, in Mr. Bright's garden.

Weight. I weighed 166 lbs a few days since - quite enough

April 1846

Thermometer.

	Thermometer.		Weather.	Wind
	Summ. 1 P.M.	9 P.M.		
Wednesday	1	24 - 52 - 27	Fair. Raw.	N.W.
	2	22 - 47 - 35	Fair. Cold.	N.E.
	3	24 - 53 - 30	Fair. Cool	N.E.
	4	22 - 51 - 40	Fair	N.W. S.E.
Sunday	5	24 - 60 - 44	Fair - Warm	S.E.
	6	34 - 60 - 46	1/2 Fair. do	S.E. N.E.
	7	36 - 64 - 50	mostly Fair. do	N.E. S.W.
	8	50 - 56 - 39	Cloudy do	S.W. N.W.
	9	30 - 58 - 43	Fair do	N.W. W. S.W.
	10	28 - 68 - 46	Fair do	Southerly,
	11	48 - 67 - 56	mostly Cloudy do	South.
Sunday	12	44 - 49 - 38	Cloudy. Sprinklings,	N.E. S.W. N.W.
	13	28 - 54 - 34	Clear A.M. Cloudy Snow squalls P.M.	N.W. S.W.
	14	26 - 54 - 36	Fair. cold.	N.W. N.W.
	15	38 - 50 - 30	1/2 Fair. cold, blustering	S.W. N.W.
	16	19 - 52 - 38	Fair. cold. windy.	N.W. S.
	17	34 - 62 - 52	Fair. warmer	S.
	18	42 - 75 - 59	Fair. quite warm	S.
Sunday	19	53 - 66 - 46	Fair. Some rain last night.	N.W.
	20	34 - 66 - 56	Fair	Southly.
	21	44 - 82 - 62	Fair. Very warm.	Northerly,
	22	49 - 63 - 46	Hazy	Southerly
	23	42 - 77 - 58	Hazy. (cloudy. warm.	do.
	24	48 - 70 - 60	Cloudy. warm.	do.
	25	42 - 57 - 44	Fair.	N.E. & S.E.
Sunday	26	29 - 62 - 46	Fair.	N.E.
	27	35 - 68 - 46	Fair.	N.E.
	28	36 - 68 - 54	Fair	S.E. S.
	29	36 - 70 - 51	Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M.	S.
	30	49 - 60 - 50	{ Rainy night Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. }	N.E.
		1070. 1835 1362		

April has been, on the whole, a mild and not unpleasant month. Very dry until the last day.

Temperature

At sunrise	35 $\frac{20}{30}$	} Average 47 $\frac{37}{90}$.
At 1 P.M.	61 $\frac{5}{30}$	
At 9 P.M.	45 $\frac{15}{30}$	

April 1846.

Wednesday 1. Vegetation makes little or no progress. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have begun, as to most things.

White Maples are near full blossom. I noticed several pistillate trees to day about Mill River. Each envelope contains 3, 4 or 5 flowers—mostly 4, and each has a red forked pistil, and these pistils make the trees a little red—but not to be compared with red maples. An envelope with 4 pistils or flowers has 8 of these red crooked points; the corol is not very distinct.

Elms. A few trees are opening their envelopes, and showing corols that project on pedicels, & are of a reddish color. The anthers do not yet appear.

Catkins. Long ones appear on alders, and shorter ones on white poplar and some willows. These are all opening. The catkins of birches and iron wood are yet hard & unchanged; so probably are those of hornbeam & sweet fern.

Grass Lands, { as seen from Mt Tom, in the mead-
Plough lands, } ows and uplands, on eastern and western hills, appear much alike—all are a dull brown—on a nearer approach, some places are greenish a little.

Snake. I saw a striped snake to day on the chestnut part of Mount Tom, that seemed to have a good degree of life and vigor. I did not suppose they were out so early.

Mount Tom.

This afternoon I ascended the 3d summit of Mount Tom, from the N.E. end, S.W. of the sled road over the top of the mountain, which is between Summits No 2. & 3. from N.E. end. I had never been on No. 3. before. I went over it and descended some to the south, for the summit or ridge turns southerly, & becomes lower. I continued till I came to a sled road that ascended the top of the ridge from the S.W. side, where I had been before. I suspect this road does not go down the S.E. side but I am not certain. It continues some distance along the ridge, where much wood has been cut but the summit, No 3, is too steep to be ascended by a team on that side, S.W. It is more gradual on the N.E. part. The higher part of No 3 is untouched by the axe, though much of the timber is accessible. The front is quite steep all along, & in some places there is a mural face of stone. On the backside or S.W. the descent is steep and rocky in places, but not in all parts. Greenstone covers the higher part of the peak No. 3 (and the other peaks) but on the lower ridge farther south, sandstone is plenty, and some granite is seen, i.e., rounded stones of granite.

April - 1846

Wednesday 1. Mount Tom - 3 Summit from
N.E. end - continued.

Trees. On the brow, white pine & hemlock are the principal trees, and these come upon the top, & extend across it, mingled with other trees. In some places they occupy most of the top. Where the descent S.E. is mostly a rock, these evergreens almost cease but appear again in places below. White birch is plenty on the steep front, among the fragments of greenstone & some trees appear on the brow & up to the top, but not a single birch is seen fairly on the top. Oak and Walnut are among the evergreens on the top, and on the rocky declivities S.E. they are almost the only trees. A few maples, ironwoods, are on the top, and near it are a few ash, bass, butternut trees - some striped maples - plenty of laurel in places. After the ridge turns & descends southerly, Chestnut trees begin to show themselves & are quite plenty in lower ground, & deeper soil a little S.E. of the ridge. Wherever there is a valley with some depth of earth, trees become large and tall. Much of the timber has been cut from the ridge (below the high peak) and carried off by the road noticed.

Oaks, walnuts & chestnuts sprout again from the old stumps, but evergreens never do. In some places where the timber has been cut off, I observed that ash, maple, chestnut, birch, walnut had come up & made small trees, without being connected with the old stumps apparently. There are a few small cedars on the rocks. The evergreen plant, prince's pine, was plenty. In open places, when trees were cut off, there were plenty of mulleins which formed several leaves last autumn, & some green thistles. Also mountain grass, starting up green. On the S.W. part of Nos. 2 & 3 are steep places covered with greenstone fragments, and white birches seem to follow these fragments. Some bass & butternut grow on or near the piles of fragments, in some places.

Walnuts & acorns are lying on the ground - spoiled by the winter. It is evident there are not animals & birds enough to devour them. There is a woodchuck's hole on the ridge, & marks of rabbits & sheep.

April - 1846

April 1. Mount Tom - continued.

The Walnuts. I examined many lying on the ground. They are not signets, but are shaped just like shag-bark walnuts, but not more than half as large, & shell not half as thick. Are they not real shagbarks, but belittled by the lean soil of the mountain?

Dogwood is growing in the open places on the ridge or near it, and one or two other shrubs. I noticed one thornbush.

Snow lies in some shady places, where the sun does not strike, but there is no great quantity. It is near the evergreens, & on places facing northward.

Travelling on the mountain is good.

I heard no sound of bird or quadruped on the mountain. One robin chirped on the chestnut region.

Peak No. 3 seems to be opposite to Hogs Bladder, or a little west of N.W. of it. There is a wide valley across the mountain between 3 and 4; the ridge noticed in the east side of the valley.

Vegetation on the mountain is as the winter left it; there is little or no change perceptible, except the bright color of twigs of last year's growth. Some buds have doubtless swelled a little.

The Chestnut Region, as seen from the meadow, has at times quite a silvery appearance. Something depends on the position of the sun.

By the road along the chestnut region, & between the road and steep mountain are very many rocks & stones that have apparently tumbled from the mountain; these are of both sorts, Greenstone and Sandstone. Among them are some granite stones, which were probably carried to the places they occupy, by some current, & did not come from a higher part of the mountain.

April 2d. Fast Day.

We have freezing nights, and days not very warm. Honey Suckle, } the three plants that first show leaves in
Gooseberry, } the spring (woody plants) remain as they
Lilac, } were March 28, nearly - have advanced a little. The two last have no open leaves yet, but the gooseberry has leaves almost open.

Red Cedar. Some of these trees are full of little arnents or scaly buds, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch long - whether pistillate or staminate I know not. Our cedar seems not to correspond with the red cedar of the books, but must be the same.

April 1846

Thursday 2. F. C. St. There were no services in the old church in the forenoon, but some prayer meetings, at private houses, &c.

Mr. Swift preached P.M. in the old house and it was apparently the only congregation except the Methodists. The old church was pretty well filled. Yet hundreds of boys and others were at play &c. I presume, as to fasting, I suspect that very little is done.

Friday 3. Walked over to Hadley & carried home their records. Walked on the Boston road to Fort River; crossed the bridge & followed up the high bank of Fort River Valley. The dam across Fort River is about 10 feet high and the river below does not descend much till it reaches Flat meadow. The Connecticut of the sets back to the dam, & has been about the top of the dam.

I passed on along Lawrence Plain at no great distance from Fort River valley to the place where old Fort River Fence came up the steep bank, & where was once an Indian Fort on a point of the Plain which had the deep valley and steep banks on 2 sides - just within the fence. I then followed the old fence & ditch southward across the plain, & then across the Sherman region to the greenstone fragments under the eastern part of peak No. 4. There the old Fort Meadow & Hockanum Fence ended.

Then found the beginnings of the first & second brooks that cross the old sheep pasture, & came down again to the place where Peter Dornio's house stood 100 years ago, a few rods west of meadow fence and a few rods north of sheep pasture north fence. I then followed the old ditch of the fence north of the sheep pasture, westerly across brooks & ravines to skirt of Fort Meadow, & along the skirt on the top of the high bank to near the house of Pease on the Hockanum road. Examined the first lot in Hockanum Skirt, south of Pease's house. Took tea at brother Johnson's at Hockanum, & came home after dark.

Saturday 4. Brother Parsons paid me 26 dollars for land they cut off from my Gouch lot by laying a road last year. The Selectmen cut off I judged $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres for which I charged them 8 dollars an acre. The fee of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres is still in me (supposing the road to occupy $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) but it is worthless to me, being about 80 rods long, and from a few feet to 16 rods wide or more. They were to make a fence on the side of my lot, north of the road, using the old fence on the south side of the lot. This they did, but it requires another rail all along, which I shall have to pay for or go without. I care little for the $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, but it may as well belong to me as to every body, or nobody.

April, 1846.

Saturday 4. White Maples. — The water having subsided, I went down Mill River farther than in days past. The white maples are in their glory so far as flowers are concerned, but they make no great display — are hardly noticed at a distance. I found 3 sorts of trees, viz.

- 1st — Those having staminate flowers only. This is the most numerous sort. The envelopes are a rusty brown; the stamens white, & about half an inch long, and each has a brown anther at the end, except some short ones have red at the end. These millions of stamens & anthers give the trees a feathery appearance. The yellow corols are funnel form, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in length & some more, spreading some at the top.
- 2d Trees having pistillate flowers only. Less numerous than the preceding. These have not a fourth part of the envelopes & flowers of the staminate tree, & make less show, though where red is seen. The pistils, each with a forked, crooked top, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long when extended, are red; and each envelope has 3, 4, or 5 of them double pistils, — generally 4, making 8 of these red ends to each envelope. There is not much appearance of a corol; some little red things have some appearance of being a corol.
- 3d Trees having both staminate & pistillate flowers. I found several of these. On them, the pistillate flowers were as plenty as the staminate, in the same space, & not thinly scattered as on the pistillate trees. The lower limbs incline to be pistillate & the upper ones staminate, but this is not so on every tree. Generally a limb or a twig is all staminate or all pistillate, but there are exceptions, where there are both sorts of flowers on the same limb, the same twig, & even in the same collection or bunch of heads or envelopes. But I found no envelope that ^{had} within it both sorts of flowers.

Frogs. I heard a great croaking yesterday in Fort River swamp, & sleeping at Hockanum. I have not heard frogs in Northern Illinois until this evening.

Spring. — It freezes hard every night, and the days, though pleasant, are cool. Vegetation is stationary almost. Hay is short in the hill towns — worth here 15 dollars a ton.

Nuts and acorns are plenty on Holyoke as well as on Torr, and there is not much to eat them. Chestnuts lie on the ground (or on the leaves) in the chestnut region in abundance, and are as sweet and good as they were in the fall. I filled my pockets. Most of them are beginning to sprout — to send down a radicle into the ground.

The Sawmill yard at Fort River has abundance of logs. ^{See March 19. 1860} mostly white & yellow pine, chestnut & oak. They have no hemlock, or very little.

Blue Gurls, dry & dead, cover Lawrence's Plain as they did in the fall. Seed vessels are all open & seeds fallen.

April 1846.

Sunday 5. Mr. Theodore Cook preached A.M. Mr. Swift P.M.
Hall, Martha Birge, nieces Alethea & Hannah, and
one of Alethea's girls, 5 in all, were here at dinner.
Warmest day this spring.

Monday 6. Town meeting about building a Town
Hall. Many want a splendid building
which will cost 15. or 20,000 dollars. To
oppose this project, I attended 2 or 3 hours,
which is more time than I have spent in a
town meeting for many years, all put
together. We succeeded in defeating the proj-
ect for the present—for how long, I know
not.

Tuesday 7. Put in office a letter for Rev. Samuel
Selwail of Burlington, Mass.—2 sheets.

Vegetation advances some—not fast.

Crocuses — many out } There are the only
Snowdrops (*Galanthus nivalis*) } Garden flowers I
Violets. — a few } have noticed.
Clerodendron just begun.

Trailing Arbutus — out yesterday. } Then show
Alder's Tongue — just begun } Flowers
Coltsfoot. — out 2 days ago. no leaves.
Liverleaf (*Hepatica Americana*, blue & white)
& small white flower under Fort Hill. (*Saxifrage*)
Kunk Cabbage — noticed before.
Chickweed —

Open Catkins on Alder, white Poplar, & some low
species of willow. Some Rough bark poplars
begin to open their catkins.

Catkins of birch, iron wood, & hornbeam
are not open — hard & tight. Also those of Sweetfern

Elms are reddish brown or russet, and the corols or flowers
generally project from the envelope, some $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, on
pedicels, which are green; the calyx is green, and the corol
at first light red, or pink, becomes reddish brown or purple.
[Eaton calls the flower green & purple. Calyx & corol are one.]

Slippery Elm — about as far advanced as the other, a reddish
or purple corol, but inflorescence somewhat different
from the other. Flowers do not project — woolly between them.

White Maple — as before noticed — are on the decline; at
least the staminate flowers are waning.

Red Maple — Buds are swelled. Some envelopes
are open at the end, showing the red within.
Trees are not red yet.

Sugar Maple — Not much change. Buds swelled. some
leaves.

Honeysuckle. Leaves open & an inch in length.

Gooseberry — leaves fully open, but small.

Lilac — leaves open enough to show the purple
flower buds.

Flowering Currant — has open leaves, of the same shape
of those on the gooseberry.

April 1846

Tuesday 7.

Shad caught near mouth of river have been brought here to day - price 50 cents for small ones.

Butterflies. I saw them to-day on both sides of Holyoke. Good size - color of wings speckled or dark brown, with white edges.

Striped Snake Saw one to-day on Holyoke.

Ploughing has commenced but not much done yet. I saw 2 ploughs going at Pascommuck. In our meadow north part, a few are sowing oats. Began to plough here, latter part of last week, I suppose.

Birds. I have seen no new kinds since March 27, but undoubtedly more species have arrived. Hawks are in meadow on Mountain, but they probably were here in the winter.

Frogs are plenty, but for some reason, very few are heard in this village.

Flies. Green ones were about me on the mountain.

From Mount Holyoke, Fort Meadow, &c.

From Mount Holyoke, Fort Meadow, &c.
1845
Went down the rail road, and crossed the river at Rock Ferry. Went round on the back side of Holyoke to the Crack, & through it, and examined the three western brooks - descended to the road & followed it to Lawrence's Plain, and followed the E. & W. road to the cleared Mountain land of Cook - ascended west & south of his field nearly to peak No 8 - ascent not steep. Deep gulf E. of me. Turned west - examined 2 brooks, went up & down high ridges, against No 7 and 6 - descended to Lawrence's Plain - went to old meadow fence, & site of Peter Domino's house & made some measurements - went north within meadow fence & descended into skirts of Fort Meadow & examined trees - walked along southwesterly on border of skirts - ascended to Mountain path and came out into Hockanum Road near Praser. The wind blew so hard that I did not like to cross the river in a skiff; so I walked up to Hadley & crossed on the bridge.
[For the 8 mountain brooks, see Hadley No. 2, 140th page.]

Red Maples. I found more of these on the mountain than I expected. They were both sides of the Crack, and in various other places, especially near runs of water & wet places, but some high & dry on the sides or tops of ridges. Most were small trees, but some were 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The bark less rough (of the larger trees) and less ridgy than Sugar maple - a different appearance. Yet these are not plenty on the mountain & would not make a show at a distance.

White Maples. I saw none on the mountain. Hard Maples are on Mountain, but no large ones. Some large ones in Sugar Orchard, on S.E. side.

April 1846

Tuesday 7. Mt. Holyoke, &c. continued.

Juniper. I found a few low bushes, on each side of the mountain. Had not noticed any on Holyoke before. ^{Perhaps Ground Hemlock}
Spruce Bush is on both sides. Several a little South of Crack, near a run of water.

Chestnut Trees went up to Crack on both sides and a few grow in Crack.

Phebe. I heard onesing a little S. of Crack on the high mountain.

Blue Jays. I saw. Hawks also.

Liverleaf was plenty at S. end of Crack in a warm place, with white & blue blossoms.

Ridges—several high ridges run up to the steep mountain with deep valleys between—some valleys have brooks, some are dry.

A long & high Ridge runs up towards western part of peak 7, with a brook each side; South end does not go quite to mountain—that is, the upper part does not. The long hill, which I called Round Hill last year, against No 6. and No 5. is west of this ridge, and a broad valley between them, with some ridges & inequalities in the valley. This ridge seems nearly as high as Round Hill, in the upper part but gradually declines going north. The valley is against peak No 6; & short, & somewhat steep chestnut hills run up to No 6; I was at the foot of these hills last year, I imagined I was at the foot of the main mountain.

Timber on this No 7. Ridge. — Tall chestnut, oak & yellow pine are principal; some tall poplars. Smaller black birch, w. pine & hemlock. Much yellow pine observed all along on the top of the ridge.

Small Trees. Very much of the wood now growing on the mountain, in the chestnut region, is of recent growth—trees 2. 3. 4 to 6 or 8 inches diameter. The trees growing in the valley just S. W. of Crack, where Brook No 5 runs, all young, are birch 3 sorts, maple, 2 sorts, (red & sugar) ash, oak, bass, chestnut, dogwood, alder, walnut—no evergreens—some poplars near by, but not in lower part. The Ridge east is a chestnut & oak ridge, mostly.

The new growth is not just like the old one, apparently, but the most numerous kinds of trees are the same. Birches, maples, ashes become more plenty than before.

April 1846.

Tuesday 7. Mt. Holyoke, &c.

See corner
inside Granite & Quartz Stones are found all along up the mountain on S. E. side, in the torrent beds, in paths, &c. with greenstone & sandstone. South of the Crack in the cleared land are granite rocks and smaller stones; some of the same are in the Crack and north of it mingled with greenstone & Sandstone. The fragments of greenstone do not however become numerous on the N. side of the mountain after you get away from the steep mountain; they are far more numerous on the south side. Granitic & quartz pebbles, rounded by attrition, & some larger granite stones, are seen in various places all over the ^{central} region, with the yellowish earth, which overlays the sandstone. Also granitic gravel. Many of the same are seen on the South side, where there is considerable earth on the greenstone - not very high up in general, on that side, except in valleys.

Inundated Land on Fort River, in Skirts. This is annually flooded, or oftener. A great abundance of vegetables grow here, and many kinds of trees.

White Maples are plenty here and the flowers of the Staminate & pistillate trees are somewhat conspicuous.

Elms, also in flower, make a show, & are abundant.

Red maples - some on out skirts - not in central parts of the swamp.

A few Button wood; many ash; bass near outside, a few oaks, - walnuts above the water; willows with catkins; poplars near by with catkins; red branch Dogwood; alders full of catkins;

Sandstone. April 20. I noticed ledges of this at the N. E. corner of Little meadow in Hatfield, or near there - did not go near them. They require further examination. The dam of Hatfield mill stands on sandstone rocks, reaching across Mill River, and there are sandstone rocks in the bank at each end of the dam, and by side of road above the mill. - Below Scott, Sawmill dam near mouth of Hadley Mill River, red rocks are seen in both banks of the river. - Remains of 2 old dams are seen just below Scott's dam.

See Sandstone at Mill River Sept. 12 1845

April, 1846.

Wednesday 8. Walked out to Broughtons Brook with Hall.

Thursday 9.

Partridge - Drumming I heard to-day for first time, somewhere west of Round Hill.

Golden Winged Woodpecker - seen to-day.

Turtle Doves, or pigeons - seen.

Elms. The more forward are shedding the brown envelope, and this exposes the green pedicels, now from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. The green will soon become distinct, at some distance. There are many pedicels and flowers in each envelope. Each flower has a calyx green in the lower part & reddish or reddish brown in the upper or open part. There is no corol except what is called calyx. They are both together. The stamens do not now project far from the calyx have a purple anther at the end. 8 anthers in many flowers, some only 4, 5, or 6. There are 2 white pistils in a flower. The purple anthers on some trees blo project and are conspicuous.

Silver Poplar or Abies Tree. One before the house next west of Judge Dewey's, is full of short catkins. Other trees show no catkins.

White Maples are full of flowers, but they are fading. The staminate flowers appear yellowish, that being the color of the calyx or corol. There is but one & that seems to be called calyx. The withering stamens are of the same color, viz. greenish yellow. The calyx is regularly shaped, & bell form, near $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long - has a very short pedicel but is almost sessile. Dark anthers are some gone, some remain. The Pistillate flowers, I now discover, have little red or reddish brown anthers on very short stamens, around the double pistil; these anthers hardly project beyond the calyx, on stamens not over $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch long. Are these stamens? If so, there may be no trees that are exclusively pistillate. I know not how it is. There are at any rate staminate flowers that have no pistil. Pistillate flowers have short pedicels. Calyx a little reddish at top - rest green.

Red Maples. A few forward trees (one especially near widow Increase Clark's house & one back of Round Hill) have open flowers - show reddish stamens $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch long with brownish anthers at the end, which have at first a red covering. The anthers are all red till they project from the envelope, like the white maple anthers. The calyx is red, and is on a pedicel $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long or more, and is 5 toothed. Envelopes generally have 5 flowers but vary from that. Some have more than 5. Then 2 trees show no pistillate flowers, so far as I could discern.

Red Maples in general show envelopes more or less open, but nothing projects beyond the envelope - within are seen the red things that seem to be anthers, but which disappear, leaving greenish or brown anthers.

Red maples are now easily distinguished from others, especially from Hard maples, which have only swelled leaf buds. The maples near Allen Clark's are red maples. Two between Dr. Barrett's & Mr. Talbot's are red maples. The maples between Mr. E. Williams & Mr. Watson's are mostly red, but some hard maples are intermixed. The maples before Patterson's house are red. The maples between the brook and Gothic Seminary are mostly red, two near the seminary are hard maple. The maple near Judge Lyman's is red. There is no white maple in the village except in Maple Street, to my knowledge.

April 1846.

Thursday 9.

Maples continued. In Maple Street there are two white-staminate maples, against Josiah Dickinson's house, and shop beyond; but near this end of the house is a large pistillate maple, quite red, pistils shorter than white maples generally, calyx red or reddish & green - pedicels seem longer than white maples. Short stamens among pistils, I am not certain to which species this belongs, red or white, but am inclined to think it is a pistillate red tree, rather forward. There is another small tree before Smith Parson's house, with pistillate flowers, very red, calyx 3 pointed & very red, which I think must be a red maple.

Sugar maples have swelled buds, but I know not whether these are nearly all leaf buds, or many of them flower buds. The buds are oval or egg-shaped, but the flower buds of white & red maples, viz. the envelopes, are nearly round, before they open or not nearly as long as these on the hard maple.

White Maples on Mill River } at a distance look
and Elms on Mill River } some alike - have
no bright color - a reddish brown generally - but not
all alike. Red maples, when their color is
seen, are red, but very few are seen at a distance.
They are not forward enough.

Friday 10. I went up to Hatfield to view their South Meadows, especially opposite Hadley village. Found the Irish at work on the Rail Road in several places; they have been at work through the winter, and many huts are seen not far from the road. North of Pine Bridge Gutter, they are making an embankment across the flat 10 or 12 feet high, for 80 rods perhaps, bringing sand from the hill or high plain called Fort Plain, where they have made a broad & deep excavation, which must be continued considerable distance northward. They are approaching Halfway Brook, which is to be crossed 10 or 12 rods or more above the mouth.

Halfway Brook here runs in a narrow very deep gulf or hollow - the brook is nearly level with the Connecticut, and the banks, I judge, are almost 40 feet high, & very steep. This deep gutter extends back to the Hatfield road, where it is still 15 or 20 feet deep.

High Bank of the Connecticut, where Halfway Brook runs through, & perhaps 10 rods south of it, some north, the sandy, gravelly bank is 40 feet above the river & in places, 45 feet perhaps or more, opposite north west end of Hadley Meadows - & opposite river north of meadow - is probably 30 feet or more above the Meadows. Here are good places for Indian Forts, especially each side of the mouth of Halfway Brook. Some white man has had a house near this high bank; the foundation of a chimney remained.

This Fort Plain is the most lean & miserable of all plains, coarse sand & gravel - especially towards river. Was cleared & exhausted a long time ago.

April 1846

Friday 10. Towards Hatfield - continued.

The general course of Connecticut River, around the west end of the meadow, above Honeyflat, is nearly N. and S. and the general course on South side of Hatfield meadows is not far from E. & W. but some crooked. By looking across, it is evident the river has made quite an encroachment on side of Hadley, east of the mouth of Hatfield Mill River. Old Ponsett or Pontius Fence around Hatfield meadow, begins about 30 rods N.E. of the mouth of Halfway brook, & a little below the S.W. corner of Hatfield meadow - a ditch, & formerly posts and rails on the bank, with stones under the lower rail. Ditch continues near bank of meadow, to Dewey's Hole or gutter, about 100 rods N.E. of Halfway brook, & about 70 rods from beginning of fence. Original fence continued on bank of meadow, but a later one turned up side of Dewey's gutter to the Road, & followed that, so as to inclose the Pine Plain within meadow fence.

Plain N. of Halfway brook is much of it lean and poor, but it is newer, & lies lower than Flat Plain South of it, & is not now so miserably barren as that.

I examined Little Pontius, and Great Pontius or Ponsett, and the gain made by Hatfield from Hadley, and other matters relating to that meadow. See a book concerning Hatfield and Deerfield page 68.

Timber in Hatfield West Meadow - in and about the Swamp & pond -

Elms most plenty; white maples; then two in front of water; Poplars, tall, with prunish catkins, not in water; Some oak, birch, ash, bass, hard maple, & perhaps red maple, out of water. Red branch dogwood; willows, with catkins.

Skunk cabbage abundant. Poke root with leaves 3 by 5 inches. A yellow flower, shaped like some buttercups; leaves of plant in 3s and 3lobes each - a water plant.

Swamp comes up to bank of Plain; at foot of bank, trees are mostly hard & red maple & some white. On the bank was oak, chestnut, walnut, maple, birch, poplar, white & yellow pine - mostly oak & chestnut. Some ash. On the top of bank, trees are oak, chestnut, yellow and white pine. Stumps in adjoining field, show that white & yellow pine were the principal timber, with oak & chestnut intermingled. Soil light & uneven.

Ploughing has just begun in Hatfield S. meadows. I noticed but 2 teams ploughing.

Gardening has commenced a little in Northampton

Saturday 11. A sale of Fruit Trees, from Worcester.

Sunday 12. Mr Swift preached.

April 1846

Monday 13. Vegetation.

Heavy Frost this morning.

Grass on wicklands is generally green, but not much height to it - not tall enough for feed, even in mowings. Pastures are more brown than green, in general.

leaves.

Honey suckle has leaves of considerable bigness.

Gooseberry is quite green with leaves.

Lilac has leaves considerably open.

Thimble berry { Raspberry (English) } have small open leaves.

Flowering Currant has open leaves of good size.

Currants & These have opening leaves - but few open.

Rose bushes { Many rose bushes are not opening - as yet.

Syringas }

Common Elder - has opening leaves.

Common Bramble { Wild Raspberry } have open leaves, or opening.

Skunk Cabbage - has leaves 5 or 6 inches in length

Indian Poke - has large leaves.

Bloody Dock - has red-veined leaves, 3 inches long; also other dock

Rhubarb shows the round ends of its large buds.

Wild Cherry - The low kind shows some small leaves.

Japan Quince shows a few small leaves & red flower buds.

A species of Viburnum shows long, narrow, brown leaves, enclosing a bunch of green flower buds. (No. 3. & April 24. last year.) Mill Run, &c. Ap. 16.

Weeping Willow has open leaves. April 16.

Yellow Willow has leaves almost open. Ap. 16.

Spiraea one species has open leaves. Ap. 16.

Flowers April 13.

White Maples sufficiently noticed before. Fading.

Red Maples many trees show stamens, or pistils, or both and appear reddish. Seem more mixed than white maples, that is, many or most trees seem to be both pistillate and staminate. Some flowers much redder than others.

Sugar maple - have swelled buds.

Elms - have become greenish. Envelopes have fallen; the upper or red part of calyx is withered & some purple stamens fallen; The elongated green pedicels and green part of calyx make the trees greenish.

Slippery Elm - not observed recently.

Cotton Poplar, or Rough-barked - shows large catkins from 1 inch to 1 1/2 in length - not fully out.

Garden Flowers - 4 kinds noticed April 7. To be added -

Daffodils - yellow - a few open in Mrs. Dwight's garden.

Hyacinths - purple - winter in garden; show a few open blossoms - in Mrs. D's garden.

Field Flowers - 7 kinds noticed April 7. To be added

yellow flower in Hatfield meadow -

Mouse Ear, or Everlasting, shows flowers - I know not the genus nor species. Perhaps Geranium vulgatum.

Venus' Piddle. I have seen only 5 or 6 blossoms. (Many in Hadley

Blood Root - in Capt. Damon's Dooryard has been in blossom 2 or 3 days - probably later in the woods &c. Open in woods, April 16.

Cowslip - I found a blossom in Hadley marsh about April 14. The yellow blossom in Hatfield meadow may be a variety of Caltha palustris.

Dutchman's Breeches (Goldweed) is nearly in flower, April 16.

English Elms have flowers - resemble the others, but less showy. Ap. 16

Ploughing. Many ploughing in Northampton & Hadley meadows. Some sowing.

April 1846

Monday 13. Hadley. [Referred to Hadley 3. 37]

I examined the laying out of Hadley Meadow - old lines, &c. also Spruce Swamp, Plain, &c.

Tuesday 14. I examined other parts of Hadley - passed through Ralph's Lane, and land S.E. of it to Fort River - passed up River to old Road, once the Bay Road, near end of Spruce Hill, but some west of it - continued round end of Spruce Hill. The blowing sand is here encroaching upon the land, and I had to go on edge of sand to keep out of the swamp. Came to Old Nashaway Path, & followed that and low lands near it to Saml & Eliza Dickinson's house where I dined - examined the lands here, the river, the old sawmill place above present mill and east or a little north of east of the said house of Dickinsons, - the end of old Fort River pastures, &c. I then proceeded north in the Plainville Road to about 1/2 mile north of Sawmill on Mill River. where I turned east through woods & fields across Mill River to Amherst line near the foot of Wells Hill, some distance east of the West road in Amherst - followed up this old line of Hadley & Amherst to the meeting house of North Amherst. Line went a few rods east of the steeple - but the land west of this line has been annexed to Amherst north of meeting house and perhaps 200 rods or more south of it. I followed Mill River from the Sunderland road N. N. W. W. S. W. and S. till I came to road from N. Amherst to N. Hadley. Followed this round to Slab Brook - crossed Deane Stockbridge Bridge over Mill River to N.W. end of Mount Warner; walked across the whole N. and N.W. declivity of Mount Warner to Road to Plainville - followed that S. & S.E. and land S.E. of Pond, found S. line & S.W. corner of old 3d tract in first Division, ^{corner} near where Spruce Hill and 40 acre fence came together - followed Spruce Hill, north Road, bank south of Coleman's Brook, and the road, to Town Hall in Hadley, thence westward homewards. - I calculate that I walked 18 miles to day - got home a little before 9 P.M.

^{April 20} Red Maples. I found these in all parts of Hadley, especially on moist lands & near streams. They are partially in blossom. - show anthers and Stamens much more than pistils. Stamens not so long as white maples; pistils have not so long horns; calyx is reddish but some much redder than others; Petioles longer than white maples, and calyx or corol of staminate flowers not shaped like those of white maples. Most are of recent growth, but on the bottoms or low lands of Mill River are many large ones, and some elsewhere. They seem not very numerous in Amherst, on uplands.

White Maples. I thought I discovered one or two on Mill River near Plainville Sawmill - not certain that I saw any on Fort River.

Hard Maples - a few are scattered on bottoms, as well as on higher ground.

April 1846.

Tuesday 14. Hadley, &c.

Low, & rather moist ground continues on both sides of Mill River, all the way from "New Swamp" up to North Amherst Meeting House - not only in the valley of the river, but on the higher terraces east and west of it. Pines do not grow on the valley where the lands are occasionally flooded, but west of the inundated lands pines grow plentifully with some deciduous trees; and on east side some pines grow, but a great portion of deciduous trees, connected with the granitic region of Amherst.

On the river valley, where I first crossed it, and about North Amherst, grow Red maples, plenty, some large; elms; button woods at N. Amherst; Oaks, & shagbark walnuts, & butternut - these 3 last kinds grow on lands a little higher than the others. On terrace east of valley, pines & hemlocks are mingled with deciduous trees, and there are a very few chestnuts - I saw only 2 or 3. A few Hard Maples on the bottoms at N. Hadley. No white Maples. Terraces E & W. are sometimes wetter than the lower river valley, which is more sandy.

On the road from N. Amherst Meeting House to Plainville Road, & along farther to near Slabbrook the land is sandy, yet low & moist, and in some places swampy. After passing 2 hours west of Mill River, in Amherst, there is no house till you reach Dece. Stockbridge's, or near there; and but little clearing east of Slabbrook, except S. side of Slabbrook Road.

Yellow pine predominates on both sides of the road generally, but in the wettest parts there is more red maple and white pine, and white oak is scattered over the whole, and there are a few sugar maples. There seems to be a large tract of swampy ground north of Slabbrook road, as well as on road nearer the river towards N. Amherst. The soil towards N. Amherst is dark colored & adhesive, with its present wetness, and fields look mossy & cold - yet the timber in such lands indicates sand; yellow pine is most abundant, with much red maple, and some white pine and oak. The timber is about the same on Plainville road north of the Sawmill where the road is deep sand - here the maples are small, with a few hard ones, and some white pine & oak, but most of the timber is yellow pine. These 4 kinds of trees occupy an extensive tract west of Mill River valley, from Sawmill on Plainville road to near North Amherst, viz yellow pine, most plenty; 2d. red maple; 3d white pine, and 4th. Oak. A few trees of other kinds.

There is a fine tract of land west and south of North Amherst meeting house - grass land & plough land - mostly in Amherst now - much of it in Hadley formerly. The N & N.W. side of Mt Warner is most of it poor, & covered with moss, sweet fern & hard hack. Better land on W. Part

April 1846.

Tuesday 14. Hadley, &c.

Hackmatacks in plenty on eastern edge of Spruce Swamp, above where old road crossed the swamp & hill; also some below this, both in swamp and on side hill. The swamp would probably be full of them, if they had not been cut away, to clear up the land. Did spruces ever grow here? There are none now.

Ravines. There are 3 or more across Spruce Hill - deep & springy. - one is where the brook comes in from the swamp east, (none south of this) one north of present north road (no brook runs into it;) and one where old 140 ac. fence, Spruce Hill, Hatfield Ferry road, & S.W. point of 3d Tract in first division meet - near old Stone Bridge. No brook now runs into this. Spruce Hill is full of springs at the bottom.

Wednesday 15. A cold, unpleasant day; 2 or 3 days before were cold. Snow squalls on the 13th made the western hills white; not the eastern.

Thursday 16. Still cool.

Partridge drumming, I heard in Hadley April 14. Peacocks have begun their screams.

Broomcorn. The farmers for some days have been cutting up broomcorn with a sharp hoe made for that purpose; it is then gathered into rows or piles and burnt. On Tuesday evening, the heavens were lighted up with broom-corn fires in Northampton, Hadley & Hatfield. These evening fires seem to be the sport of boys. I observed fires in the daytime, in the broom fields.

Manure Heaps are fast gathering in the meadows. Some were laid there last fall. Also, manure is carried out upon uplands.

Many ploughs are going, and some harrows.

Winter Oye seems to have been winter & spring killed in some fields - perhaps is about as usual.

Dandelions are gathered for greens. No flowers as yet.

Timber in Hadley Mill yards is similar to that in Northampton yards - mostly white pine, much yellow pine, chestnut, oak, & some maple. The yard on Plainville road, at Mill River, had more oak timber than any other yard.

Northampton
March 19
1860

Turpentine seems to run about equally from white pine and yellow pine, so far as I can judge from logs in mill yards. It runs only from the sap part of the tree; and the upper logs of a tree have a much greater proportion of sap than the butt logs.

Timber in Hatfield Mill yard is similar to that in Northampton & Hadley Mill yards. Abundance of long timber at North Hadley Mill - logs 50 or 60 feet long.

Northampton
March 19
1760

April 1846

Friday 17. Rail Roads.

	Dollars
Boston & Providence, 47 miles, has a capital, 1,964,677	
Receipts in 1845 - Passengers, 237,677; merchandise 117,952:	Total 350,629
Expenditures in 1845	152,802
Net Income (10 percent on capital,)	\$ 197,827
Worcester & Boston Road (Capital 2,900,000) net income 237,000	
Lowell & " " (Capital 1,900,000) " "	177,000

[See May 14, 1846, Book V.
See last page of Book V.]

Chestnut Region on the mountains, has presented the usual spring hues; silvery, lead color, & others; and now shows in places, a slight reddish brown, a purple, &c. Much depends upon the position of the sun.

Walked out to Hall's, P.M. Visited Benson's Cotton Factory, not yet in operation. 4 buildings are, erecting on the top of the hill, not connected with the Cotton Factory.

Swallows. I heard & saw swallows to-day near Allen Clark's - was not near enough to tell the kind.

Saturday 18. Warmest day this year. Th. 75°. In the evening, I heard what are called tree-toads, or tree-frogs, the first time.

Sunday 19. Mr Neal preached A.M. & P.M.

Monday 20. Vegetation. Leaves.

Gooseberries, Flowering Currants, & Lilacs are quite green.
Honeysuckles have large leaves.
Rhinoberry and other species of rubus have many leaves.
Crab Apples have open leaves.
Apple trees, common - a few have open leaves.
Pear tree, & small peach trees have opening leaves.
Currants & Syringa } have but few really open leaves yet, but they are fast opening.
Rose bushes. Some kinds have leaves fully open. Some not.
Snowberry. Has small open leaves.
Spiraea } one sort has open leaves; it is Meadow Sweet.
A plant of Mr. Shepard's has green, large pinnate leaves; came out as early as the gooseberry. I suspect it is a foreign Spiraea, but do not know.
A new shrub, brought from Hampden Co. or Connecticut has long brown leaves around a bunch of flower buds - maybe a viburnum.
Horse Chestnut. A few have opening leaves; others are hardly started. There are some early ones here that seem to differ from the others.
Elder has many leaves.
Japan Quince has open leaves.
Wild cherry - some kinds have open leaves, & show flower buds.
Rhubarb leaves are opening.
Yellow Willow makes more show of leaves than other large trees. Also catkins within the leaves.
Brook Willow one species, has leaves & catkins, within.
Weeping Willow, has leaves, but not so forward as yellow.
Barberries } Have opening leaves.
Thorn Bushes }

April 22.

Quince, Hawthorn, Snowball, Mountain Ash have leaves open & opening.
English Cherry has open leaves.

April 1846.

Monday 20. Vegetation-continued.

Cotton Poplars (large trees) are full of bright red catkins, from 2 to 4 inches long, which give the trees a brilliant appearance. I suspect these are staminate trees, & that the pistillate catkins are the green ones, just showing themselves, on other trees.

White Poplars, or Aspens. The catkins which came out early and were of a brown or slate color, are dry and dead. Other trees have long, green catkins that came out recently, & have seed vessels, cottony within.

Silver Poplars - I find but one tree in the village that has catkins, viz. the tree before Mr. Delano's.

White Maples. The blossoms are brown & dead, and the trees make no show, & have made none for some time. These trees are near 3 weeks earlier than red maples. The leaves are opening. The seeds are generally greenish, but the 2 ends of some are reddish. Small yet. Seed-stems are 1/2 inch long.

Red Maples are in full blossom or thereabouts, and make a fine appearance, but some trees will be much more brilliant after the seeds are enlarged. There are many shades of red; some trees resemble very much the white maples, the red being faint & mingled with yellowish &c, but all trees now in blossom must be red maples, I think; and the pedicels of the flowers are longer than those of white maples.

Hadley has a great abundance of red maples and makes a fine show in some places.
April 11/13. The Swampy lands in the northern part of Hatfield and eastern part of Whately are full of red maples - some are large, where other trees are large. The maples that grow with white pines are almost all red; and most of those found with yellow pines are red also.

Sugar Maples. Differ much as to progress of foliage. Some leaves are opening, & some buds are hardly swelled. A few trees are green with leaves - one near Chauncy Clark's house, noticed last year.

Elms - become more green. The small flat green seeds are formed, with downy edges, and are increasing in size.

The other Elms, Slippery & English, are somewhat similar. English have much fewer blossoms & are later.

Ash Trees. Some are full of black bunches.

Red Maples. I notice that the maples by the brooks and swamps & wet road sides, between here & Park Hills, are all red maples - some are quite red & showy. One or two are more yellow than red, but are red maples. Some hard maples near Ahira Lyman's house are green with leaves. April 21.

The meadow Sweet (*Spiraea salicifolia*) shows its green leaves abundantly by road-sides & in fields and in edge of woods. It has more verdure than any other field shrub. The tops & the old pannicles of last year are dead, as they always are in the spring.

Hackmatacks have green pencils or clusters of leaves, still short. Those of the Scotch larch are more forward.

April 1846

Monday 20, Vegetation - continued

Garden Flowers - (see April 13th.)

Daffodils are out & very showy - yellow; cups & others

Narcissus are out abundantly -

Dwarf or early Tulips are open.

Groceries have almost all disappeared

Snowdrops still continue.

Violets are plenty.

Crown Imperial has large nodding buds - will soon open.

Mercury is full of flowers.

Blue Bell or Infant's Breath shows flowers, or blue bells.

Dwarf Flower bell - blue shows blue blossoms.

Sea Pink has blossoms - at Mr Talbot's.

Periwinkle is in blossom.

Field Flowers (see April 7 & 13)

Trailing Arbutus, Adder's Tongue, Colts' foot, Liver leaf,
Sheepweed, Cowslip, Mounslar, Venus's Pride, Blood root,
Colic weed, some or two others have been noticed before.

Five-Finger shows yellow flowers. - very plenty in some places.

Blue Violets are plenty in some grassy banks in fields.

Shad bush has spreading racemes of flower buds - not open

Anemones - a low common kind, are abundant
in Nathl. Clark's pasture beyond South Street. White.

Spice Bush. The limbs are full of yellow flowers, and
no leaves.

Anemones. I find 2 sorts - one with one flower on a
stem; and one with several flowers on a stem. The
leaves of the latter are subcordate, 3 pointed and sides
parallel - This is probably *A. Thalictrifolia*

April 21.

I found anemones in great abundance - 1 flower
on a stem, all white, leaves cauline in 3s, and
each leaf has 3 leaflets; no radical leaves. I suppose
these are *A. nemorosa*, but do not know.

Also the other sort, noticed above, which seems to be the true
anemone of Eaton, or *Thalictrum Anemonoides*.

April 20.

Grass is green on all good lands. Many pastures
are green and most are becoming greenish.

Hornetots have a fine green covering. Many
young cattle & sheep are in pastures. There
are many pastures that are miserably poor, and
will be so all the year.

Apricots, near Mrs. Cochran's, show blossoms, 20

April 22.

Curraints } All show blossoms. Only one

Flowering Currant } flowering currant has blossoms.

Gooseberry }

Dandelion - a single one noticed on Mr. Bright's bank

They were noticed in 2 or 3 places, April 23,

and in other places April 24.

April 22.

Cowslip Primrose (or perhaps some other species of *Primula*
is in blossom at Talbot's. Called *polyanthos auriculata*
but belongs to *primula* genus. Flower red & yellow.

Narcissus are in their glory.

Cowslip Primroses are abundant at Edw. Clark's on Round Hill
must have been out some days. There have several flowers
on a stem; Talbot's had but one! Leaves of both rugose & like;

Mr. Dwight & Dr. Walker have many of these blossoms.

April 1846.

Monday 20. Hatfield & Hadley.

I walked up to Hatfield, took the old Deerfield road by the mill till I came to the north meadow. Then followed the bank of the meadow, or the road that runs along by the old meadow fence having the bank & the Pond between me & the meadow. Came to where the pond turned to N.E. and the road descended below the bank upon a sort of high meadow. here is a hamlet of 5 or 6 houses, besides 2 on the western border or more. Came to road that runs E. & W. the bank of the pond or brook having turned to the east. I kept on N. N. E. in an old farm road - perhaps was once a common fence - and in the pastures, till I came near Whately line, - red maple plenty here in swamps and low grounds. Then I turned easterly & came into the road from Hatfield to Deerfield near Mr. Scott's, about 30 rods south of Whately line. Passed eastwardly through the high meadow near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile till I came to a road N. & S. in the meadow, with darts below it extending to river. Followed this road south till I came to the south side of the old Denison Farm, & to Bashan; & higher up, the bank of the old pond or swamp, now mostly drained. Descended the bank and crossed the swamp by an old meadow road, & went on W. and South to the great bend in the Connecticut opposite School meadows, and on to the Ferry at upper end of Hatfield Street. Crossed to Hadley side, & went up to North Hadley to Mr. Scott's sawmill & house. followed up the bank on which Mr. Scott's house stands, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the old Indian burial place & site of old fort, near the Connecticut, & between the School meadows. Returned & examined old lines, roads, &c. about 40 acres, in Northern Part. Came home by the bridge. I walked this day, about 19 miles - which exceeds the distance walked in any previous day. [In Hatfield, page 89]

Tuesday 21. I walked out to Abira Lyman's, Park Hill, where sister Lyman lives. A summer day. Thermometer up to 82°. Vegetation at this first.

Wednesday 22. Not so warm.

Sheep caught at Say brook are sold here from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ each.

Thursday 23. I am this day 57 years old.

Martins - appeared this morning - perhaps were here before.

Bobolinks. I think I have seen & heard some of these birds but am not quite certain.

Chickadees sing "pee-wee" in the morning.

Wood Birds. Several kinds are heard, of birds that do not approach houses.

April 1846

Thursday 23. Vegetation. — A warm day. Ther. 77°.

Hard Maples. Some trees are full of green leaves, & many have only swelled buds.

Flowers are abundant to day on hard or sugar maples; many trees are quite full of them — all pendant, and from one to 2 inches long & some more. They are of a yellowish-green color and give the trees this color at a distance, as if they were full of leaves. In general, these flowering trees have not yet open leaves — a few have leaves. I have not observed for years past, a tenth part of so many flowers as are now seen. These long pedicels and flowers have all shot out within 3 days, and most within 2 days. I had not seen one on Monday, 20.

The new species of shrub, which I imagine is a species of *Viburnum*, shows a few blossoms. They come out on the outside of the bunch of buds, like the High Cranberry, which is a *Viburnum*.

Dogwood. The smooth brown branch species has open leaves, & shows clusters of flower buds.

Shadblow has open blossoms — some bushes are almost white with them. Must have been out yesterday. Dr. Thompson has 2 trees in blossom.

Dandelions. I observe some in two places. Are scarce yet. I mean the flowers.

Venus Prieley Liverleaf, are plenty.

Adler's Tongue — flowers are most abundant.

White Poplar. The green catkins are from 3 to 5 inches long. The brownish catkins, that came out early, are mostly gone.

Coal Apple trees are green or greenish.

Apple trees — some begin to look green; indeed many.

Red Maples. There are a few on the hard top of ^{ap. 20} Round Hill among the chestnuts — of considerable height. The low moist lands in Hatfield, on the plain road, leading north from the mill, had a few red maples & white oaks among yellow & white pines — mostly pines.

In the northern part of Hatfield near Whately & in Whately, red maple is plenty in the swamps; and on land that is higher & drier, but moist land, the trees are of 4 kinds — yellow pine, white pine, red maple, white oak, and a few scattering chestnuts. The 4 kinds of trees named are common in many places in Hatley.

Red maple blossoms are falling, except the seed bearing ones, & these are elongating themselves, & are quite showy.

Strawberries. Many white blossoms are seen in fields.

Barren Plum. Mr. Hopkins trees have several full blossoms.

Peach Trees. There is one open blossom on Mr. Shepard's tree, close to the south side of his house.

Crown Imperial. Blossoms are opening or open.

Horse Chestnuts. Some are quite green. Some have only buds.

Alders. Leaves are opening.

Tulip Tree — has small leaves.

Asparagus shows itself above ground — not plenty.

English Cherry. Mr. Wells' tree has a few open blossoms close to the house.

Matrimony Vine — is full of leaves.

April, 1846.

Friday 24. Vegetation. Still warm & dry.

Green Trees, &c.

Elms are all green or greenish, but it nearly all proceeds from seeds. Leaves are not open except on small trees. All elms, except small ones, are full of seeds, which is not usually the case.

Willows, yellow, make a fine display of green & exceed all other trees. It is a vivid, though not a dark green.

Weeping Willows are not so green, but make a good appearance.

Hard Maples, next to Willows, make the finest display, and show themselves most distinctly, far and near. They show nearly all proceeds from the yellowish-green flowers which every where hang down on pedicels $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches long. On some trees, leaves are mingled with the flowers, but do not add much to the show. It is the pendant blossoms in millions that make the trees so conspicuous at this time, which I never noticed before. Calyx, pedicel, stamens, anthers are all a yellowish green - flowers seem to be mostly staminate.

Some hard maples are quite green with leaves (these have few or no flowers) and some show neither leaves nor flowers.

White maples on Mill River have an abundance of leaves, generally reddish & not large. Trees are only greenish; are less green than elms and some hard maples.

Red Maples. Some have small leaves. On the east side of Fort Hill, the maples are almost all red, next to Whitmarsh place; on the south side, some are red, but more are hard maple. No white maples on either side, I suspect.

The maples from Allen & Clark's to Mr. Increase Clark, are all red, I am satisfied - all now showy.

Striped Maple at Whitmarshes shows reddish envelopes, an inch long, which contain leaves and flower buds.

Catkins.

Poplar. The red catkins of rough bark poplar have faded and many have fallen.

The green catkins of the same species of trees are flourishing.

Silver Poplar - I observe a second tree that has long green catkins near Mr. Whitmarshes.

Silver poplars have small leaves.

White poplar. One sort has long green catkins and small leaves. The others have lost their catkins.

Sweet Fern - are all enlarging & lengthening their catkins, which are greenish.

Hornbeam - Iron wood has catkins, 2 inches long.

Yellow Birch trees, on bank by Whitmarshes, have an abundance of brownish green catkins dangling, which are showy.

White & black Birch - not noticed

April, 1846

Friday 24. Vegetation.—continued

Beech Trees on Fort Hill, are opening their long, brownish or reddish, scaly envelopes and show the ends of leaves & catkins. They make a singular appearance.

Alders have lost their early catkins, & the small reddish ones have not yet expanded.

Wild cherry. The low sorts, are full of leaves and racemes of flower buds. The smooth spotted bark trees are also full of leaves and flower buds, almost ready to open.

Worms' nests appear on wild cherry trees.

Bladder nut trees or shrubs are opening their leaves & show an abundance of flower buds.

Butternut trees begin to open the leaves, and have catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long.

High Cranberry has open leaves and shows bunches of flower buds.

Tree just beyond Hinchley's dooryard, which seems related to the mountain ash, but is differently shaped, has good sized, pinnate leaves, and a plenty of flower buds.

Chesnuts, oaks, button wood, ash, bass, butternut, walnut, locust, some other trees, show no greenness. Also birch, has no green leaves.

White Violets are plenty in woods & other places

Blue do — are plenty in many places.

Anemones are plenty — 1 flower on a stalk.

Cowslips show abundance of yellow flowers.

Apricots are generally in blossom — about full.

English Cherries. Flower observed on 4 or 5 trees. They are earlier than the peach.

A *Thalictrum*, or something that resembles meadow rue, is in blossom at Fort Hill. The filaments are thread form & yellow. Leaves in 3s, & shaped like columbine leaves.

Blood Root flowers are plenty, in places where they grow.

April 1846

Saturday 25. Mountain Vegetation &c

I visited Mount Holyoke (not the top) from the old path up the steep part of the mountain, west of the Mt. house, to Fort meadow N. & N. E. - also passed through all the woods in this skirt of Fort meadow, near the river up to the old meadow fence & Indian fort.

Hard Maples are conspicuous with their yellowish green blossoms, on Hockanum street, and in edge of woods, by mountain road, above Elijah Lyman's, and a few along up the mountain road. Alder also, where, here and there one appears in the woods in blossom, but in general those found on the side of the mountain are small and not in blossom, and make no show, or none at a distance. There are none on Fort River bottom - a few on bank of meadow above water.

Red Maple. These are scattered on side of mountain and lower part of woods, especially in wet places, but most of these are small; and the large ones in the woods do not make a display like those in open land - though red, are not visible at a distance. Some large ones in woods S. of Fort meadow. They are plenty in woods in F. ell. Skirts, but in general do not show themselves in the western part of Skirts, along by the river, but are in S. E. and eastern parts, towards the high upland bank. There are many of them large & tall in places, but they make less display than more low & spreading ones, where trees are less thick. Though on land that is inundated occasionally or annually, they are on higher & dryer land, & less rich land, than the white maples. Some of them make a fine display.

White Maples. There are none on the mountains or uplands, but an abundance on the lands inundated & enriched by Fort River - they are on banks of river, & on lands that are low, and much enriched by sediment of the river; many grow where water stands some weeks every spring. On higher, harder & less rich grounds, though overflooded yearly, they do not grow, or very few, are found in such spots. They are all in leaf and quite green (leaves a little reddish) and show no flowers; all flowers have long since fallen. The seeds have considerable wings, & are green, with a little reddish & brown, & look so much like the leaves as to be unnoticed.

Elms. Many on Fort River Skirts, all green. Here and there one is found on the lower part of the Mountain near a water course.

Birch Trees - all three kinds have some trees full of brownish yellow catkins from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 or 3 inches long. many trees have no catkins.

White Birches show fine green tops on the lower part of the mountain, leaves being all out, but not large. Higher up, on the birch region, also green tops of birches appear, but more faint and less advanced than on lower parts. They are scarce on Holyoke & Tom. Some trees have both leaves & catkins; and many have neither, & only show scudded buds.

April 1846.

Saturday 25. Mountain vegetation. &c
Black Birch & show only catkins, no leaves;
yellow Birch and many have neither.

Dogwood the smooth bark, has generally open
leaves on sided the mountain & in Fort River
shirts.

Oaks (not white) have opening leaves and are
seen at a distance, though the leaves & catkins are
not fully out. There is a region above Hockanum
pasture, on lower part of mountain, extending from
opposite the little house north of Bartlett's to Fort Meadow
(N. & part of old Sheep Pasture, or North west & west part)
where the oaks predominate - are more plenty
than chestnuts, & have a different color.

White Oaks & Chestnuts have only swelled buds.
Butternuts & swelled buds. Some butternuts have
Walnuts & opening leaves.

Poplars. Rough bark. One sort are full of green
catkins, which are seen at a distance. Others
have no catkins, but on looking under them,
dry & dead catkins are found, which were red.
The tree by Hockanum Ferry on West side,
is still full of brownish dead catkins - all
dry & withered; but still adhering to the tree, though
many have fallen. In the woods, nearly all have
fallen. There are many large poplars
in the oak woods noticed above, and some
about Fort River swamp.

Aspen Poplars - here & there one with green catkins,
and a few with green leaves, near Fort Meadow

Shed bush. On the brook that comes from near
the Crack, some distance ^{up} I observed a shed bush
4 1/2 inches in diameter and 30 feet high, full of leaves.
Lower down by the side of the same brook, just
below the mountain mouth, I found 2 shed
trees in blossom. They stood erect, 5 1/2 inches
in diameter, and from 35 to 40 feet high. The bark
was almost exactly like that of hard maples of same size.

Striped Maple. I found one in same oak woods as
much as 4 1/2 inches in diameter & 25 feet high. The
envelopes were open, showing the green leaves
and racemes of flower buds.

Beech Trees, I found in several places. Some had
open leaves (and catkins I believe); some only showed
long buds; and some had burst the scaly en-
velopes at the end & showed the end of leaves, &c.
These scaly, now ragged coverings, of the leaves & flowers
are the color of beech-nuts, & give the trees a
singular appearance. I found the greatest num-
ber of beeches on the Crack brook, above noticed
not a great distance above its mouth (maybe 40 or 50 rods)
in the woods - Some were on the bank of Fort M.
and some in the Oak region above noticed, and some
on a high place in Fort River swamp.

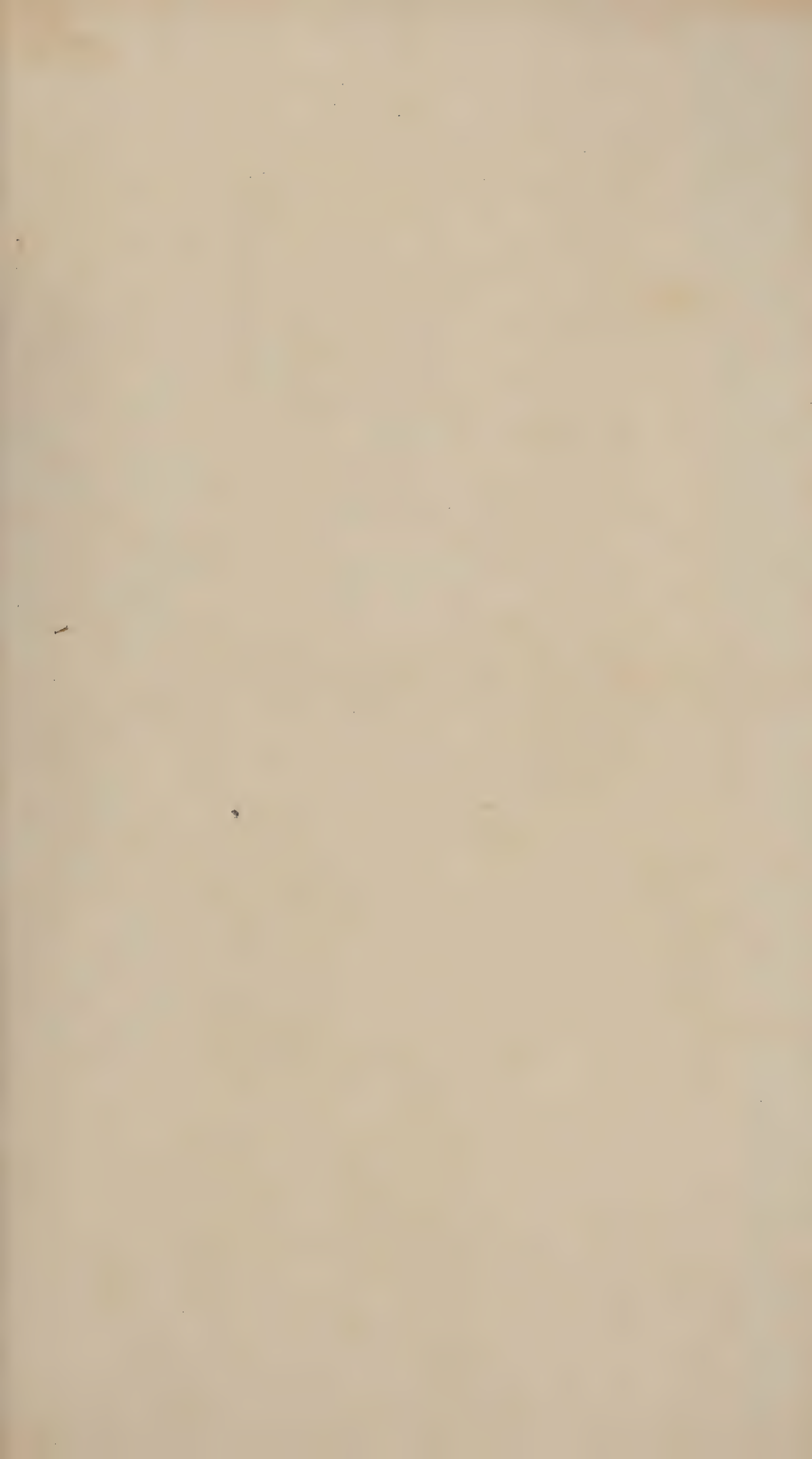
Bladder nut - I found in Fort River swamp.

Cont under April 30

April, 1846.

Sunday 26. Mr Swift preached A.M.
Mr Rogers do P.M.

Monday 27. I walked on the canal bank
out to near the Easthampton Mills.
Then descended along the north
bank of the Housatonic, down to
Nashawannuck & over the old bridge
to the bank of the plain (Fort Plain.)



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Wm. H. Smith

Visits to Hadley

- 1845 July 23. Fort River. Aqualvitae, &c
 " Sept 9. 5th peak of Holyoke, Fort River &c
 " Sept 10. Chestnut Region, &c. N. of Holyoke. Round Hill. Fort River.
 " Sept 12. Hadley to Sunderland, on the bank of river - back farther east.
 " Sept 26. Plainville & East of it, & west to Deer Stock bridges, & Region around
 " Sept. 29. About Mt Warner, Plainville, &c. Plan of Roads, & Hills.
 " " Valley of Fort river, Amburst line. Low place of Holyoke
 " Sept 30. S.E. side of Holyoke. East Hill, maples. Little mountain
 " ascent of Peaks 3, 2. The west Crack.
 " Oct 3. East Hill. Holyoke Peaks No. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2. Crack valley. Dry Brook
 " Oct 7. Little Mt. Dry Brook. Road to Mr. House S.W. side. made 1844. Road S.E. side
 " Oct 8. Over the low place from S. side. Lawrence Plain. Elms, Brook
 " " Plan of elevations from low place to East Crack. Chestnut Hill
 " Oct 21. Side of Holyoke. Chestnuting
 " Oct 25. Eastern part of Hadley. Stream & dividing ridge. + Trees. No stones.
 " Nov 6. Over Holyoke. Little Mt.
 " Nov 11. Chestnut Region N.W. side of Holyoke. Low place or Top Valley
 and peaks east of it. Chestnut Hills. Brooks. Stones. Compass.
 1846 April 7. N. side of Holyoke. Fort meadow
 " April 14. Hadley meadow. East Hadley. Amburst North. Mt Warner. Spruce Hill
 " April 25. Mt Holyoke. Fort meadow

